ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES Thursday, March 20, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' successive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements sender: are asked to indicate their choice. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, High-street, Clapham, to the Bureau de Vente du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLMAN SMITH.—On March 17, 1930, at Pembroke Dock, the wife of MAJOR E. P. ALLMAN SMITH, Royal Army Medical Corps—a daughter.

BISHOP.—On March 18, 1930, at Southwood, Cheltenham, to EILEEN, wife of A. G. BISHOP—a son.

CHAMPNESS.—On March 17, 1930, at Lantern Cottage, Oxshott, to IDA and NORMAN CHAMPNESS—a daughter (DRUSILLA MAUREEN).

CLARKE.—On March 18, 1930, to IRIS (*née* Stanley), wife of LESLIE CHARLES CLARKE, Pine Crest, The Gardens, Salisbury Park, Enfield—a son.

DAUNCEY.—On March 17, 1930, at Murbu, Chota Nagpur, India, to AMY (*née* Clegg), wife of KINGSLEY E. D. DAUNCEY—a daughter.

DENNIS-JONES.—On March 18, 1930, to MERLE (*née* Shiers), wife of B. DENNIS-JONES, Grange House Cambridge—a son.

HOLLAND.—On March 16, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to MARGUERITE, wife of MAJOR GODFREY H. HOLLAND, M.C.—a son.

JOSSELAND.—On March 9, 1930, HELEN (*née* Crace), wife of JOHN JOSSELAND, Canberra, Australia—a son.

MANDER.—On March 9, 1930, at Johannesburg, to GWENDOLINE, the wife of FREDERICK CHARLES MANDER, of Vlakfontein, Transvaal—a son.

MILLER.—On March 19, 1930, at 12, Hyde-gardens, Eastbourne, to the wife of J. S. MILLER—a son.

REAVENALL.—On March 18, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. REAVENALL, Gloucester House, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.—a daughter.

SHALES.—On March 18, 1930, at Ismailia, Egypt, to JOAN (*née* Williams, Sanderstead), wife of F.-L. F. H. SHALES, R.A.F.—a son.

SHELBOURNE.—On March 19, 1930, at Chobham, to BETTY (*née* Colman), wife of HUGH SHELBOURNE—a son (CHRISTOPHER HUGH).

SMITH.—On March 17, 1930, at Dunstead House, Lanchet Mill, Notts, to Mr. and Mrs. OSWALD SMITH—a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On March 2, 1930, to GLADYS (*née* Bennett), the wife of H. KEITH WILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.S., Attwood House, Basingstoke—a son.

WIMBUSH.—On March 17, 1930, at Ootacamund, S. India, the wife of ANTHONY WIMBUSH, I.F.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES

CHAPLIN : BROWN.—On March 1, 1930, at the Parish Church, Harlington, Middlesex, by the Rev. W. Scott Stokoe, WILLIAM HENRY CHAPLIN to WINIFRED VIOLET BROWN.

CLARKE : LEGGATT.—On March 19, 1930, at St. Andrew Undershaft, by the Right Rev. Bishop Perrin, assisted by the Rev. J. Fowler, vicar of Rye, Sussex, LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. SHENE CLARKE, R.N. (retired), elder son of Dr. Tertius and Mrs. Clarke, of Harrow, Middlesex, to ALISON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. LEGGATT, of 25, Cleveland-square, W.

DAVIS : BOURN.—On March 19, 1930, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, by the Rev. Reginald Moreton, M.A., THEODORE OGILVIE DAVIS, elder son of the late Theodore Davis, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., and of Mrs. Theodore Davis, of 1, Elysian-mansions, S.W.5, to CONSTANCE IVY, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN BOURN, of Whitemead, Finchley.

HOMERIGG : BOWEN.—On March 19, 1930, at the Cathedral, Quebec, JOHN BRODHAM HOMERIGG, son of the late James Homerigg of Tarvit, Cupar, Fife, to HELEN OLIVIA, daughter of HARRY JAMES BOWEN, Johannesburg.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On March 19, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at 110, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, LEONARD, the beloved husband of DAISY ADAMS, aged 50 years. Funeral service at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, at 10.40 o'clock on Saturday, March 22. Cremation at Golders Green. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

ALLEN.—On March 18, 1930, at 82, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol, MARY COLLINSON, widow of HERBERT JAMES ALLEN, formerly British Consul at New-chwang, China.

AMYOT.—On March 12, 1930, at Sèvres, France, JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Dr. THOMAS E. AMYOT, of Diss, Norfolk, aged 80.

ANDERSON.—On March 18, 1930, result of accident, FREDERICK ANDERSON, son of William Lauphier Anderson, aged 73.

BEGBIE.—On March 17, 1930, at Rowledge, Farnham, EMILY FRANCES MARGARET, wife of COLONEL J. F. BEGBIE, T.A. (Retired), and eldest sister of Sir ALEXANDER MACDONALD and Colonel GEORGE.

BOWDLER.—On March 18, 1930, at Dora-road, Wimbledon, FRANK AUDLEY, only son of Mr. and Mrs. EDMUND BOWDLER, aged 21. Funeral Wimbledon Cemetery, Saturday, 12.

BRADEN.—On March 19, 1930, at 1, Fitzroy-park, Highgate, OTTO, the dearly beloved husband of MABEL BRADEN, aged 67 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium at 2.30 to-morrow (Friday).

BRODIE.—On March 17, 1930, very suddenly, JAMES TRAILL BRODIE, of "Myome," 82, Leonards, and of Brodies, Limited, 24, Tower-hill, E.C. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 1.30, at Highgate Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

CAILLARD.—On March 19, 1930, at the American Hospital, Paris, Son Vincent H. P. CAILLARD, J.P., D.L., of Wingfield House, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire, aged 73.

CAMPBELL.—On March 17, 1930, at Green Banks, Budleigh Salterton, after many years of suffering bravely borne, CHRISTINE MAY, only and most dearly loved daughter of the late RICHARD HAMILTON CAMPBELL, H.E.I.C.S., and Mrs. Campbell. (Indian papers, please copy.)

CARTER.—On March 16, 1930, MARY LAURA CARTER, 28, Ashmount-road, Highgate, widow of John Carter and eldest daughter of the late George Ashby, Stamford Bk. aged 79. (Tasmanian papers, please copy.)

CARVILL.—On March 19, 1930, at 7, Hemstal-road, West Hampstead, N.W.6, ELLEN, widow of HENRY CARVILL, aged 87. Funeral Hampstead Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.15.

CASSIDY.—On March 9, 1930, at Kittoorish, Narin, Co. Donegal, ADA MARY, younger daughter of the late SABURN CASSIDY, Esq., Bruckless, Co. Donegal.

COOPER.—On March 16, 1930, at Ford Bank, Bexton, THOMAS COOPER, in his 73rd year.

CORK AND ORRERY.—On March 15, 1930, ROSALIE, widow of the tenth EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium, 11 a.m., to-morrow (Friday). Flowers or wreaths may be sent to 2, Hyde Park-gardens, W.2, by this evening. Committal service at Marston Church, near Frome, Somerset, at 2 p.m., Tuesday, March 25.

CUTFORTH.—On March 17, 1930, at Wheatacre, Beccles, PERCY GUY, youngest son of SAMUEL and ANNIE CUTFORTH, of Woodford Green, Essex, aged 43.

DICK.—On March 18, 1930, at Norminhen, Knaphill Surrey, HENRY PHILIP DICK, aged 70 years. (Indian papers, please copy.)

DODD.—On March 17, 1930, at 32, Leeson-park, Dublin, the RT. HON. WILLIAM HUSTON DODD, P.C., aged 85.

DOLBY.—On March 18, 1930, at Sandiacre, Lower Bourne, Farnham, the REV. REGINALD DOLBY, R.N., aged 75. Funeral service, Tilford Mission Church, Lower Bourne, Farnham, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. No mourning, by request.

DUDLEY.—On March 18, 1930, STUART DUDLEY, of 123, Gloucester-road, the dearly-loved husband of Edith Dudley.

FERGUSON.—On March 17, 1930 (St. Patrick's Day), at a London nursing home, after a long illness bravely borne, MARY ANNE FLORINDA LUCY FERGUSON. Requiem Mass at Farm-street Church, Saturday, March 22, at 11 a.m. Funeral at Morlaix Roman Catholic Cemetery, at 12.30. R.I.P.

FORD.—On March 19, 1930 suddenly, at Beacon Lodge, Exmouth, MORTIMER BRUTTON FORD, aged 60. Funeral Saturday, 2.30, Littleham.

FREMANTLE.—On March 18, 1930, ROBERT FREMANTLE, son of Lieut. R. N. D. Fremantle, R.N., aged 8 months. Cremation at Golders Green at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). No flowers and no mourning.

FRY.—On March 17, 1930, at Clanbanille, Beer, Devon, ROBERT SYMONDS FRY, late Colonial Service, Straits Settlements. (Singapore papers, please copy.)

GALLATLY.—On March 16, 1930, JOHN GALLATLY, of Lavender Farm, Ascot, and 10, Arthur-street, E.C., aged 82 years. Funeral private. Memorial Service at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Friday), at St. Magnus's Church, Lower Thames-street, London Bridge.

GATTIE.—On March 18, 1930, at River Home, Hampton Court, DOROTHY MARY, dearly beloved wife of VERNON GATTIE, aged 38. Funeral Molesey Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30.

GOFF.—On March 17, 1930, at Glenville, Waterford, ANNA MARIA, widow of SIR WILLIAM G. DAVIS GOFF, Bt., aged 82 years. Funeral took place on Wednesday at Ballinakill Churchyard.

GUNNING CAMPBELL.—On March 16, 1930, at Mearut, of pneumonia, MAJOR M. C. GUNNING CAMPBELL, M.C., R.E., beloved husband of Eve M. Campbell, and elder surviving son of the late Major-General Gunning Campbell, C.B., R.M., and Mrs. Gunning Campbell, Chester.

HALLIDAY.—On March 17, 1930, sudden.y, at 22, Wyndham-road, Salisbury, DAVID HENRY HALLIDAY, son of the late Rev. Andrew Halliday, of Portsmouth.

HAMMOND.—On March 19, 1930, at Lincoln Lodge, Newmarket, EMILY ORME HAMMOND, only surviving daughter of the late CHARLES EATON HAMMOND, in her 83rd year. Funeral at Newmarket Church Cemetery on Saturday, March 22, at 2.30 p.m.

HEADLAM.—On March 18, 1930, accidentally killed in a motor accident, LEONARD HEADLAM, M.A., dearly beloved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Headlam, of Whitby, aged 25.

HEBBLETHWAITE.—On March 19, 1930, after a short illness in a London nursing home, ERNEST PRESGRAVE HEBBLETHWAITE, aged 72.

DEATHS (continued)

HEMINGWAY.—On March 17, 1930, at The Old Rectory, Cromwell, SARAH AMY, wife of JAMES ANGUS HEMINGWAY and daughter of Rev. Isaac Harding, of The Grange, Pimpama, Queensland, aged 64.

HYDE.—On March 18, 1930, at a nursing home in London after an operation, WILLIAM JOHN HYDE, of 25, Alleyn-park, S.E.21, aged 72 years. Funeral at Forest Hill Cemetery (Old), noon, March 22. Station Honor Oak.

JONES.—On March 18, 1930, in Dublin, ALICE CARRIE, loved wife of HENRY HASTINGS JONES, and loved mother of Marjorie, Thomas, and Lawrence Vaughan Jones. No flowers, no mourning, by her request.

KENNY.—On March 18, 1930 (his 83rd birthday), COURTNEY STANHOPE KENNY, LL.D., F.B.A., Emeritus Downing Professor of Law. Memorial service Emmanuel Church, Cambridge, to-day (Thursday), at 2.30. No flowers.

KIRBY.—On March 18, 1930, suddenly in a nursing home, JOHN KIRBY, aged 55. Funeral at St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Kensal Green, to-morrow (Friday) at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Messrs. J. H. Kenyon, Ltd., 45, Edgware-road, W.2.

LOWETH.—On March 18, 1930, at Bournemouth, ANNIE, widow of ARTHUR LOWETH, late of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

LYMAN.—On March 18, 1930, at The Beeches, Matlock, Bath, FREDERIC CHARLES LYMAN, aged 76.

McNEIL.—On March 18, 1930, at Wimbledon, after a long illness, DAVID MCNEIL, aged 66 years. Funeral service at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Mansel-road, Wimbledon, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, March 22, and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

MADEN.—On March 15, 1930, suddenly, in a London hotel, JAMES MADEN, F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., &c., late of Cape Town and Calcutta, aged 80 years. Funeral to-day (Thursday) at Haslingden, Lancs. Flowers to Leverton and Sons, Eversholt-street, Euston, N.W.1.

MAXWELL.—On March 18, 1930, at Paignton, DORA WALLIS, widow of CHARLES JAMES MAXWELL, aged 83. No flowers.

MELLOR.—On March 18, 1930, suddenly, in London, EDWARD WILLIAM MELLOR. Interment Lytham Parish Church, Saturday, March 22, at 11.30. No flowers, by request.

PHELIPS.—On March 15, 1930, at Southampton, ISABELLA BARBARA, beloved wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. PHELIPS.

PRINGLE.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1930, at 18, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, ROBERT PRINGLE, W.S., in his 88th year.

READHEAD.—On March 18, 1930, at Weston Hall, South Shields, SIR JAMES READHEAD, Bart., the beloved husband of Ann Susannah Readhead, aged 77. Interment Harton Cemetery, South Shields, to-morrow (Friday) morning residence at 1.30 p.m.

RICHARDS.—On March 18, 1930, at Buenos Aires, JOHN WILLIAM RICHARDS, in his 72nd year.

SHELBOURNE.—On March 18, 1930, at 201, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5, MARY ALDRIDGE SHELBOURNE, widow of John Shelbourne, of Limehouse, E., and Fenchurch-street, E.C., and daughter of Dr. George Robins, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 88.

SMITH.—On March 18, 1930 (the day of her dear husband's funeral), SARAH ELIZABETH SMITH, for 57 years the devoted wife of the late John Edward Smith, J.P., aged 85. Funeral at Ashtead Parish Church at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, March 22. Cars at Ashtead Station.

SMITH-WRIGHT.—On March 19, 1930, JOHN HAROLD SMITH-WRIGHT, Commander, R.N., (Retired), the dearly loved husband of Kathleen Smith-Wright, of Bacombe Rise, Wendover, Bucks. Funeral, Wendover Parish Church, to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m.

STEWART.—On March 17, 1930, at Hadleigh, Lyme Regis, LUCY ELLEN, wife of the late WILLIAM STEWART, M.R.C.S., of Milverton, Somerset. Funeral at Milverton to-day (Thursday).

STEWART.—On March 18, 1930, in Madeira, ALEXANDER BOYCE STEWART, of the Stock Exchange, London. Funeral in Madeira.

STOUGHTON.—At Great Chesterford, Essex, EDITH MARY STOUGHTON, eldest daughter of the late Charles Stoughton, of Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk.

STURGEON.—On March 18, 1930, at a nursing home, CHARLES STURGEON, late of South Ockendon Hall, Essex, aged 74. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

SULLEY.—On March 18, 1930, the result of an accident, PETER JAMES, the youngest son of JAMES G. and GLADYS SULLEY, of 106, Birchwood-road, Goodmayes, Essex, aged 6.

TAGART.—On March 18, 1930, at a nursing home in London, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HAROLD A. L. TAGART, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., D.L., J.P., of Awliscombe House, Honiton. Funeral at Awliscombe to-morrow (Friday), at 3.30. Carriage will be at Honiton to meet the train leaving Waterloo at 11 a.m.

TAYLOR.—On March 18, 1930, at Bampfylde, Croydon-road, Beddington, ARTHUR HERBERT TAYLOR, late of Taylor and Wardrop, aged 67.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1930, at Ballendrick, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, CAPTAIN OSWALD A. TAYLOR, late Duke of Wellington's Regiment. Service in Dunbarney Church, Bridge of Earn, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). (No flowers, by request.)

THORNTON.—On March 19, 1930, at Aisby-gardens, S.W., MARGARET FLORENCE, wife of HUGH CHOLMONDELEY THORNTON. R.I.P. Requiem Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Clarence-gardens, Regent's Park, by appointment. Write Box N.210. The Times, E.C.4.

WEMYSS.—On March 17, 1930, suddenly, following an operation, EDITH MARY, dearly loved wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER D. E. O. WEMYSS, Royal Navy, and daughter of Sir Ralph and Mrs. T. H. Digges La Touche. Cranbridge. Funeral at St. John's Church, Hills-road, Cambridge, at 1.45 on Saturday, March 22.

WHITMORE.—On March 19, 1930, WILLIAM BEACH WHITMORE, M.B. (London), of 41, Thurloe-square, South Kensington, eldest son of the late John Whitmore, M.P., of 134, Stone-street, Cheltenham, aged 74. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Saturday, March 22, at 11 a.m.

WILLIAMS.—On March 18, 1930, at The Orchard, Chipping Campden, GERTRUDE JULIA WILLIAMS, eldest surviving daughter of Sydney Williams, of Williams and Norgate, aged 76. Funeral Campden, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30.

WILSON.—On March 18, 1930, at 7, Park-road, Wimbledon, MARY, widow of JOHN WILSON. Funeral Gap-road, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30.

IN MEMORIAM

CURZON of KEDLESTON.—In proud and affectionate remembrance, by his brothers and sisters, of GEORGE NATHANIEL, MARQUESS CURZON of KEDLESTON, who died March 20, 1925.

DORRINGTON.—To the dear memory of my dearly-loved and devoted husband, WILLIAM EDWARD DORRINGTON, who died at Nice on March 20, 1926.

GLAESER.—In tender memory of MARCELLE, very dearly loved wife of ALEC GLAESER, 3, Rue des Feuillantines, Paris, March 20, 1926.

GLENN, W. W.—In dear and constant memory of "Dad," who passed on at "Sunset," March 20, 1926.

"When spring shall wake the earth
And quicken the scarfed fields to the new birth
Our grief shall grow, For what can spring renew
More fiercely for us than the need of you."

THORNTON.—Sweet and loving memory of Mother March 20, 1922.—MAGGIE.

WATSON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, REGINALD GEORGE WATSON, C.M.G., who died March 20, 1926.

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BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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PERSONAL

PN.—Would like so much to hear from you. Address 27. —Gin.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A fine comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MR. H. R. STEWART and Mrs. W. J. INGLIS grate-fully THANK all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in their recent bereavement. Dunfermline.

LUPUS.—Mrs. W. most heartily THANKS all who sent donations to the Royal Northern Hospital towards the cost of her stay in Switzerland. The sum of £181 7s. was subscribed, and Mrs. W. is now at Leysin undergoing treatment.

THE COUNTESS of OXFORD and ASQUITH wishes to thank her travelling companion of the 14th of this month for his beautiful present.

SUBSTANTIAL REWARD for any INFORMATION leading to the RECOVERY of the original MANUSCRIPT of BYRON'S "REPLY," bound in full calf leather, which is missing from the collection of the Earl of Lovelace.—Apply by letter, Countess of Lovelace, 23, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

£40 REWARD.—LOST, 18th inst., in Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, PEARL NECKLACE (114 pearls, sapphire and diamond clasp).—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£6 REWARD.—LOST, on 15th inst., between Kingstreet and Great Garden-street, a TWO-STONE DIAMOND RING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, 7th inst., between Nottingham-street and Strand, DIAMOND HALF SUN BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, COMMEMORATION BALL will be held on Wednesday, June 25th, 1930. Tickets £2 2s. each.—Applications, after April 28th, to R. I. H. Isdell-Carpenter, St. John's College, Oxford.

MEMORIAL to the late Dr. T. C. FRY, DEAN of LINCOLN.—The restoration of Lincoln Cathedral was the object nearest to the Dean's heart, and the committee feel that it would be the permanent memorial which he would have desired. More than £100,000 has already been expended on the necessary repairs. Our funds are now exhausted, and a further sum of £16,000 is required to finish the work. Contributions may be sent to the National Provincial Bank ; Smith's Bank Branch, Lincoln ; or the Rev. CANON JEUDWINE, Archdeaconry, Lincoln.

SUFFOLK.—Compact HOUSE, first-class Shooting or House and gun in syndicate. Beautiful garden, far from ol πόλλοι and Charabancs. To be LET Unfurnished, Ring Wilson, Woolwich 1401, between 12.30 and 1.30, or Pinner 0158. Box P.1639, The Times, E.C.4.

TO ANIMAL LOVERS.—Motor Collecting Van urgently needed for North London Dogs' Home. £50 still required before order can be given.—Please send your donation to the Secretary, O.D.F.L., 72, Victoria-street.

CRICKET.—Pupils are now being booked for the Easter holidays at the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd. ; six nets ; hot and cold showers ; three mart clay courts without matting ; pupils studied individually, and stubborn faults corrected. Write for terms, particulars to the FAULKNER SCHOOL OF CRICKET, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. 'Phone, Fulham 3494.

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EAST AFRICA at ANTWERP EXHIBITION.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with East African experience and thorough knowledge of French and German to assist, for six months at above Exhibition, East African Dependencies Office, 34, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

FOR Roadside Remembrance and England.—Beautiful dedicate trees, seat, or symbolic figures, &c.—Write Lords of Remembrance, 37-8, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD £8,500, exceedingly choice FAMILY RESIDENCE, facing South, quiet, near Kensington Gardens, London ; with contents if desired ; ready for occupation ; mortgage can be arranged ; immediate possession.—Write Box 07655, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

N.S.P.C.C. CHANGES TEARS to SMILES. Please support its efforts for unhappy children.—Director, Ludgeter-square.

"SOUTH AFRICA" at 18 to 20 BACKS but it has so many advantages that I would not live elsewhere. Living is definitely cheaper and taxation very low.—From the wife of a settler to the 1930 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London.

ARABIC.—Englishman with perfect knowledge of Arabic, also French and Italian, wide administrative experience, seeks POST home or abroad.—Write Box N.17, The Times, E.C.4.

A 36in. RANSOMES, SIMS and JEFFERIES MOTOR-DRIVEN LAWN MOWER and ROLLER in good working condition. Seen by appointment. What offers ?—Webber, Hollybush, Victoria-road, Willesden Junction.

SUNNY FURNISHED FLAT to let, facing Square ; three good bed rooms (two with two beds) ; low rent for good tenants.—Apply Hon. Mrs. Wilson, 40a, King's-road, Chelsea.

GERMAN Lady (diplôm'ée) gives Private Lessons in German ; grammar, conversation ; also 6d. hour ; successful teacher.—Write Box G.906, The Times, E.C.4.

ÆOLIAN ORGAN, style "F," with electric blower, &c. ; perfect condition, regularly maintained by makers.—Price £350.—Apply Æolian Hall, 135, Bond-street, by appointment.—Write Box N.210, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEERING SHORTHAND-TYPIST disengaged ; 70s. per week.—Write Box N.206, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIDGE.—EMPIRE SCHOOL and CLUB. Contract and Auction. Best tuition in London.—9, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 1790.

ETOILE.—French Gentlewoman offers SUITE ; bed room ; bath room, sitting room ; board ; English refined family.—Phone, Regent 2473, or write Box 6623, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE HOME OFFERED with French family at EPERNAY (MARNE), suitable for young people, either sex, studying French or commerce.—Write Box P.1601, The Times, E.C.4.

DOT.—Alas, I did not know it, and all my effort has been in vain !—P. T.

NO MORE PAROXYSM ; PARADISE REGAINED ; YOUR HOUSE FOUND. 1589 harmonized with 1930.—SMALL TUDOR FARMHOUSE of great charm. HERTS-ESSEX Borders, commanded in the valley of understanding of life ; original chimney, oak beams, brace, ceilings, tiled roof, leaded light windows, old open fires ; standing high at end undiscovered 1½ miles ; bracing air, real country, but not isolated. Six bed, three reception, perfect bath room and linen-store room ; central heating. A1 kitchen, pantry larder. VERY EASILY RUN. Cool in hottest summer, and warm in coldest. Stabling, garage, outbuildings, pond, and fruit trees ; 2½ Acres, more if desired ; rough shooting obtainable. No agents ; £2,000 quick Sale. Visible this week-end.—BETTER HOUSE STANNERED 139 NOW, or write Box T.1604, The Times, E.C.4.

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FOR SALE, Private Treaty, Luxurious STEAM YACHT, 516 tons, complete with magnificent new specially built motor launch, and gig, cutter, and dinghy ; designed by G. L. Watson, and one of the most perfect of her size afloat ; fully equipped and in commission ; exceptional bargain for sale, or would charter for reasonable period.—Yates, Engineering Services, Ltd., 197, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SCHIEDMEYER GRAND PIANO ; rosewood case ; condition as new.—Atkin, care of Mrs. Burn, 14, Northumberland-terrace, Tynemouth.

PERIOD COTTAGE in favoured country (London 24 minutes). Set in old orchard of 1½ ACRE, with old brick walls ; four bed, two reception, &c. ; garage, barn buildings. Low Price Freehold.—Write Box P.1224, The Times, E.C.4.

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INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS.—For particulars of next Examinations see page 27.

KENSINGTON.—ON HILL.—BIJOU NON-RESIDENTIAL FURNISHED HOUSE, with garage ; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room ; beautifully fitted and artistic. Rent 6 to 7 guineas per week.—Western 1231.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,750	Ollson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,550	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,650	Furness	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comoria	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Britton	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Dwarka	11,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Lalpalana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
†Madura	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 5
†Dilwara	11,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Basrahore(cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara ..	17,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
*Labore (cargo)	5,804	—	Mar. 24	—
Khiva ..	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Tampura	9,000	Furness	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

*Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA ..	7,361	—	—	Mar. 22
*MUNDRA ..	7,375	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*WAIFIELD ..	6,060	Apr. 19	May 7	May 17
*HATIPARA ..	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANELA ..	7,303	—	—	Mar. 22
MERKARA ..	8,286	—	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MADURA ..	9,774	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 12
MORVADA ..	8,193	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro	LONDON	Marseilles.
MALDA ..	9,056	—	—	—	Mar. 22
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA ..	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
WAITEMATA ..	12,500	July 4
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 27

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 128, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Union-Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. (W. A. James, General Manager), 74, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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By any Atlantic Liner to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	April 2	—
MAKURA ..	—	April 16
NIAGARA ..	April 30	—
TAHITI ..	—	May 14

† Canadian Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 74, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724) ; or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

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Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Fly'mth.
BARADINE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD ..	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT ..	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	—	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 25	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 ; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

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FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of York ..	7,544	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares ..	6,984	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of Poona ..	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,983	Aug. 14	Do. do.
City of London ..	8,956	Apr. 26	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall .. 5,221 Mar. 29 | Cape Town, Algoa B., City of Valencia .. 7,529 April 12 | E. London, Natal.

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Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

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SFAX .. Mar. 21 | ATHOS II .. Mar. 28 | MEDJERDA .. April 4

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

CHARNEOD April 5 and April 12 | R. DE LA SEYNE
COMTE DE FROTTE .. April 19 | PIERRE LOTI
LAMARTINE .. Mar. 25 and April 8 | EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA .. Mar. 25 and April 1 .. LOTUS

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GLENOGLE .. .. .. from London Apl. 12

Apply for fares and full particulars apply to
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THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26 | Olympic .. Wed., Apl. 9
Homeric .. Wed., Apl. 2 | Majestic .. Wed., Apl. 16

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2) *Baltic.. Sat., Mar. 22 | (2) *Albertic Sat., Apl. 5
Cedric .. Sat., Mar. 29 | Arabic .. Sat., Apl. 12

(2) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 | Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29

Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Mar. 25	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
(5) Lapland .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

From Antwerp, previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

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LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnesaska, 21,716 tons .. Mar. 29 | Apl. 26
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Apl. 12 | May 10
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. May 22 | Apl. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

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SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21

BERENGARIA Mar. 22 | CARINTHIA .. Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

CARONIA .. Mar. 29 | *SCYTHIA .. April 5

* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21

†AUSONIA Mar. 28 | *AURANIA .. April 4

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

*CARONIA .. Mar. 29 | †LETITIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John. ‡ Calls Galway.

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BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL

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"DE FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 10	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22

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(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

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BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

Vessel.	Sailing	LONDON
ORANDA ..	Sailing Mar. 28	
INGOMA ..	Sailing April 25	

Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.

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PERNAMBUCO .. S.S. "FLANDRIA" .. 27 MAR.
BAHIA .. .. S.S. "AMERELANDIA" .. 10 APR.
RIO DE JANEIRO S.S. "ORANIA" .. 1 MAY
SANTOS .. .. S.S. "GELRIA" .. 15 MAY
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Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5620.)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (Hapag).

ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.

SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
ALBERT BALLIN ..	21,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAMBURG	21,000	Apl. 12	Apl. 19	Apl. 21
ALBERT BALLIN ..	21,000	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28
NEW YORK	21,000	Apl. 26		

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg. March 24, April 3.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena, from Southampton ..	March 26
Orinoco, from Southampton ..	April 24
Grunewald, from Plymouth ..	April 10

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co., (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY.

NORTH PACIFIC LINE.

LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO via ST. THOMAS and PANAMA CANAL.

The Motor-Ship AMERIKA

will sail from SOUTHAMPTON about 16th May, 1930, carrying FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and arrive LOS ANGELES 23 days from Southampton.

MINIMUM FARES.

ST. THOMAS £33
CRISTOBAL £40
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO £55

For further particulars apply to

ESCOMBE, McGRATH and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3, or any Passenger Agent.

HEALTH, PLEASURE, EDUCATION.

TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

£357 10s. First Class. £152 8s. Special Class.

112 GOLDEN DAYS OF TRAVEL.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

Mediterranean, America, New York, Boston, Havana, Panama, California, Honolulu, Orient, Philippines, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, Marseilles.

THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS.

ALL OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS.

For accommodation and full particulars apply to :—

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 80, Haymarket, S.W.1.
32, BILLITER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3 (Tele., Mon. 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

CRUISE BY 25,000-TON LINER.

18 days to ATLANTIC and BALEARIC IS., from £35. Special departure 1st AUGUST. Full details gratis.

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SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,920	Mar. 28	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,920	May 23	—

* Calling Madeira. † Omitting Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU.
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
ORCADES (omits Bermuda) ..	15,678	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

27 DAYS' CRUISE

FROM VILLEFRANCHE, 26th March, to

HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.

Fares 80gns. and upwards,

also

32 DAYS' CRUISE

FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 25th April, to

BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA.

Fares 60gns. and upwards. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Cotton, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B. (Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22
MINNEDOSA	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	Apr. 5
MONTROSE	Apr. 12

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Apr. 11

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA .. Mar. 24	MELITA .. Apr. 3
D. OF BEDFORD Mar. 29	D. OF ATHOLL .. Apr. 12

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool April 4.	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI .. Apr. 2 | NIAGARA .. .. Apr. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1 ;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool ;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester ;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham ;
Small party. Departure March 27.
Ask for Yellow Book Varied Italian Tours.
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol ;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow ; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton	Apr. 2
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton	May 7
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C. ; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 ; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	25 Apl.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	2 May
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton	30 June
†IONIC	12,351 tons	from Southampton	18 July

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	10,958 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 13th

London Agents, John, Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.

For full particulars apply to—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool ; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 21
†BAMPTON CASTLE ..	Mar. 27	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 28
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE ..	Apl. 3	—

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only, via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyds-avenue, E.C.3. Tel. : Royal 0844-9.

(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, & JAVA.

M.S. Indrapoera .. .. .. 10,780 Mar. 21
S.S. Insulinde .. .. .. 10,000 Apl. 4
M.S. Baloeran .. .. .. 17,000 Apl. 18

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3 ; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

GIBRITANNIA .. Mar. 27 | *CIRCASSIA .. April 9
*ELYSIA .. May 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 1

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers. ‡ Port Sudan.
|| Leaves Marseilles April 3.

Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA ..	Mar. 21	CALIFORNIA ..	Apl. 4
TRANSYLVANIA ..	Mar. 28	TUSCANIA ..	Apl. 11

ANCHOR LINE, 49, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL

S.S. Stephen from Liverpool .. .. April 9
S.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool .. .. May 20

Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon. Send for Booklet.

For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T., BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.

By all Lines to all destinations.
For best accommodation apply to

McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD., 29, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.
Telegrams : Eastwardly, London. Telephone : Monument 5400 (9 lines). No booking fee.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE. BRITAIN'S LARGEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).

"ALMEDA STAR"	From London	29 MAR.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	and	24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"	Rochester	8 MAY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE ; At special rates by closing boat at Lisbon.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.

BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER

"ARAN

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICER of the IMPERIAL BUREAU of FRUIT PRODUCTION, East Malling. Scientific training essential and experience of tropical fruit crops desired. Salary according to qualifications, minimum £300, maximum £400.—Full details of duties, obtainable from Chief Officer, March 31st.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS :—Writing Assistants (Female) (16-17), 10th April. Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department (21-24 on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (Male and Female) (22-24), 8th May. Clerical Civil Service (21-24), 8th May. Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 10th July.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars together with the forms on which applications must be made will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, CONSULAR SERVICE.—Intervention of candidates for admission to the Competitive Examinations will take place on the 6th May, 1930, and the 13th May, 1930, respectively. Application for interview must be received at the Civil Service Commission, on the prescribed form, on or before the 1st April, 1930.

INDIAN IMPERIAL POLICE. (Limits of age 19 and 21.)—Forms of application, returnable not later than the 19th April, 1930, to be obtained, with full particulars, from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, London, S.W.1.

POST OFFICE SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT. Two vacancies exist for Professional Clerks in the Post Office Solicitor's Department. Salary £230-£10-£300 a year, with bonus in addition (at present £250 per annum). Applicants must be Barristers or Admitted Solicitors with practical experience in Common Law cases including Hire Purchase, Conveyancing and/or Criminal Practice and advocacy. Other things being equal preference will be given to candidates who served in His Majesty's Forces during the War and to ex-Service men. Those to such as have served in a Government Department. Candidates who have not served in His Majesty's Forces during the War and who in a Government Department must be under 25 years of age on the 12th April, 1930.

The initial salary will be increased by increments of £15 in respect of each completed year, not exceeding five, of professional experience, if reaching the age of 25.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Solicitor, Solicitor's Department, General Post Office, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.1. No application can be considered unless received on the prescribed form not later than the 12th April, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS :—

M/2065.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA TERRITORY for Roads Construction, for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service. Salary £480 to £600 a year according to experience and qualifications. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment. Passages provided for officer and wife and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 28-35 years of age, must have had experience of Railway or Road contracting engineer's work abroad. Must be able to undertake the construction and erection of all buildings, including earthworks, steel, reinforced concrete, and timber bridges, and auxiliary works. Preferably should have had experience of survey and location works, and preferably should be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

M/2071. ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, for the Public Works Department for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service. Salary £500 a year. Free quarters and passages. Outfit allowance of £20 on first appointment, and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, preferably unmarried, 25-35 years of age, should have had experience as Architectural Draughtsman and be capable of making neat and correct drawings quickly from rough sketches. Must have knowledge of building construction and have had some years' experience in a responsible position with a good firm of architects. Preferably should be A.R.I.B.A.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

KINGSTON UNION.
KINGSTON and DISTRICT HOSPITAL, KINGSTON HILL.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Kingston Union invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a thoroughly competent LADY HOUSEKEEPER, who has had experience in the administration of a large institutional staff and the catering therefor.

The commencing salary will be at the rate of £120 per annum (with the usual residential allowances (valued at £70 per annum for superannuation purposes).

Applications, on forms which will be supplied on request to the undersigned, must be returned accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Wednesday, the 26th March, 1930.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

W. TAYLOR, Solicitor, Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices, Kingston-on-Thames, 18th March, 1930.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.
APPOINTMENT OF A SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER AND AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

The Metropolitan Water Board invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER, at a commencing salary of £550 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £650 per annum, and ONE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, at a commencing salary of £425 per annum, rising by annual increments, the first four of £25 and the last of £15, to £540 per annum.

Candidates must have had considerable experience in the maintenance of important waterworks, including reservoirs, filtration and distribution works, and in the administration of Waterworks Undertakings.

Applications, which must be endorsed "Senior Assistant Engineer" or "Assistant Engineer," as the case may be, to Mr. Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E., the Chief Engineer, and must reach the Offices of the Board not later than 1st March, 1930.

Canvassing will be held to be a disqualification.

G. F. STRINGER, Clerk of the Board.

Offices of the Board, 175, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1. 12th March, 1930.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP IN HISTORY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for this POST by the Senate of the University. Appointment for three years in first instance. Salary Rs. 1,250 per mensem. Candidates should send six copies of application on or before May 1st, 1930, to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 3, Hare-court, Temple, E.C.4, from whom further particulars are obtainable on application.

ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL, BATH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the VACANT POST of SECRETARY. Owing to the imminent erection of a new and larger Hospital an energetic organizer with considerable experience of the running of a large hospital is required, and the right man has a considerable future. A salary of £600 per annum would be paid. Federated Superannuation Scheme in force. Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, with copies of recent testimonials, to be received by March 31st, 1930.

These should be addressed to F. G. HAMILTON, Esq., 16, Combe-park, Bath.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency) invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of FOURTH MEDICAL OFFICER (male or female) at Rampton State Institution for Mental Defectives, near Retford. Notts. Salary £400, rising by annual increments of £25 to £600. Cost of living bonus also allowed; present bonus on salary of £400 is £147 10s. Emoluments are free furnished quarters and laundry. Board and service are provided on payment of actual cost.

Candidates must be registered medical practitioners, unmarried or widowed, and must conform to the Civil Service Nationality rule. Post is pensionable under Civil Service Superannuation Acts.

Forms of application, with further particulars, can be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1, and must be completed and returned to him not later than Thursday, 24th April, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. The Times will answer inquiries as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post, 12 copies for 1s. 6d.; 25, 2s.; 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

ASSISTANT Sales Manager wanted, one having thorough knowledge of the London trade in the manufacture for household and hardware goods; state age, experience, and salary required.—Write Box G.887, The Times, E.C.4.

A RARE opening to the Advertising Agent for a manufacturers with world-wide interests wanted; excellent opportunity for well-educated young man with thorough knowledge of advertising. Full details to Advertising Agents, Portcullis House, 21, Portcullis-street, Glasgow.

AREA Representatives required; salary, commission and expenses; exceptionally remunerative commercial position; marketing of every-day necessity by firm of repute; highest reference required.—Write Box 07646, The Times, E.C.4.

A SPLENDID opening presents itself for a young energetic and intelligent youth (Public School preferred) in an old-established City business. He would be required to carry out usual office duties, including shorthand-typewriting, &c., and would have an excellent opportunity of building for himself a good and responsible position. Write in first instance, to the Managing Director by appointment.—Box 494, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

DRAPERY Assistant wanted by a large general store in the Far East; age about 24; passage paid; agreement for three years. Good remuneration to suitable applicant. Applicants must have good all-round experience in high-class retail house. A knowledge of gowns and millinery an advantage. Write, giving full details of experience, copies of references, age, height, &c., to "Draper," c/o Hornscastle's, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

EXCELLENT opening for first-class Copywriter. Write, stating experience and salary required to all applications treated as strictly confidential.—Write Box A.441, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Layout Artist and Typographer required by leading London firm.—Write, in confidence, stating particulars and salary required to Box A.442, The Times, E.C.4.

GROWING and house manufacturing firm requires additional salesmen; applicants must be young men, 25 to 35, enthusiastic, reliable, persevering, and adaptable; experience in selling gowns and blouses advantageous.—Write Box P.1237, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required to take charge of small department of well-known firm (Conduit-street) dealing in tailor-made and leather coats; must be able to produce in connection with entire up-to-date models. No replies considered unless stating full details of experience, age, and salary required.—Write Box 29, care of C. Vernon and Sons, Ltd., 28, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1.

LARGE Electric Light and Power Undertaking abroad requires Mechanical Engineer, aged about 28, to act as Assistant to Engineer in charge of a large stand-by steam-generating station. Must have University degree and practical experience in operating large steam boilers and turbo-alternators. When the stand-by station is not in operation the applicant will have to carry out other engineering work in connection with the Company's various services. It is essential that the applicant should have good drawing-office experience and, also, that he should be able to express himself clearly in reports. A knowledge of Spanish would be advantageous.—Write, giving salary required and full particulars as to training, experience and personal references to "P. M.," care of Streets, 6 Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

PUBLISHERS require expert Filing Clerk; knowledge of typewriting.—Write, stating experience and salary required, Box P.1236, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by Bank in London, lady with knowledge of banking routine, practical experience as cashier, and who is qualified to deal direct with customers.—Write "C. H.," care of 5, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted to obtain advertisements for established newspaper; previous experience in advertisement work not essential but must be good interviewer and salesman.—Write Box A.428, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOP'S Organizer required for a high-class food store in the West of London; must thoroughly understand the control of staff and retail food business, and must have good personality; age 30-35; good wages paid to the right man.—Write, stating, in confidence, fullest particulars of previous experience, age, &c., to Box A.428, The Times, E.C.4.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY required. Essential: accurate reporting and minuting conferences, interviewing, personal correspondence. Working knowledge of French and German. Desirable: University training; knowledge of economics; some industrial or commercial experience. Interested in scientific management.—Write, stating qualifications and salary required, Box G.908, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN to represent prominent petrol company in London.—Live men only need write, Box 07661, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

THE South Metropolitan Gas Company invite applications for the position of Resident Engineer of their Rotherhithe Works, within half a mile of which the house is situated. Full particulars of the appointment and its emoluments will be furnished to intending applicants in reply to their written inquiries to the undersigned.—Frank Day, Secretary, South Metropolitan Gas Company, 709, Old Kent-road, S.E.15.

THE South Metropolitan Gas Company invite applications for the position of Chief Draughtsman. Applicants must be competent and experienced in the designing of all plant and apparatus used in the production, storage, and distribution of town gas. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and to reside within the Company's area of supply. The salary offered is £1,000 per annum. Applicants should state fully and clearly in chronological dates the work upon which they have been employed, together with all appropriate qualifications. Testimonials are not to be sent, and canvassing will disqualify. All letters should be addressed to the undersigned.—Frank Day, Secretary, South Metropolitan Gas Company, 709, Old Kent-road, S.E.15.

WELL-ESTABLISHED firm of road contractors require a Manager for their asphalt department; must have full knowledge and experience of all branches, including estimating, manufacture, laying, &c.—Apply, stating age, detailed experience, references, &c., fibral salary and commission paid to right man, Box 5599, H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Strand House, London, W.C.2.

WOMAN Inspector.—Applications are invited for two temporary positions under the Mental Deficiency Acts in the Public Health Department of the London County Council. The duties will include inquiries in connexion with the ascertainment of mentally defective persons, the proper conveyance of same to institutions, &c. Salary £5 per week. Candidates must be natural-born or naturalized British subjects, not more than 40 years of age, and must have had training and experience in social work (preferably as regards mentally defective). Marriage terminates contract of service.—Applications (in letter form), stating date and place of birth, qualifications and experience, should be addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, so as to reach him not later than 24th March, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

YOUNG Lady, good at sports, able to give English lessons, and wishing to learn French well, is wanted as pair in a girls' school in French Switzerland. Apply to Pensionnat "La Renaissance," Ste. Croix, Switzerland.

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AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations.—Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide"—offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in The Times Weekly Edition will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions overseas. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at The Times" Office, London, that address to be reckoned as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

SALESMEN, energetic, interested proposition, Africa preferred; experience rubber, coffee, cocoa, timber; references; strictly confidential.—Write Box P.1211, The Times, E.C.4.

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FRENCH lady, 26, well educated, good appearance, experienced shorthand-typist, office routine, fluent English, knowledge Spanish, seeks post London.—Pirie, 10, South Hill Park-gardens, N.W.3.

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A LARGE well FURNISHED SITTING and BED ROOM, also smaller; divans.—Walter, 46, Manchester-street, Manchester-square. Welbeck 9778.

VICTORIA.
A Most Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, unusually sunny and bright, very quiet, convenient for Town; divan bed; gas fire; breakfast and attendance.—Phone Victoria 7318.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
A QUIET, SELECT, RESIDENTIAL, facing South and pretty garden. Private apartments. From 2½gns.—42-46, Leinster-gardens, W.2. Kensin 4270.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with private telephone, gas fires, lounge; terms from 2½gns. weekly.—Kensington 6767.

A ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private maisonette, W.8.—Bed-sitting rooms, double-sprung divans, &c., from 16s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 8576.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
A ABSOLUTE comfort and good English food, with every convenience for long or short visits; gas fires. Terms from 3gns. per week. Phone—Gerrard 6040 (control Bayswater-road), close Tube. Park 3206.

1, CLEVELAND GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
A ABSOLUTELY up to date, with morning hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
A ABSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 30s. to 3½gns.; meals optional. Padd. 5051.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
A ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, springy mattresses; 2 bathrooms, 3 sitting rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, 5½ double. Park 9173.

A ACCESS West End Tubes and Park.—Suite SUITES, also other rooms; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0124).

A ALBANY, 74, CROMWELL-ROAD, newly furnished throughout (good cuisine); gas fires; terms from 2½gns. bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d.; every comfort. 0175, Western.

REGENT'S PARK.
A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff, Museum 7782.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.
A LL hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 25s. with breakfast.; Park 7875.

SURREY HILLS, CROYDON.
A MERICANS, Overseas Visitors and those desiring refinement, service, good food. A beautifully furnished COUNTRY MANSION in large grounds; 3 minutes Victoria, five station; golf, tennis; central heating; hot, cold water; all bed rooms.—"Hillcroft," Park-hill-rise, Croydon. Croydon 0998.

A MERICAN ROOM SERVICE, FLATLETS; 25s.-4gns. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; lounge, hot and cold water; gas fires.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8828.

A PARTLY WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; 10s. weekly; use of kitchen; gas fires; hot and cold water; 'phone; valet; catering.—10, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

ARMY & NAVY.
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes two Tubes, Oxford and Hyde Park; exceptionally well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; central winter terms, £2 5s. double, £2 single, including breakfast and 3 meals daily. 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 9s. Padd. 6040.

A TTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water; divan beds, gas fires and grillers; breakfast optional; 2 mins. Tube; 2 mins. Victoria Station.—52, Belgrave-road, Vic. 3077.

A TTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATION, double and single rooms, quiet, central, partial or full board. Moderate terms.—21, Bedford-gardens, Kensington. Western 2990. Bayswater-road, opposite Kensington Gardens. Park 9412.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITE, two large Rooms, Unfurnished; also one Room; well-run house; references; near Gloucester-road Station.—Mrs. Newman, 24, Belsize-crescent, N.W.3.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
A TTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms, divan beds, cookers. Electric light, linen, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single terms.—Manageress, 7, Penywern-road. From 2½gns.—Frobisher 6070.

A TTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; 18s. for gentlemen; catering as desired.—39, St. Quentin-avenue, North Kensington. Park 3364. 7, 7a buses.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, 2 mins. Tube; 3 mins. Victoria; 2 mins. Park; from 25s. per week, including breakfast, baths, heating.—7, Warwick-place, Warwick-square, S.W.1. Vic. 5157, or write Box 01756, The Times. 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns.; bright, sunny, large; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Regent-street. Welbeck 2234.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; new sitting-room furniture, new, artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; every attention and comfort; everything new and first-class. Singles from 37s. 6d.; double beds 50s., including breakfasts, service, and electric light; gas fires all bed rooms.—Phone 3, Hollycroft-avenue (close Tube). Kens. 8071.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED.—2, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast; gas fires all rooms; from 35s. 6d.; 5 minutes weekly; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

A T PINNER, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, private house for one or two; use of tennis, garden; garage; 25 minutes Baker-street.—Write Box P.1850, The Times, E.C.4.

A T 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 25s., including breakfast.

WHITE HALL.
A T Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 3gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2274.

A T 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water; breakfast optional; gentlemen; married couple preferred. Padd. 8185.

LEINSTER PALACE.
A T 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens, Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 2s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.,
A T 38 to 42, KENSINGTON-GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s. 'Phone, Park 1082.

A T 2, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Artistic HOME; cheerful atmosphere, music, good food well served; gas fires; from 2gns.—Padd. 0670.

QUEEN'S COURT.
A T 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; nine bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 2gns. Kens. 3940 and 3941. Resident Proprietor.

A T 10, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, PALACE GATE, W.8.—Quiet, facing Kensington Gardens; first-class BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, with service; excellent cuisine; comfort studied. Tele., Kelvin 9276.

A T ELGIN COURT, ELGIN-ROAD, EAST CROYDON, you will find luxurious comfort and atmosphere of home; Farm produce; excellent chef; near four golf links and tennis courts; 15 minutes London, five station; highly recommended; moderate inclusive terms. 'Phone: Addiscombe 1581.

A T 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.—South aspect; two minutes Paddington; bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting; from 31s. 6d. Padd. 2915.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 3086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE CLUBS
FOR LADIES.
13, Lyndhurst-gardens. Tele., Hampstead 8762. Also 18, Craven-hill-gardens. Recently opened. Refurnished and decorated. Tele., Padd. 7237. Terms from 2gns.

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY, one SINGLE or one A large DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, in private balcony flat near South Kensington; 2gns. and 3gns. per week respectively. On parlo français.—Write Box 07627, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A T 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large front Bed-Sitting Room, ground floor; gas fire, constant hot water. Breakfast.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS in chambers for gentlemen; phone, valet, catering, central heating, hot and cold running water.—15, Wellesley-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast; valet; telephone; references given and required.—23, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S SUITE; large, lofty rooms; electric light, gas fires, telephone, running water; magnificently furnished; excellent bath, service, linen, and breakfast; £4 4s. weekly, no extras.—Jackson, 39, Gower-street, W.C. Museum 7649.

EMBASSY.
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park, minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water; from 3gns., double 5gns.—Park 2131. Night porter.

BEAUTIFUL bright sunny BED SITTING ROOM, also single room; 30s. each; use of bath.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; good cooking; valeting; also single bed room.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting, telephone. Also bed-sitting room.—23, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 13, Charles-street.—TOP-FLOOR SINGLE FURNISHED BED ROOM; running hot, cold water, electric fire, light, 'phone; service; £2 5s. inclusive.

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"MONTCLAIR."—There are VACANT ROOMS now in this delightful quiet house; beautiful residence at moderate terms; large garden, tennis, 25-min. golf course; 20min. City and West End.—'Phone Beckenham 2138.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W. 400 yards; delightfully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2578. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room and breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 139, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best. Excellent food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Well FURNISHED SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Really good food, restaurant or own rooms. Welbeck 4251.—Write Box 7757, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PAYING GUEST.—Gentleman received in bright comfortable home of professional gentleman; piano, bridge; Gloucester-road, Tube.—13, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, fires, attendances, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, unlicensed throughout, artists; SUITE 2gns.; other rooms; bath. Also one or two Bed-Sitting Rooms.—'Phone Western 6096.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—Attractive SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed house; moderate; two minutes South Kensington Tube.—16, Manson-place.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. Kens. 0961.

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"RAVENSCHOFT," 164th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, 9mins. station, 20mins. London; garage; tennis; golf; excellent cuisine.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—FURNISHED SUITE; breakfast and service; two single bed rooms and sitting room, own geyser bath, gas fire; quiet house, near bus and tram; 2 gold and 2 hard tennis courts (ladies or gentlemen). Also Bed-Sitting Room.—2, Eaton-terrace, Acacia-road, N.W.8.

SARUM.—SERVICE SUITES and ROOMS (hot and cold water basins); comfortable modern London house, combining luxuries of club and home; quiet, convenient neighbourhood; public lounge and dining room; cuisine and service of the highest reputation; inclusive terms; reference exchanged.—7, Princes-square, Bayswater. Telephone Western 3238 (before midday), or write Box 226, The Times, E.C.4.

SELECT PART NORTH LONDON.—Comfortably FURNISHED SITTING ROOMS; two to ten gentlemen friends; private sitting room, bed rooms; every convenience; meals arranged; convenient Tube.—Write Box G.852, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.
SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 3gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Kensington and Paddington Gate Stations. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS IN KENSINGTON.
SERVICE and catering offices; 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s.—Apply Office, mornings 10-12 only, 30, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3556.

SERVICE SUITES for two-three, overlooking gardens; every convenience; from 5½gns.; excellent cuisine. 1min. Tube. Frobisher 3722.—5-6, Kensington Palace-gdns.

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SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, bathing. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Raymond Courtenay.

SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET. Meals as desired.—Kensington 1422.

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SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; superior lounge; all bed rooms gas fires; hot and cold spray baths; personal lines; repaired gratis. Brochure on application.—Kingston 0365.

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Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tube. Unique for all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered.
Visitors (friends invited (no charge).
SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.
BED ROOMS with GUARANTEED HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS, BRIDGE, WHEELESS.
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence; light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns.; double from 6½gns. per week.
Bed and Breakfast from 6s. 6d.
For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4558.

SUITE, FIRST FLOOR, ALSO BED ROOM. TO be LET, well furnished; meals optional; one minute Earl's Court.—Frobisher 1291.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, 27s. double, including services, constant hot water, electric light and baths; gas fires; grillers; central heating.—6, Chesham-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's). Kelvin 8899.

UNFURNISHED SUITES.—Two or three rooms and bath; constant hot water, gas fires, &c.; service and catering available.—125, Queen's-gate.

UNFURNISHED SUITE, First-Floor Balcony, overlooking gardens; very large sitting room, bed room, own bath and convenience cooking; attendance optional; 2gns.; tennis. Apply 43, 84, Queen's-square, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED, charming LARGE GROUND-FLOOR South room; breakfasts and excellent service at 10, Observatory-gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in out of the ordinary desirable gardens; very large sitting room, bed room, overlooking gardens. Rents from 30s. per week. Catering and service as desired.—Tel. Kens. 4227, or write Box P.1246, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, charmingly redecorated and all modern conveniences; 15s. to 35s.; service and meals optional; phone.—Resident Owner, 29, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (two minutes Earl's Court Station).

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen; all newly decorated and just opened; gas fires, rings, electric points, &c.; hall-lodge; bath; constant hot water; sinks for every floor; hall radiator; constant hot water; service and breakfasts optional; terms; including lights, from £1. 5s. 0d. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

VICTORIA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, large single 25s., large double 32s. 6d. each, including breakfast; gas fires, geyser.—92, Cambridge-street, Warwick-st., S.W.1.

VICTORIA.—For Gentlemen.—TWO attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, 25s. and 27s. 6d.; baths ad lib.; no extras.—101, Winchester-street, S.W.1. Victoria 7557.

14, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W.2.—A quiet square, near Kensington Gardens; bedroom, sitting room, overlooking gardens; most comfortably furnished; good English cooking; moderate terms. 'Phone, Park 2723.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal transient or permanent home; easy to large private pleasure gardens. Higher recommended.

FOR VALUE, COMFORT, CUISINE, CHOOSE
THE MONTANA,
ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Swiss proprietress. Kensington 4994.

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22, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort, cleanliness, and good cooking. Hot and cold running water, gas fires, central heating; close principal stores, Tube, buses; from 3gns.; bed and breakfast, 7s. 6d. Park 0960.

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55, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL IN QUIET POSITION OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms.
Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met.
Excellent cooking. From 3gns.
'Phone, Frobisher 7006.

93, GOWER-STREET, London.—Comfortable BED ROOMS; breakfast; 2s. 3s. weekly; gas fires; quiet (not boarding) house; central, shops, &c.

W.C.1. rated, ground-floor BED-SITTING ROOM, use of kitchen, gas or coal fire, gas ring; 45s. per week.—24, Tavistock-square.

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MARY HEATHER, 123, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.
ACCOMMODATION, TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE. Private families, suites, apartments, boarding houses, hotels, homes elderly people, invalids, children. Also touring, sporting, winter sport holidays. May, 2440.

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A Young DUTCH LADY wishes to be RECEIVED as PAYING GUEST in private family; terms offered from £3 3s. per week.—Call or write, Harvey and Harvey, 480a, Oxford-street, W.1.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; good cooking; valeting; also single bed room.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting, telephone. Also bed-sitting room.—23, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 13, Charles-street.—TOP-FLOOR SINGLE FURNISHED BED ROOM; running hot, cold water, electric fire, light, 'phone; service; £2 5s. inclusive.

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PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, fires, attendances, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

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MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. Kens. 0961.

BROMLEY, KENT.
"RAVENSCHOFT," 164th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, 9mins. station, 20mins. London; garage; tennis; golf; excellent cuisine.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—FURNISHED SUITE; breakfast and service; two single bed rooms and sitting room, own geyser bath, gas fire; quiet house, near bus and tram; 2 gold and 2 hard tennis courts (ladies or gentlemen). Also Bed-Sitting Room.—2, Eaton-terrace, Acacia-road, N.W.8.

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HYDE PARK.
SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 3gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Kensington and Paddington Gate Stations. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS IN KENSINGTON.
SERVICE and catering offices; 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s.—Apply Office, mornings 10-12 only, 30, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3556.

SERVICE SUITES for two-three, overlooking gardens; every convenience; from 5½gns.; excellent cuisine. 1min. Tube. Frobisher 3722.—5-6, Kensington Palace-gdns.

SOUTHFIELDS.—WANTED, Gentleman PAYING GUEST; near golf, tennis, station; 20 minutes City; terms moderate.—Steel, 45, Sutherland-grove.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, bathing. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Raymond Courtenay.

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Law Report, Mar. 19

SUMMARY

The Lord Chief Justice and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch claims from Mr. Ernest Miles, a surgeon, damages for alleged negligence in leaving a pair of forceps in her when operating for the removal of a fibroid tumour in November, 1920. Mr. Miles denies that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body, or that they were left there through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any one for whom he was responsible. He also pleads the Statute of Limitations. (CROTCH v. MILES.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM BY SHIP'S OFFICERS FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

SAVAGE v. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED; POWER v. SAME

(Before Mr. Justice Wright, *sitting with Nautical Assessors)*

These actions were brought by two plaintiffs, one of whom, Power, had been captain, and the other, Savage, had been chief officer, of a steamer, the Varsova, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, which vessel ran in their service between Bombay and the Persian Gulf.

The claim was for damages generally for alleged wrongful dismissal; for certain payments known as leave pay; and for the loss of rights to pension. The cases were called on together.

Mr. van den Berg appeared for the plaintiff in each action; Mr. Langton, K.C., and Mr. Pilcher appeared for the defendant company.

Mr. van den Berg, in opening, said that the Varsova was a mail steamer which ran between Bombay and Basra. Power held the rank of commander in the defendants' service. The action arose out of an incident in the course of a voyage from Basra to Bombay in July, 1929. A certain valve on the Varsova was opened and water flowed into the hold and damaged some valuable Persian carpets which were being carried. The plaintiffs were asked to resign, and as they refused to do so they were dismissed.

The valve in question was situated in a box of which the plaintiff Savage, as chief officer, kept the key. At the time when the water got into the hold that box was locked up, but experiments made since had shown that it was possible to reach the valve although the box was locked. How the valve came to be opened was unknown; some malicious person must have deliberately opened it. If the ship had had a watertight bulkhead, as she should have had, the water which passed through the valve would not have penetrated into the hold, and the damage would not have occurred.

The defendants contended that the plaintiffs would have discovered the inflow of water in time to prevent the damage if they had had the wells more frequently sounded. But the sounding was not part of the duty of the carpenter, who was appointed by the defendants, and the plaintiffs were entitled to rely on his doing it properly. The defendants also complained that the plaintiff Power, on receiving a report that the vessel was down by the head, took no steps to ascertain the cause; and they complained with regard to both plaintiffs of various other matters arising out of the opening of the valve.

CREW OF ALL COLOURS AND RACES

No one knew how the valve came to be opened. The crew was composed of men of all colours and races, and at the time when this trouble arose four men were awaiting punishment. It seemed likely that some disaffected member of the crew had opened the valve for revenge. The defendants had thought that the whole of the circumstances indicated a general slackness and lack of discipline on board the Varsova, but the Court would form its own opinion as to that.

Mr. van den Berg then called evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Langton cross-examined with a view to showing that the plaintiffs had failed to obey the instructions issued by the company to its officers in a book of regulations and instructions; and that in other respects the plaintiffs had not performed their duty.

Evidence was then called on behalf of the defendants. An official of the defendant company said that so far as he knew the record of both the plaintiffs was good until this case arose.

Mr. Langton submitted that there was no general principle showing when an employee could be dismissed without notice; each case must depend on its particular facts, and it was always a question of degree. The law applicable must be considered in relation to the conditions of service of the plaintiffs.

It must be remembered that a shipping company carrying passengers was responsible to the public, and the company's reputation was the very essence of its being. A reputation built up by many years of careful operation might be destroyed in a moment by a disaster at sea. Here the defendants had done everything possible to impress on their ships' officers the need to take every precaution to secure safety. On the facts of this case, when Captain Power was told that the ship was down by the head, he did nothing to find out the cause of the trouble but started on his voyage with the lives of about 440 people in his charge.

Mr. Langton submitted that there was negligence and not merely error of judgment. He submitted that in any event six months' notice for the captain and three months' notice for the chief officer of one of the defendants' ships would have been sufficient on dismissal. The pensions paid by the defendants were purely voluntary and could not give rise to a legal claim in any case.

Mr. van Den Berg replied.—It was regrettable that pressure was put on the plaintiffs to induce them to resign so that they could not have a right to proceed at law. And it was regrettable that when the plaintiffs came to London to present their case the directors refused them an interview. There was nothing to justify the very harsh treatment which the plaintiffs had received. The rules and regulations which the plaintiffs were said to have broken were drawn up long ago and no doubt were suitable in the days of wooden ships. For a long time the regular practice throughout the defendants' fleet had differed from the regulations in the matter of soundings. Many regulations, like many Acts of Parliament, could lapse through disuse because circumstances had changed. The whole of the trouble had originated from an incident which had never occurred before and might never occur again. The loss of the opportunity of earning a pension, even if the pension could not be legally claimed as of right, was not too remote to be included in the damages awarded for wrongful dismissal.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice Wright, in giving judgment, said that the cases were of considerable importance and great difficulty. No one had suspected that the valve could be reached when the box was locked. The carpenter on the Varsova was a Chinaman, who had been appointed to the ship by the shore staff. There was no reason for suspecting him of laxity, but on this occasion he had omitted to sound the bilges because he had a headache.

The second officer had occasion to take the ship's draught, and found that she was 2ft down by the head. That was a matter calling for serious consideration. The officer was disturbed to find this and took the draught again, and getting the same result again he went to report to the captain. The captain doubted his accuracy, and said that he told him to report again later. The chief officer took the draught also and confirmed the result, and search was then made for the cause, and the fact that the valve had been opened was discovered. The water was then pumped out of the hold, but by then the carpets had been badly damaged.

His Lordship reviewed the evidence and said that the onus was on the defendants to prove that the dismissal was not wrongful. If the dismissal was justifiable in law it was immaterial that it might be a decision of great severity. There was no written contract of employment, and the only documents relating to employment were various circulars dealing with the age at which officers must retire, their rights to pension, and their right to leave on full pay after certain periods of service. The circulars made it clear that pensions were only to be paid at the discretion of the company.

The first question to be decided was whether the contract was one under which the officer was to serve until the age for retirement, the contract not being determinable by either party on reasonable notice meanwhile; or whether it was a contract of employment which was determinable by either party at any time on reasonable notice. He held that it was the latter. The only authority in point was Cross v. Wright (1 C.P.D., 891), and that case suggested that the contract could be terminated by 12 months' notice. If notice was given and the employment properly terminated before rights to pension or leave pay had accrued, those rights could not be taken into account in assessing damages. (French v. Brooke (6 Bing., 354).

Could the defendants justify the dismissal? Dealing with the case of Captain Power first, his Lordship discussed the evidence and said that the captain had committed a grave breach of good seamanship. Would that single lapse after many years of service justify the dismissal? An employer was entitled to dismiss a servant for a single act of misconduct or serious negligence. In determining the seriousness of an act of negligence regard must be had, not to the consequences of the act, but to its nature. With great reluctance he held that the negligence here was incompatible with the captain's duty and with his position in charge of the vessel. It was not a mere error of judgment, but was gross negligence. The company, therefore, was entitled to refuse to continue to employ the captain, and his dismissal was justified. It was a hard measure, but if the company chose to take it they were justified in doing so. Captain Power's action failed and must be dismissed with costs.

As to the chief officer, Savage, it was impossible to attribute to him the same degree of misconduct.

His Lordship dealt with the evidence and said that in his opinion the company had failed to show sufficient ground for summary dismissal. Savage was, therefore, entitled to damages based on the fact, which he had found, that either party was able to terminate the contract on reasonable notice. He held that in this case reasonable notice would be 12 months, and Savage would, therefore, have judgment for 12 months' salary, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. W. and W. Stocken; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks and Colclough.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SURGEON SUED FOR ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE

CROTCH v. MILES

(Before The Lord Chief Justice *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of this action, in which the plaintiff, Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch, of "Auntie's Tea Shop," Place Peyra, Vence, near Nice, alleges that after performing an operation on her for the removal of a fibroid tumour on November 27, 1920, the defendant, Mr. William Ernest Miles, a surgeon, of 14, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, N.W., left in her abdomen a pair of forceps, five inches in length, which were not discovered until an X-ray examination revealed their presence eight years later. She claims damages from the defendant for the resulting injury, which, she says, was caused by his negligence as a medical man.

The defendant admits that he performed the operation, but he denies that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body or that they were left in through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any person for whom he was responsible. He also pleads that the action is barred by the Statute of Limitations, 1623.

Mr. J. W. Morris and Mr. W. A. Davies appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Dickens for the defendant.

Dr. Henry Randall Wadd, medical superintendent at the nursing home at Richmond, Surrey, where Mr. Miles performed the operation on Miss Crotch, further cross-examined by Mr. Morris, said that when he saw Miss Crotch in 1929 and had a conversation about the forceps having been left in her abdomen, he did not say anything about the "surgeon's terrible carelessness." If it were known, after an operation, that a pair of forceps had been left in the body of the patient, it would be simple, three or four days after the operation, to put the patient under an anæsthetic for a quarter of an hour and to remove the forceps. He did not remember saying to Miss Crotch, with reference to that, "a whiff and the thing would have been whipped out in a jiffy." He did not tell a representative of Miss Crotch's solicitors that the responsibility to check instruments was certain only on the surgeon.

The Lord Chief Justice.—If you had said it, would it have been correct?—I do not think it would.

Sir Thomas Horder's Evidence

Sir Thomas Horder, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, said that he had known Mr. Miles for 25 years. His methods were those of a careful surgeon. He was very careful in checking his instruments.

Mr. Goddard.—Whose duty is it to keep check on instruments, swabs, and sponges used during an operation?—The theatre sister's.

Would the surgeon himself be able to do it?—I regard him as responsible for the competence of the theatre sister, but I should not think it to be in the patient's interest that the surgeon should feel it necessary constantly to watch the instruments during the last stages of an operation.

The Lord Chief Justice.—It is said that at the end of the operation, when the patient has been sewn up, there may be a duty on the surgeon to see that the counting of the instruments has been correct, because, if it does not appear to be so, the matter can be attended to at once?—I agree that that is the surgeon's responsibility. I regard the surgeon as ultimately responsible for all these matters.

Sir Thomas Horder went on to say that he knew no better method of checking instruments than counting them before and after an operation.

The Lord Chief Justice.—What would be your observation on a surgeon in some country who said, "Nobody counts the swabs. Nobody counts the forceps?"—I should not engage that surgeon to operate on one of my patients.

Sir Thomas said that, if a pair of forceps were left in a patient's abdomen, he would not expect an external lump to appear unless an abscess formed after a considerable time.

Mr. Goddard.—Miss Crotch says that within two or three months after the operation a lump the size of a coconut appeared on her abdomen in the neighbourhood of the scar of the operation. Could that be caused by the presence of forceps?—No.

In cross-examination, Sir Thomas said that he would not expect 100 per cent. freedom from discomfort after the removal of a gall bladder in the condition in which Miss Crotch's gall bladder had been described to be. [The plaintiff's gall bladder was removed by an operation in France in 1926.]

Mr. Morris.—Is it most probable that the persistent pain would not continue?—I should hope that the persistent pain would disappear.

If a pain which had been persistent disappeared after a pair of forceps had been removed, may I say that the inference would be irresistible that the pain was caused by the forceps?—If you talk in terms of probabilities, supposing a patient has complained consistently of pain before the forceps have been removed from the cavity, even I should be optimistic enough to hope that the pain would disappear.

Miss Sarah Jane Kingman, a State registered nurse, said that she attended Miss Crotch's operation in 1920. Nurse Brown, the theatre sister at the operation, was very careful.

"A Sacred Duty of the Sister"

Mr. Goddard.—After the operation, were the instruments counted?—Always. It is a sacred duty of the sister.

After the operation, added Miss Kingman, the theatre sister and the surgeon counted the instruments.

Mr. Henry Edmund Gaskin Boyle, of Queen Anne-street, W., senior anæsthetist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said that Mr. Miles was very careful indeed. Many years ago he noticed that Mr. Miles put all his instruments out before an operation in threes or multiples of three.

"It struck me then," said the witness, "as a splendid way of checking them afterwards."

Mr. Goddard.—Have you ever known him depart from that practice?—No.

Mr. Boyle further said that he had never known Mr. Miles fail to ask the theatre sister at the end of the operation whether everything was correct.

In cross-examination, Mr. Morris asked whether, if a patient showed signs of heart failure during an operation, there was not some panic in the operating theatre.

"I do not allow panic where I am working," answered Mr. Boyle. "Calm is necessary at an operation."

Dr. John Southerden Burn, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of Richmond, Surrey, who administered the anæsthetic when Mr. Miles operated on Miss Crotch, said that, whenever he had attended an operation by Mr. Miles, Mr. Miles had always asked the theatre sister whether everything was correct before he sewed the patient up. After the operation the instruments would be counted by Mr. Miles and the theatre sister.

He had seen English-made instruments sold in France after the War.

Mr. Dickens.—Were they going cheap?—Very cheap. They were surplus Army stores.

Mr. Morris (cross-examining).—Supposing the patient was not taking the operation very well, what would be the effect on the remaining course of the operation?—The operation would be completed as soon and as safely as possible.

Would the end of the operation be in any way expedited?—Possibly, yes. Mr. Miles might be able to put on a bit of extra speed which he would not do otherwise.

Counsel addressed the jury on behalf of their clients and the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Churchill, Clapham and Co.; Messrs. Hempsons.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

(Before the President)

DECREE NISI RESCINDED: JUDGE'S COMMENT

PRIOR, L. M. v. PRIOR, H. F. S. (KING'S PROCTOR SHOWING CAUSE)

In this suit the King's Proctor appeared to show cause why a decree *nisi* of divorce pronounced on April 29, 1929, by the President on a wife's petition should be rescinded.

In her undefended petition Mrs. Louise May Prior, *née* Vigor, of Battle-road, Hastings, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Horace Frederick Seymour Prior on the ground of his adultery, at the White Horse Hotel, Salisbury, in September, 1926, with a woman named. The marriage took place on January 10, 1920, at the Register Office, St. Martin's, London.

In October, 1928, the husband presented a petition for divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with a named co-respondent, there being a general allegation and a specific allegation in respect of adultery between April and August, 1928, at an address in Hastings. That petition was abandoned and dismissed in January, 1929.

The King's Proctor in his plea alleged that at the trial the petitioner falsely denied that she had committed adultery with Mr. Norman Catt as alleged in her husband's former petition; that she failed to disclose to the Court that she had lived for several months with Mr. Catt at Hastings; and that she had committed adultery with several other men. By her answer the petitioner admitted adultery with Mr. Catt and other men, and asked the Court to exercise its discretion in her favour.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and the Hon. Victor Russell appeared for the King's Proctor; Mr. H. B. D. Grazebrook (with him Mr. Walter Frampton) for the petitioner.

JUDGMENT

The President, in giving judgment, said that at the hearing of the wife's petition notice was taken of the charges in the husband's petition, which were denied. The case now with regard to Mr. Norman Catt was that he lodged at the house of the present petitioner for some years, and that for a long period before the date mentioned in the husband's petition there had undoubtedly, on the wife's admission, been an adulterous intimacy between her and Mr. Catt.

At the hearing of the wife's petition the technical allegation was denied on oath and denied in such terms that there could not be a prosecution for perjury on the denials. But the broad charge that Mr. Catt was her paramour, which was true, was not mentioned, and the case proceeded on the footing that the petitioner was a woman innocent of any conjugal offence.

Facts came to the knowledge of the King's Proctor, and it was now admitted that there was adultery with Mr. Catt extending over a long period, and on ordinary presumption continued during the time at which it was denied. There was also the additional fact that she admitted adultery at her residence with a variety of men. Those were the existing facts when she came to complain as an aggrieved wife of her husband's misconduct and to obtain, as she did, a decree *nisi*. She obtained it, he would not say by perjury, but by as gross a suppression of the truth as there could be.

His Lordship held that the King's Proctor's intervention was well founded, and he rescinded the decree, dismissed the petition, and condemned the petitioner in the King's Proctor's costs.

Solicitors.—The King's Proctor; Messrs. Chatterton and Co.

DIVORCE DAMAGES AGAINST A DOCTOR

WEBSTER v. WEBSTER AND MORGAN

In this petition Mr. William James Webster, an electrician, of Ivy-lane, Didsbury, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Margaret Webster, *née* Walsh, on the ground of her adultery with Dr. Edward Mervyn Lewis Morgan, against whom the petitioner claimed damages. The co-respondent by his answer denied the charges, but did not further contest the petition.

The marriage took place on May 14, 1921, at the Oldham Register Office. There is one child of the marriage, a son, aged seven years.

It was alleged that the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent at an address in Glodwick-road, Oldham, in July, 1928, and had made a confession to the petitioner.

Mr. Acton Pile appeared for the petitioner; Mr. T. Bucknill for the co-respondent.

It was stated that the damages had been agreed at £300, subject to the approval of the Court.

The President granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent, and assessed the damages at £500, to be reduced to £300 if the latter sum were paid into Court by the co-respondent's solicitors within 14 days.

Solicitors.—Mr. J. Hampson Fogg, for Messrs. Ogden, Lyles and Co., Manchester; Messrs. Gibson and Weldon.

DECREE NISI FOR WOMAN SURGEON

MORGAN, J. S. v. MORGAN, E. M. L.

In this undefended suit the petitioner, Mrs. Janet Soumes Morgan, *née* Smith, a surgeon, of Glodwick-road, Oldham, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Dr. Edward Mervyn Lewis Morgan, on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Margaret Webster.

The respondent in this suit, Dr. E. M. L. Morgan, was the co-respondent in the suit reported above of Webster v. Webster and Morgan, in which Mrs. Margaret Webster was the respondent.

The marriage took place on February 16, 1921, at Gilmerton parish church, Edinburgh. There is one child of the marriage, a son, aged eight years.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner.

The President, in granting the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs, said that it ought to be stated that the petitioner had taken the self-respecting course in the matter, and nothing which had appeared in it ought to damage her in any way in her professional position. It was unfortunate that such trouble should have come into her domestic life.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Field, Roscoe, and Co., for Messrs. Wrigley, Claydon, and Fripp, Oldham.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"
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The Times Weekly Edition, published to-day, contains a full-page portrait of Lord Balfour and an article recalling the outstanding features of his long and varied career. Readers in all parts of the Empire and in America will welcome this record of one whose life was deeply concerned with all the great Imperial problems of the last half century.

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A full summary of the news of the week is given, including the Naval Conference, the political situation, the Indian problem, and the Channel Tunnel report. Among the special articles are Professor Julian Huxley's "More Aspects of Africa." "The Dole in Germany," the excavations of the site of Verulam, and the weekly religious article.

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NULLITY SUIT ADJOURNED

In the Divorce Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bateson, the nullity suit of Cochrane v. Cochrane, otherwise Millamootz, otherwise Limonack, was adjourned for particulars to be delivered of an amendment in the petition and for legal argument.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION

MISS CLARICE MAYNE: CLAIM AGAINST HUSBAND'S ESTATE

IN RE TATE

(Before Mr. Justice Maugham)

A settlement was announced of the matters arising on this summons which asked for an inquiry whether the whole or any part of the claim for £11,900 of Mrs. Clarice Mabel Tate, professionally known as Miss Clarice Mayne, of 65, Gordon-mansions, Gower-street, against the estate of her husband, the late Mr. James William Tate, singer, composer, and music-hall artist, was subject to postponement in favour of all the other creditors.

Mr. J. M. Gover, K.C., and Mr. Robert Perl, K.C., appeared for Mr. Edward Charles Stebbing, of 14, Westbrooke-gardens, Margate, a creditor for £2,000; Sir Gerald Hurst, K.C., and Mr. G. D. Johnston for Mrs. Tate; and Mr. A. Andrewes-Uthwatt for Mr. Edgar Jesse Meaker, an executor.

Mr. Gover said that Mrs. Tate had put in a proof for about £11,000, which had been allowed. The result of that was clearly to make the estate insolvent. There was now in Court a fund of £14,321, and there was about another £800 to come into Court. A dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound had been paid, pending the inquiry, to all creditors except Mrs. Tate, whose claim was in respect of loans made to her late husband. He (counsel) thought that the arrangement which had been made was fair and reasonable in the interests of all parties. It was proposed that Mrs. Tate should be allowed to come in with the other creditors for £7,500, and that her claim with regard to the balance should be postponed. The result would be that the creditors would get 13s. 8d. in the pound.

Sir Gerald Hurst said that Mrs. Tate, in agreeing to this arrangement, was anxious that her late husband's creditors should not be injured, and, therefore, waived her claim to £4,400.

Mr. Justice Maugham, in sanctioning the compromise, said that, on the whole, it would be for the benefit of all the parties. It was the best thing for all the parties that there should be a settlement of that kind, and if counsel were agreed that there should be a compromise, the Court ought not to stand in the way of it.

Solicitors.—Mr. M. Greenwood; Messrs. Hutchinson, Sons, and Gomm; Messrs. Wild, Collins and Crosse.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 20

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Minter (pauper) v. Priest (for consideration); Ramsden v. David Sharratt and Sons, Ltd. (further hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.45:—Appeal.—The Commissioner of Taxes v. The British Australian Wool Realisation Association, Limited (in liquidation) (pt. hd.).

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Jitendra Nath Ghose and others v. Moamchan Ghose and others (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

Court II. (Scrutton, Lawrence, and Slesser, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the King's Bench Division.—Final and New Trial List.:—Herbert Wilcox Productions, Ltd. v. First National Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (26).

Chancery Division

Court I. (Eve, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Electramonic Co., Ltd. v. Celestion, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (20).

Court III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Pierce v. Pierce (48).

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Re Letters Patent, Nos. 193,859, 193,876, and 193,771, and re the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919. (I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft); and re Letters Patent, Nos. 193,884, 193,866, and 190,771 and the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919 (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (to be mentioned).—Witness List.—Part I.—Clayton v. Clayton (37).

Court VI. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Smith (Stimson v. Smith) (pt. hd.) (54); re Re Lough and re taxation of costs (60); Re Hockley (Olivey v. Hockin) (66); re Re Webster (Wallace v. Webster) (pt. hd.) (53); re Re Bean (Piper v. Hayward) (82); Re Shepherd (Greenhalgh v. Jones) (69).

Court IV. (Farwell, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Chand v. Rai (pt. hd.) (21).

Lord Chancellor's Court (Bennett, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Barrett's Will Trusts (Smith v. Attorney-General) (pt. hd.) (69); re Turner (Nicholson v. Blackwell) (64); re Thistlethwayte's Will Trusts (Exerton v. Thistlethwayte's Will (Ansdell v. Bell) (65); re Lazarus (Lazarus v. Lazarus) (67).

King's Bench Division

Lord Chief Justice's Court (The Lord Chief Justice).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Crouch v. Miles (pt. hd.) (29).

Court VIII. (Avory, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Non-Juries by Consent.—Blank v. Lihgott and ors. (180); Blank v. Lihgott and ors. (consolidated) (pt. hd.) (181); Blank v. Davis (pt. hd.) (182).

Court IV. (McCardie, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Lyne v. Bamber; Oldroyd v. Rowe (Norcash).

Court II. (Hocker, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Hopkins and anr. (Gibson) (pt. hd.) (587); Miller v. J. Rogal and Son, Ltd., and anr. (370).

Court I. (Swift, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Morris v. Henderson (pt. hd.) (730); Carter v. Bourne and Hollingsworth, Ltd. (755); Barker v. Bernstock and ors.

Court III. (Acton, J.).—(Chambers Judge.)—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Hayes Candy and Co., Ltd. v. Benning, Son and Co. (1429); Lyons v. Lyons (1468); Tooley v. Debenham and Hall, Ltd. (1474); Kerley v. Same (1499); Pudmore v. Jackson and anr. (1500).

Criminal Appeal Court (Branson, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—O'Reilly v. Scriven Bros. and Co. (pt. hd.) (230).

Court V. (Talbot, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—White v. the Old Welsh Harp Garage Co., Ltd. (676); Macgregor v. Arnold (480); Sewell v. Cooper (709).

Court IX. (Finlay, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Bentz v. Bentz and 2 Tullis, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (4711); Hawley and anr. v. Alexander and Wife (756).

Court VI. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not attended by counsel.—Dumps, Attie Cannon v. Alderson, Glover, Bumps and Co.; Societe Anonyme v. the John Cockerill, Line. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—Robert A. Munro and Co., Ltd. v. Meyer (760).

Court VII. (Hawke, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Miller v. Greenstein and anr. (pt. hd.) (737); Wager v. British Ropes (Charlton), Ltd. (744).

Court B. (Hodges' (Quadrangle) (Macnaghten, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—To be mentioned.—Pollock v. De Andia Yrarrabura (89). For Hearing.—Not before 11:—Non-Jury.—Reckitt v. Arthur Wheeler and Co. and anr. (pt. hd.) (301).

Appeal Court I. (Divisional Court) (Green and Romer, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Guardians of the Poor of the Runcorn Union v. Worrall (108); Brown v. Savage and Co. (109); Motor Traders Corpn. of London, Ltd. v. Vauxhall Bridge Motor Co. (110).

Jurors

Special jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. need not attend until to-morrow.

Common jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

King's Bench Court IV. (McCardie, J., sitting as an additional Judge of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division).—At 10.30:—Undefended Causes.—Queen (Norwich Assizes).—Friestland v. Friestland and Playford (pt. hd.).

Court I. (Hill, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Kronborg.—1929. Folio 151 (Owners of Motor Ship Balbo and owners of her cargo v. owners of s. Kronborg).—Action for Trial with Witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

Court III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Cooper, D. v. Fowler, C. H. (121).

Official Referee

Court III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (Sir William Hansell, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Causes Recorded &c. Co. v. Dominion &c., Ltd.: Harris v. Edwards: Fellowes v. Butler.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Court I. (Registrar Hansell, Warmington).—At 11:—Hickman, R. G.; Gertler, H. and anr. v. Gruenbaum, J. and Jacobowitz, S.; Krotosky, P. (orse. P. Faz); Jacobs & Co. v. Jackson Bros.); Hope, J. R. G.; Greenberg, S. (orse. L. Greenberg and Co.).

In Chambers—Room 36 (Registrar Mellor).—At 11:—Appln. under Sec. 8 of the Business Names Act (106 of 1916); Adjourned Petition (155 of 1930); Petitions (208, 110, 144, and 166 of 1930); Add. Petition (1,170 of 1929); Add. Petition (16 of 1930); Petition (186 of 1930); Add. Petitions (941 and 1,108 of 1929); Petitions disposed (141 and 170 of 1930). At 11.30:—(1,121 and 1,155 of 1929); Add. Petition (167 of 1930). At 12:—Goldblatt, M.; Woolley, J. At 12.30:—Powell, B. W.; Pusey, A. W. At 2.15:—Polsenberg, J.

Meeting of Creditors in Bankruptcy (The Official Receivers).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Fowles, F. W., first meeting. At 12:—Dove, J. H., ditto.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court (Registrar Stebbing).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications.—At 11.15:—Saule, Ltd.; S. Lane and Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—G. U. Price and Co., Ltd.; Gwynne's Engineering Co., Ltd. (Knowles v. Gwynne's Engineering Co., Ltd., and ors.). At 12:—Russian Lloyd; Alby United Carbide Factories, Ltd. At 12.30:—Celtic Collieries, Ltd.; Celtic Collieries Ltd. (Lewis v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.).—Room 86.—At 11:—Rothschilds, Ltd.—Room 87.—At 2.15:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.).

Official Receivers—Companies (Winding Up).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—West End and General Development Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

Masters sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Sinnett, Baker, and Moseley.

Taxing Master.—Rivington.

Master of the Crown Office sitting.—Kershaw.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Clauson, J.); Baker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell J.).

Mayor's and City of London Court

Guildhall (The Recorder of London).—At 11:—Drewer v. Y. Barsal (a firm) (17).

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

At the ordinary meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday, March 11, the following elections were reported:—

Members.—Duncan, J. G.; Tookey, W. A.

Associate Members.—Anderson, H. A., jun.; Andrew, J. K.; Baker, J.; Bennett, B. B.; Budgen, W. E. J.; Clark, Dickinson, E. F.; Clinch, J. K.; Coll, J. F.; Cunningham, S. W. A.; Fish, E. P.; Gwilliam, J. R.; Firth-Hand, J. F.; Kent, S. A.; Kent, T. H.; Hodgkin, N. B.; Jordan, Macdougall, A. A.; Markwick, A. H. T.; Middleton, T. R. T.; Peppiatt, C. H.; Perkins, H. W. J.; Robinson, K. B.; Rush, F. J.; Ryland, A. C. W.; Watson, W. J.; Wellers, L.

Associate.—El-Mankabi, B. L. S.

Transferred from Associate Members to Members.—Batty, F. P. W.; Bolsover, G.; Carlton, C. R.; Carter, H. G.; Dorman, E. M.; Everall, W. T.; Hill, F. G.; Jackson, J. S.; Leighton, L.; Maling, J. C.; Mann, T. H.; Pimm, G. B. R.; Samuel, D. S.; Williamson, H.

Bankruptcy

Court I. (Hill, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Kronborg.—1929. Folio 151 (Owners of Motor Ship Balbo and owners of her cargo v. owners of s. Kronborg).—Action for Trial with Witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

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Sporting News

RACING

EASTER HERO'S RECOVERY

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A three days' meeting will be begun this afternoon under National Hunt Rules. The first day is an ordinary Sandown Park meeting, but the other two days are the annual and deservedly popular Grand Military Meeting. A hand-worked totalisator very similar to that used at the recent Cheltenham Meeting will be available for members and for visitors to Tattersalls' Ring. A temporary building has been built for this purpose in the Paddock between the Sale Ring and the Parade Ring.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that Easter Hero had left the care of the veterinary surgeon to whom he had been sent for treatment and had returned to his trainer, J. R. Anthony. Before leaving he did, so I understand, two sharp canters, and so far as could be seen was quite sound. His recovery seems wonderful, for it was only last week that it was stated officially by those people who should know most about him that he was so lame that he could not possibly be got ready to run at Aintree next week. It would seem now that he may be started. He is such a brilliant horse that it will be a tragedy if he is not among the field on Friday week. Even if he is not quite wound up his presence will make all the difference to the field, which for the very large part will be composed of very moderate animals. There would seem to be no further news of the progress or otherwise of Gregalach, but he ran too badly last week at Hurst Park to interest me further as a possible winner of the Grand National. After all, Easter Hero has not run badly, any more than before their successes had Music Hall or Glenside, each of whom was held up in his final work, in the one case by a cough and in the other by lameness.

Corduroy was scratched from the Lincolnshire Handicap yesterday. During the winter he has been mentioned many times and in many places as a very probable winner of next week's race. A few days ago he was sent to De Mestre for his final work, but that able trainer has not been able to complete his preparation on account of cracked heels. Corduroy was on some form undeniably well handicapped in next week's first important handicap under Jockey Club Rules.

I give below an analysis of this afternoon's programme:—

LAMMAS SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Spectroscope is rather better than the average selling hurdler and has a fair chance on his recent form. Prospice is another who has, on form, the beating of most of the entry here. Further, this is a course over which he always shows his best form. If there is apart from these two, a pronounced favourite it would not be wise to ignore the market. On known form the probable winner seems to me to be PROSPICE.

SELECT STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Easter Hero and Gib are not likely to be started, while it does not seem probable that Sir Lindsay will be given a race so soon before the Grand National. Even if Gregalach were started he would have to make too great an improvement on his Hurst Park form to have any chance at all here. Blaris won at Cheltenham in the style of a very good park steeplechaser and, although the distance here is a mile more, he must have a good chance. Don Sancho, even with a penalty, on his Cheltenham form will not be easy to beat. Kingsford pulls too hard for me to make him a selection, but he might win. Donegal waits for Aintree. Castletown has been very disappointing in his recent races and I cannot see anything lower in the weights which should beat those higher in the handicap. It seems to me that I must choose between Don Sancho and Blaris. I was very much impressed with each at Cheltenham. Over this course I have a slight preference for BLARIS.

AISSELE HURDLE (2m. 5f.).—Kilreckle ran very well at Cheltenham, when he was unlucky not to have won. On a previous race at Kempton Park he has, at the weights, the beating of Master Orange, while he can meet Loyal Scot on 8lb. better terms than then. The changed weights may well alter the result. Big Black Boy is so improved that he must have a good chance, and he has shown, at Kempton Park, that he can stay the distance of this race. On that form he is rather better handicapped than Sobrino, but on a previous race at Lingfield not nearly so well handicapped as Garryheaken, who has won before over this course and distance. Sierra Leone, on Kempton Park form, has not so good a chance as Loyal Scot. The best chances at the weights seem to me to be held by Garryheaken and Kilreckle, and my preference is for KILRECKLE.

MURLAND STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Rathcoole was second best at Cheltenham in the race won by Blaris, but may not this time beat Spear o' War. When they last met at Kempton Park, at this afternoon's weights, Rathcoole beat the other by a short head, but he was, I thought, a rather lucky winner, and on that account I shall expect Spear o' War to reverse those placings this afternoon. Kingsford appears in an earlier race. Rathcoole ran Cheltenham form, has not nearly so good a chance as Loyal Scot. The best chances at the weights seem to me to be held by Garryheaken and Kilreckle, and my preference is for KILRECKLE.

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FAIRMILE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Vinicole is a fairly useful jumper, but the obvious selection seems to me to be ROI DE SABA, who was beaten by only Black Minstrel at Cheltenham in his first race over fences. If he were a more courageous finisher my confidence in his chance would be even more pronounced than it is.

LITTLEWORTH N.H. FLAT RACE (2m.).—Events of this kind are quite out of place on a programme such as this. TIDE or Render may win. I like their chances in the order of their names.

ACCEPTANCES

THE NEWBURY SPRING CUP

Limpet Oven, Sir Joshua, Dark Pearl, O'Curry, Masked Bandit, Lion Hearted, Crassadour, Le Phare, Orbindon, Aristotle, Equis Bridge, Stalactite, Hudson II., Lucky Tyr, Sandhurst, Yosemite, Debris, Barthorn, Lavinia, Golden Lyre, Corduroy, Highdale IV., Grease Paint, Rosolio II., Blazog, Song of Essex, Miss Linn, Irish Romance, Eclipse, Flamboro, Phinols, Phlegethon, Darnell, Portrillo, Miss Danube, Black Ensign, Ring o' Roses. (Weights raised 2lb.)

THE LIVERPOOL HURDLE

Pearlet, Arctic Star, Duke of Florence, Blasconaway, Rubicon II., Michaelmas Day, Fetz, Rosdrop, Sandhurst Tr., extra, (Wt. 10lb.), Bob Stone, Fairbanks, Ivory, Miss Mist, Park Axes, Portbacon, Go Easy, War Mist, Alan, Sleepy Lad, The Brown Talisman, White Orb, Swashbuckler. (Weights raised 2lb.)

LATEST LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln on March 26)

2 to 1 agst SLIPPER (6, aged o.) (In France).
100—7 — PATRIARCH (c., 109 to 6 (—) (C. Leader).
100—6 — PORTSMUTH (c., 107 to 7 (—) (Jones).
100—6 — PORTRAITIST (c., 90 to 1 (—) (R. Dawson).
100—1 — RING ROSES (4, aged 8) (Templeman).
20—1 — STALACTITE (5, aged o.) (Nightingall).

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree on March 29)

9 to 1 agst GRÆLE (8, aged o.) (Coulthwaite).
10—1 — SIR LINDSAY (8, aged 12) (J. Anthony).
100—8 — EASTER HERO (7, aged 8) (J. Anthony).
20—1 — K.C.B. (7, aged o.) (Nothing doing).

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. Unit—Stake and Winning)

2.0.—Calluna, Win 55s. 6d., Place 15s. 3d.; Arviace, Place 7s.; Typhoon, Place 12s. 3d.
2.30.—Changchia, Win 10s., Place 4s.; Young Prince, Place 16s. 9d.; Lemuting, Place 6s. 3d.
3.0.—Dark Eagle, Win 15s., Place 29s.; Morla, Place 11s.
3.30.—Nautical Swell, Win 7s. 3d., Place 4s. 3d.; Cat Burglar, Place 7s.
4.0.—Holiday Hall, Win 5s., Place 2s. 3d.; Prince Jerome, Place 2s. 6d.
4.30.—Swift Rowland, Win 3s., Place 2s. 6d.; Wood Owl, Place 2s. 9d.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The **LAMMAS SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
DETRITUS (Mr. J. Allen) ..... Martin	a	11	7
PRAMDAM (Miss A. M. Arnott) ..... Hedges	a	11	7
MONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	7
aORMUED (Mr. F. Beaumont) ..... Gore	a	11	7
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins) ..G. Bennett	a	11	7
aOSPRAY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ....F. Dennis	a	11	7
aNOSHAMAS (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a	11	7
aCLASH MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a	11	7
aBERKELEY (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	11	7
MANDELIEU (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	11	7
BASSOON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ....Pendarves	a	11	7
aGRANDEST (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	6	11	5
CREVECŒUR II. (Major C. H. Stevens)			
..... Stevens	a	11	7
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ....F. Wootton	a	11	7
ZERO (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ..... Ransom	5	11	5
OLD BERKELEY (Mr. W. B. Duckworth)			
..... W. Payne	5	11	3
YEARITE (Mrs. R. Levy) ..... Powell	4	10	7
HEADACHE (Mr. R. Thackray) ..G. Anthony	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DETRITUS, G. Pellerin; MONTPELIER, W. Stott; ORMUED, G. Goswell; SPECTROSCOPE, F. Rees; NOSHAMAS, G. Duller or P. Donoghue; CLASH MORGAN, Prendergast; BERKELEY, W. Crump; GRANDEST, R. McCarthy; CREVECŒUR II., —; PROSPICE, H. Nicholson; ZERO, Mr. A. Marsh; OLD BERKELEY, —; OSPRAY, —; W. Payne rides either Crevecœur II. or Old Berkeley.

2.15.—The **SELECT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
EASTER HERO (Mr. J. H. Whitney)			
..... J. Anthony	a	12	11
GIB (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	a	12	10
GREGALACH (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell). Waldron	a	12	7
aBLARIS (Mr. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	a	12	5
aDON SANCHO (105lb. ex.) (Mr. V. H. Smith)			
..... Withington	a	12	1
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	11	10
DONEGAL (10lb. ex.) (Mr. A. Bendon)			
..... Woodland	a	11	10
THE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Gray)			
..... R. Payne	a	11	7
NEWSBOY (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	a	11	5
SANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) ..T. E. Leader	a	11	3
FIRECRACKER (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey)			
..... Rayson	a	11	0
EAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst)			
..... L. Anthony	a	10	12
CASTLETOWN (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	10	12
SIR LINDSAY (Mr. J. H. Whitney) J. Anthony	a	10	12
FLUKE (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Martin	a	10	9
SIR SHAUN (Lady Glenapp) ..... Cease	a	10	9
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	10	9
CORAL REEF II. (Major Ian Straker)			
..... Woodland	a	10	7
aTOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	10	7
DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Alroyd) ..Stubbs	a	10	5
BALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..Blair	a	10	0
aROYAL TANGO (Mr. F. T. Hales) W. Nightingall	a	10	0
aPARIS FLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris) ..C. Young	a	10	0
RUDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) ..Powell	a	10	0
CRYPTICAL (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..G. Bowcher	a	10	0

PROPABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLARIS, W. Payne; DON SANCHO, J. Moloney; FLUKE, J. Lenehan; TOY BELL, W. Parvin or D. Morgan; BALLYHANWOOD, Foster; PARIS FLIGHT, E. Vinall; ROYAL TANGO, —.

2.50.—The **AISSELE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 300 sovs. Two miles and about five furlongs and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12	7
KILRECKLE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	a	12	7
aSOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	12	4
SIERRA LEONE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ....Willett	a	12	4
GARRYHEAKEN (Major W. L. Tom) ..Tom	a	12	2
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins) ..G. Bennett	a	12	2
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth)			
..... Poole	5	12	0
LOYAL SCOT (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)			
..... T. E. Leader	a	12	0
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	11	12
LAMINARIA (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	4	11	11
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	11	9
MONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	7
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ..E. Thompson	6	11	6
DRACOS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	11	2
BURWARTON (Captain A. Stanley Wilson)			
..... Hammett	6	11	0
COLENSO (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	10	9
SILVER GRAIL (Mr. G. C. Lee-Milner) ..Powell	4	10	8
ROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. F. Kimbell)			
..... C. Chapman	6	10	7
ROCKY CAPE (Mrs. Annie Dale) ..... Dale	4	10	6
aHARPOONER (Mr. T. Taylor) ..... R. Gordon	4	10	6
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..J. Chapman	5	10	4
HURRICANE JAMES (Mrs. M. R. Forrest)			
..... Milnes	6	10	2
IRISH LORD (Mr. Michael Stephens) ....Hall	5	10	0
aWILD SCOT (Mr. P. Home Rice) ....A. Law	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KILRECKLE, Owner; SIERRA LEONE, Mr. Harding; GARRYHEAKEN, J. Cotil; SPECTROSCOPE, F. Rees; MASTER ORANGE, W. Stott; BIG BLACK BOY, W. Payne; PROSPICE, H. Nicholson; COLENSO, J. Dodd; ROYAL ROWLAND, C. Mallon; HARPOONER, G. Pellerin; WILD SCOT, J. Browne; SOBRINO, —.

3.20.—The **MURLAND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
RATHCOOLE (Mrs. C. Beatty) ....T. E. Leader	a	12	7
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	5
SPEAR O' WAR (Lord Queenborough)			
..... G. Bennett	a	12	1
aPICKWELL (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	11	9
aMOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. F. C. Parker) ..J. Kelly	6	11	7
aSLATER (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	a	11	7
DERBY CUTS (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..T. E. Leader	a	11	5
SAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..Ringwood	a	11	2
aPAMPERER (Mr. H. Carnikow) ..... Powell	a	11	2
ROLIE (Lt.-Col. R. Greer) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	2
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre) Petre	a	11	0
PHARTON (Mr. B. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	5	10	10
MARLEYEW (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..W. Payne	5	10	10
FLORIN II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Withington	5	10	7
aGREAT CAUSE (Captain A. S. Wilson) Whitaker	a	10	7
COCKAMOOR (Mr. H. S. Hazlerigg) ..... Powell	a	10	7
AISLE (Mr. O. Birkbeck) ..... Birkbeck	a	10	7
aFAVOURITE STAR (Mr. E. A. Clark) ..... Anthony	6	10	0
MESSMATE II. (Lord Westerdale) ..... Bissell	a	10	0
ALL GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding) ..... Woodland	a	10	0
aDUNZAIR (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	10	0
THE MONK (Mr. F. J. Honour) ..... Powell	a	10	0
NOT PEUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... Law	a	10	0
aRONALD FOX (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) W. Payne	a	10	0
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lee-Milner) ..Powell	a	10	0
ROSEMOOR'S PRIDE (Captain G. R. D. Shaw)			
..... Blair	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPEAR O' WAR, F. Rees; MOUNTAIN SLIP, F. Brookes; SLATER, PAMPERER, W. Parvin; MESSMATE, W. Payne; GREAT CAUSE, W. Stott; FAVOURITE STAR, D. Williams; ST. GERMAINE, —; PICKWELL, —; DUNZAIR, —; RONALD FOX, —. T. Cullinan will ride either Slater or St. Germaine.

3.50.—The **FAIRMILE STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCYTARA (Mr. M. F. Anderson) ..... Rose	a	11	11
RACE OF BLADES (Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Fawcus)			
..... Fawcus	a	11	11
MIXED DOUBLE (Mr. G. Gilbey) ....C. Chapman	a	11	11
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ....A. Law	a	11	11
aCLASH MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a	11	11
GREAT SABRO (Lord Londesborough)			
..... H. A. Brown	a	11	11
aSHANTY (Sir M. McAlpine) ..H. Harrison	a	11	11
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) R. Thompson	6	11	11
aDOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Ribil) ..... Hackett	6	11	11
SONNY (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gordon	a	11	11
aTWO ROYALS (Mr. O. M. Smith) ..C. Langlands	a	11	11
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. M. Stephens)			
..... Blair	6	11	11
aVINICOLE (Captain J. W. Bridges) I. Anthony	6	11	11
SOUCAR (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... Hammond	5	11	11
BEIMPS (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale	5	11	4
THE OARA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Cease	5	11	4
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..J. Chapman	5	11	4
aVOLEX (Captain Hamer) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	4
ALMINE LANCER (Lord Abergavenny) Whitaker	5	11	3
NORTH POLE (Mr. F. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	a	11	3
BIRLINGHAM'S JOY (Major P. J. C. Honner)			
..... Honner	6	11	2
CAPERHAIST (Lady H. McCalmont) ..... Gore	6	11	2
ALAN-MALONE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..Woodland	6	11	2
ROLATION (Mr. G. Tonge) ..... Martin	a	11	2
AUGUST LAD (Mr. G. Weaving) ..... Anthony	6	11	2
SILVER CORD (Mr. J. Cappell) ..... Chapman	5	10	10
GOLDEN ERA (Mr. W. Fox) ..... Chapman	5	10	10
TURNER WOMEN (Mr. A. Lax) ..... Lax	5	10	10
PRINCE'S COVERT (Major A. H. Pryce) A. Law	5	10	10
Mc' FLIN (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	10	10
aRIO DE SABA (Sir P. Newson) W. Nightingall	4	10	4
AMSLOON (Mr. F. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	4	10	0
ROBERTO (Mr. F. Roberts) ..... Dabor	4	10	0
aGLORIOUS DILIGENCE (Mrs. T. Walton)			
..... Killaloe	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CYTARA, E. Foster; ACE OF BLADES, Mr. Fawcus; MIXED DOUBLE, C. Mallon; CLASH MORGAN, Prendergast; SLANEY, J. Walsh; DOVEDALE, T. James; THE BROWN TALISMAN, R. Everett; VINICOLE, D. Morgan; SOUCAR, W. Garner; SIRE OARA, J. Hamey; VOLEX, Irish Lancer, —; CAPERHAIST, Mr. M. Barry; ALAN MALONE, G. Goswell; LOPPY LAD, —; RIO DE SABA, —; Specy Mountou, —; GLORIOUS DILIGENCE, G. Hardy. T. Cullinan rides either Irish Lancer or Loppy Lad.

4.20.—The **LITTLEWORTH NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. McAlpine)			
..... Barthropp	a	12	3
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	3
ROLIE (Lt.-Col. R. Rimell) ..... T. Rimell	a	12	3
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12	0
aTWO ROYALS (Mr. O. M. Smith) C. Langlands	a	11	11
aROYAL TANGO (Mr. F. T. Hales)			
..... W. Nightingall	6	12	0
aSTRONG ONE (Mr. A. C. Boatwright) L. Anthony	a	11	7
aBLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	6	11	7
AMPULLA (Sir L. Green) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	7
TIDE (Mr. R. H. Greeson) ..... T. Rimell	a	11	7
aLUNDAR (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	11	7
aGLANGESIA (Mr. R. K. Nellon) ..... A. Law	a	11	7
IRISH TRUCE (Mr. A. Morales) ..... Private	a	11	7
SAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..... Ringwood	a	11	7
aBLANCONA (Mr. S. Sanford) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	7
MELRUSH (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	a	11	7
HILL ROCK (Mr. W. de Selincourt)			
..... G. Armstrong	6	11	7
MORPHEUS (Mr. T. Sopwith) ..... Dale	6	11	7
GOLD FLAKE (Mr. J. M. Woodriffe) Sneyd	a	11	7
RENDER (Mr. H. Peel) ..... Poole	5	11	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KINGSFORD, Mr. Sciater; TWO ROYALS, Mr. C. Langlands; STRONG ONE, Owner; BLUE VINNY, Captain H. Weber; GLANGESIA, Mr. West; BLANCONA, Major Miss Berkeley, Owner; HILL ROCK, Mr. G. Armstrong; GOLD FLAKE, —; DUNZAIR, —; ROYAL TANGO, —.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Roi du Maquis by 10 p.m. on Tuesday; Le Phare and Rosolio II. at 9 a.m. yesterday.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES AND EPSOM OAKS STAKES.—Fallen Angel at 9 a.m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—Charnwood by 10 p.m. on Tuesday.

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

SELECT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Glamorous.
MIDLAND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Kakushin.
FAIRMILE STEEPLECHASE.—Gainsboro.

GRAND MILITARY MEETING

IMPERIAL CUP.—Sierra Leone.
GRAND MILITARY GOLD CUP.—Lusty Runner.
PAST AND PRESENT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Smoke Cloud.
VICTORY STEEPLECHASE.—Fisbourne.

LINCOLN MEETING

KESTEVEN PLATE.—Fourth Form, Rapid II., and Cherry King.
LINCOLN PLATE.—Cubley, Ladies Chain, and False Doctrine.
BEARKLESBY STAKES.—Mary Fischer and Ladies Chain.
TATHWELL AUCTION PLATE.—Tell Tale gelding.
CASWICK MAIDEN PLATE.—Silver Cascade.
LINCOLN ENGAGEMENTS.—Precedence, Sherref, and Playday.

MISCELLANEOUS

ATLANTIC CUP AND LANCASHIRE BREEDERS' PRODUCE STAKES (LIVERPOOL SUMMER MEETING).—Silver Doctor.
MOSSLYNEUX STAKES (LIVERPOOL).—Royal Seal and Mary Tudor.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN COLONEL G. FOLJAMBE'S NAME EXCEPT STANLEY STEEPLECHASE (LIVERPOOL).—Royal Seal.
DUNSMORE PLATE (RUGBY).—Yeulell.
BEAUFORT HUNT CUP (BEAUFORT HUNT MEETING).—Body Xmas.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER RULES OF RACING.—Ballantrae.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Ardeen, Pottreen, Blank Cartridge, Karok (dead), and Papyra (dead).

CHELMSFORD RESULTS

2.0 (2.0).—The **NORWICH SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CATLAP, br f, by Bridge (of Earn) dam by St. Victrix—Catnip (Mr. C. Langlands), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... W. Davies 1
ARSINOE, b m, by Tracy le Val—Macedonia (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. F. Prendergast 2
TYPHOON, ch g, by Sky-rocket—Verte Feuille (Mr. R. Sowerby), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... F. Brookes 3
Tuscan (Mrs. W. Muse), aged, 12st. ..... A. Smyth 0
Lavande (Mr. T. Hartigan), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... H. Pellerin 0
Merrie Memories (Mr. J. F. Hackett), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... T. James 0
Blacon (Mr. G. D. Garforth-Bles), aged, 11st. ..... M. Pringle 0
Anchorite (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
Lyra (Mr. A. Bassett), 6 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... A. Chisman 0
Dominican (Mr. A. Holmes), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... E. Knight 0
Hennapyn (Mr. G. R. Sadler), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... K. Appleyard 0
Verdenella (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. (car. 10st. 8lb.) ..... Owner 0
Tragacanth (Mr. W. Cary), aged, 9st. 11lb. (car. 9st. 13lb.) ..... Mr. A. Cary 0
Royal Saloon (Mr. D. F. Francis), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... R. Henton 0
Pug (Mr. A. B. Barrow), 6 yrs, 9st. 9lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... J. Orriss 0

(Winner trained by C. Langlands, at Epsom).

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Lavande, 6 to 1 Catlap, 8 to 1 Blacon, 10 to 1 each Arsinoe and Lyra, 100 to 8 Hennapyn, 100 to 6 Dominican, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 11s. 9d.; places, 5s. 9d., 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,502 units; total place pool, 2,736 units.

Won by six lengths; a length separated second and third. Tragacanth was fourth and Pug last.

The winner was sold to Mr. Cash for 145 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The **WESTCLIFF HANDICAP HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CHANG-CHIA, br g, by Santoi—Neeta (Captain H. Cator), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... R. Everett 1
YOUNG PRINCE, gr g, by Prince Philip—Juvenile (Mr. W. Maiden), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..G. Hardy 2
LEMURIAN, ch h, by Lemonora—Third Page (Mr. A. Bassett), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... T. Chisman 3
Loyal Scot (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 12st. 8lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Jacobite (Mr. S. A. Taylor), 6 yrs, 12st. 3lb. ..F. Fish 0
Faithful Garry (Mr. J. Tiller), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... A. Piper 0
Jack o' Doris (Mr. G. F. Leader), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... T. Strand 0
Auditor (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... Smyth 0
Bill Sykes (Mr. H. R. Lawrence), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by H. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Bill Sykes, 3 to 1 Loyal Scot, 4 to 1 Faithful Garry, 8 to 1 Chang-chia, 100 to 8 Jack o' Doris, 100 to 7 Lemurian, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 6d.; places, 7s. 6d., 22s. 9d., 19s. 9d. Total win pool, 2,437 units; total place pool, 2,436 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Bill Sykes was fourth and Jacobite last.

2.6 (3.0).—The **BRAINTREE NOVICES' OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

DARK EAGLE, b g, by Eaglehawk—Black Lamb (Mr. F. Pollitzer), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..W. Davies 1
MORLA, br g, by Morvin—Lady Lucy (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... T. Chisman 2
PHYSIC BALL, gr h, by Herodote—Aspis (Major W. V. Beatty), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... T. Leader 3
Ring Down (Mr. A. B. Barrow), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... J. Orriss 0
Amadock (Lieutenant-Colonel J. McGowan), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... Captain McCarthy 0
Forward Boy (Mrs. V. O. Hunsworth), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by C. Langlands, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Physic Ball, 7 to 2 agst Forward Boy, 7 to 1 Morla, 100 to 8 Dark Eagle, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 29s. 3d.; places, 17s. 6d. 9d.; total win pool, 3,063 units; total place pool, 2,250 units.

Won by a neck; a length separated second and third. Forward Boy was fourth and Ring Down last.

2.30 (3.31).—The **INGATESTONE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

NAUTICAL SWELL, ch g, by Juggernaut—Santoi's Queen (Mr. T. Higgins), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 1
CAT BURGLAR, b g, by Regal—Nic (Mr. E. G. Goby), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... W. Payne 2
Hugh O'Neill (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Puffman (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... P. Prendergast 0
Smilin' Through (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Smilin' Through, 9 to 4 Nautical Swell, 7 to 1 Cat Burglar, 8 to 1 Hugh O'Neill, 20 to 1 agst Puffman.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s.; places, 6s. 9d., 5s. Total win pool, 2,966 units; total place pool, 1,730 units.

Won by six lengths. Only two finished.

4.0 (4.1).—The **TOWN STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

HOLIDAY HALL, ch g, by Holiday House—Peahen (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth), aged, 12st. ..... W. Stott 1
PRINCE JEROME, ch g, by King Midas—Spry (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 11st. ..T. Leader 2
SPANISH GRANDEE, b g, by Cyrano—Punta Gorda (Mr. Martindale), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... T. Elder 3
Cryptical (Mr. F. H. Bowcher), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Biscood 0
Maison Druce (Mr. C. Good), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Chisman 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Holiday Hall, 13 to 8 agst Prince Jerome, 20 to 1 Cryptical, 50 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 9d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,931 units; total place pool, 2,498 units.

Won by a length; three lengths separated second and third. Cryptical was fourth.

4.30 (4.30).—The **VILLAGE STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

SWIFT ROWLAND, br g, by Sir Rowland—Noble Queen (Mrs. C. Beatty), aged, 12st. 10lb. ..... T. Leader 1
WOOD OWL, br g, by Blink—Yellow Iris (Mr. G. Bates), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... T. Elder 2
SOUCAR, br h, by Soulouque—Hierarchie (Mr. D. M. Gant), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... T. Chisman 3
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Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

GUY'S AGAIN WIN THE HOSPITALS' CUP

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Guy's retained the Hospitals' Cup, at Richmond, yesterday, when they beat St. Bartholomew's in the final round by one goal, one dropped goal, two penalty goals, and one try (18 points) to one penalty goal and two tries (9 points).

This was the 50th Hospitals' Cup final since the competition was started in 1875, and Guy's, who, incidentally, won the first match, have now won the cup 24 times. St. Bartholomew's have been far less fortunate, for, although they have appeared in as many as 15 finals, they have won the cup only four times. Yesterday, St. Bartholomew's were more definitely unlucky than ever before in a final, for they had the better of the play and paid an unduly heavy price for their mistakes. The Guy's backs required only to have the ball given them in fair conditions to support the belief that, behind the scrummage, they were the faster and more accomplished side. The fact remained, however, that the St. Bartholomew's forwards controlled most of the game and, except in the vital matter of handing on the final pass at exactly the right moment, and but for one disastrous pass to no one in particular by J. T. C. Taylor, who otherwise played his usual adroit and tireless game at scrummage-half, Guy's might never have broken away to set up the attacks out of which came their second penalty goal and the converted try by Windsor Lewis. Up to that point, which came fairly late in the second half, St. Bartholomew's had scored two tries to one, and even had looked a trifle unlucky to be a point behind at 10—9.

The days of ragging on the grand scale would appear to have passed by, but there were moments on the Athletic Ground yesterday—and notably when the cross-bar of one of the goalposts gave way under a swarm of rival entertainers—when there was a glimpse of the olden times. Greatly to the relief of the large crowd, who were rather sobered by the awful spectacle, the cross-bar was mended and the game was started not too late on a beautifully fine but distinctly cold afternoon.

A penalty kick to either side was the first indication of some firm refereeing that, as it proved, helped to account for six of the winners' 18 points and three of the losers' nine. Then came some passing by Guy's, well developed from a scrummage in their own half of the field, and a powerful run down the left touchline by A. G. Johnson. The latter swept past the full-back as that player dived at him and scored a fine try with two more tacklers, arrived from nowhere, hanging round his neck and body. R. A. P. Hogbin, a splendid place-kicker, could not add the goal points from a difficult angle, but the start strongly suggested that the possession of such first-class backs as Windsor Lewis and W. G. Morgan, two Welsh internationals, J. P. Giesen, the South African, and two excellent wings in Johnson and T. G. Robinson, would give Guy's a decisive victory. This impression was strengthened by the ability of R. V. Eustace, the scrummage hall, to get the ball away quickly to Lewis, whenever the chances came to do so.

In the meantime the St. Bartholomew's pack were doing all that eight determined men could do to see that these chances were as few and far between as possible, and when one of their number, W. M. Capper, landed a penalty goal from longish range the score rather unexpectedly became level at 3—3. Just previously J. D. Powell, on the left wing, very nearly had snapped up a try from a cross punt ahead, and J. A. Nunn, the old Oxford Blue, had tried to drop a goal. Guy's took the lead again soon afterwards by means of a beautifully balanced drop-kick with the left foot by Windsor Lewis. The origin of the chance was not to be found in any particularly clever move by Guy's, but in a penalty kick badly taken by their opponents. This cost the latter the initiative in a strong position and 90 yards of ground.

From this point, until the last few minutes of the match, when Guy's not unnaturally played for safety, both sides played as open and as attractive a game as the vigorous spoiling of fast forwards allowed. E. M. Darmady was particularly effective in this respect. The St. Bartholomew's pack also heeled out well at times, and, but for a very fine penalty goal by Hogbin at the end of the first half and the disasters that came later in the second, their side scarcely would have been beaten by as many as nine points. St. Bartholomew's were able to develop a good deal of passing in the first half and it was a strong run through the centre by C. B. Prowse that produced a try that was quite as good in its way as Johnson's, and brought them to within a point of the Guy's score. Capper could not convert this try and, after Hogbin's penalty goal, the score became 10—6 at half-time.

An intercepted pass by J. D. Powell, who soon reached the open but had to swerve past a good man in D. F. Ryan, playing at full-back for Guy's, once more placed St. Bartholomew's in an extremely hopeful position. Capper failed with the place kick, but, at 10—9, the game was anybody's. When, too, the St. Bartholomew's pack redoubled their efforts, and the backs began to pass really well—up to the final point—the game promised to be won after all by the challengers. Once Nunn only just spoiled a splendid cut-through by giving the final pass to R. M. Marshall half a stride too soon. This was disappointing, but not so disastrous as the effects of a wild pass by Taylor from the heels of his forwards when they were swarming on the Guy's goal-line. Ryan easily intercepted this pass, and led the loose rush up into the St. Bartholomew's "25" that once more altered the whole course of the match. There Hogbin kicked the penalty goal that made the score 13—9 and, in the closing minutes, converted a brilliant try scored by Windsor Lewis close to the goal-posts.

The teams were:—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; T. G. Robinson, J. P. Giesen, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and R. V. Eustace, half-backs; J. R. F. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, E. A. P. Hogbin, T. Morgan, G. F. Lashmore, J. S. Batchelor, L. I. S. Campbell, and P. J. O'Shea, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—C. W. John, back; R. M. Marshall, J. A. Nunn, C. B. Prowse, and J. D. Powell, three-quarter backs; F. J. Bilby and T. C. Taylor, half-backs; C. R. Jenkins, V. C. Thompson, H. D. Robertson, W. M. Capper, E. N. Williams, J. R. Jenkins, J. M. Jackson, and E. M. Darmady, forwards.

UNITED BANKS v. KENT

The United Banks beat Kent at Elmers End yesterday by seven goals and two tries (41 points) to a goal and a dropped goal (9 points).

The Banks were the better side in every respect. There was more life in their forward play, particularly in the loose—Elvis and Taylor were much more effective at half-back than the opposing pair—and their three-quarter backs were not only much better together, but they also went harder for the line.

All their tries, by Elvis, Richards, Hodges, Gilbert, and Wells, in the first half, were well gained, Elvis, a very good fly half-back, making most of the openings, while Goldsmith, the full-back, placed four goals. The visitors, however, scored a dropped goal by Vander before the interval. With the wind in their favour they were beating S. Nishikawa. In the Women's Singles easy victories were gained by Miss P. E. Mudford (over Miss S. K. Johnson), Miss G. N. Thompson, and Miss E. Hemmant. Miss Eileen Bennett, who did not play owing to a practice game with D. Maskell at Wimbledon, will oppose Miss B. Soames at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—A. C. Sherborne beat Dr. A. Ham (7—5, 1—6, 9—7); R. Miki beat R. S. Ashby (6—4, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—J. R. Wheatcroft beat S. Nishikawa (6—3, 6—0); Y. Ohta beat W. A. Owen (6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss P. E. Mudford beat Miss S. K. Johnson (6—2, 6—3); Miss G. N. Thompson beat Mrs. J. D. M. Brumwell (6—0, 6—1); Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss M. Lettington (6—2, 6—2).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Dr. A. A. Fyze and O. Garangiotis beat R. Van der Borght and L. H. Chiles (4—6, 6—0, 6—4); C. Ingram and F. H. D. Wilde beat S. M. Sikri and R. Mizimoto (6—4, 6—2); C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft beat J. A. Sidebottom and R. A. Sykes (6—0, 6—1); Y. Ohta and R. Miki beat R. H. Winfield and J. M. Hutton (6—2, 8—6); R. J. Ritchie and A. C. Belgrave beat J. L. H. Fletcher and M. Beauvisch (6—3, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. H. W. Backhouse and Mrs. M. E. Stebbing beat Mrs. R. W. Gilder and Miss G. M. Southwell (6—3, 6—3); Miss G. C. Moore and Lady Doreen Pleydell-Bouverie beat Mrs. W. H. Feltham and Mrs. S. H. Pratt (6—2, 6—0); Miss P. E. Mudford and Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss

(Continued at foot of next column)

J. Morley and Miss J. Marshall (6—4, 6—2); Miss B. Yorke and Miss J. Cunningham beat Miss G. E. Tomblin and Mrs. D. A. Alston (4—6, 6—2, 6—2); Miss E. Weskley and Miss M. Lettington beat Mrs. I. D. M. Brumwell and Miss B. Soames (3—6, 6—4, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—C. G. Eames and Miss G. N. Thompson beat D. E. Hely-Hutchinson and Lady D. Hely-Hutchinson (6—2, 6—0); R. Mikimoto and Miss J. Morley beat A. L. Fletcher and Mrs. L. Fletcher (6—3, 6—1); I. H. Wheatcroft and Miss C. Hardie beat H. R. Beauchamp and Miss S. Ramsay (6—4, 6—0); Y. Ingram and Miss J. Ingram beat R. J. Ritchie and Miss J. Cunningham (6—2, 6—4); J. F. T. Bell and Miss B. Davidge beat S. Miyaguchi and Miss B. M. Kendle (8—6, 0—6, 7—5); A. C. Belgrave and Miss M. Lettington beat R. H. Winfield and Miss K. M. Grecott (6—2, 6—2). SECOND ROUND.—S. Nishikawa and Miss B. Yorke beat J. R. Attree and Mrs. Attree (6—3, 6—2); Ohta and Miss S. K. Johnson beat F. Okin and Miss P. Davis (6—0, 6—0); Ingram and Miss Ingram beat Bell and Miss Davidge (6—4, 7—5); J. D. Morris and Miss E. Hemmant beat J. M. Hutton and Miss B. Soames (6—3, 6—4); R. Miki and Miss P. E. Mudford beat F. W. Carpenter and Miss E. S. S. Baker (6—0, 6—3).

POLICE BEAT DEVON

The Police Union beat Devon at Barnstaple yesterday by three tries (9 points) to one try (3 points).

The Devon forwards had a distinct advantage in the loose rushes, but the Police were more clever in the back division. Everson, of Newport, was outstanding at full-back for the Police. After a strong rush, Cameron opened the scoring for the Police. Rew equalizing for Devon 15 minutes later. Just before half-time C. Thomas gave the Police the lead again with a fine try. After 10 minutes' play in the second half, some good combination among the backs resulted in Thomas again scoring on the right wing. None of the tries was converted. Devon had a good share of the game and were unlucky not to have scored on two occasions.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND CUP

The 1st King's Own Royal Regiment retained the Aldershot Command Rugby Cup at Aldershot yesterday by beating the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment in the final round by a goal (5 points) to a try (3 points).

A week ago The King's Own won the Army Cup, and they had quite as hard a task yesterday as they had in the Army final. Lieutenant A. R. Aslett scored a try for the winners in the first half, running more than half the length of the field, and this was converted by Private Schofield. Private Lewis scored a try, which was not converted, for The East Yorkshire Regiment in a forward rush early in the second half.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE RULES

WELLINGTON, March 19.—The New Zealand Rugby Union Management Committee decided to recommend the adoption of the International Board's rules for all matches in the Dominion. The matter will come up for discussion at the annual meeting.—*Reuter.*

Both matches which should have been played yesterday in the Rugby League—Castleford v. Warrington and Salford v. Wigan—had to be postponed on account of snow.

Penarth beat Newport at Penarth yesterday by a goal and a penalty goal (8 points) to nothing.

ICE HOCKEY

ENGLAND v. SWITZERLAND

England beat Switzerland in an ice hockey match at Hove last night by four goals to two. They were unfortunate in having to take the ice without R. D. Mulholland and L. C. Bonnycastle, who both were unable to play at the last moment, and, to add to their misfortunes, their captain, W. J. Home, was unable to reach Hove owing to the breakdown of his car; W. B. Trethewey, a Sussex player, came into the side as a reserve. The game was a very fast one throughout, but at times the checking of the Swiss defence was rather strenuous and the English forwards were brought down heavily several times when about to score. Switzerland have to thank their goalkeeper for saving them from a much heavier defeat. Throughout the game he played very well, and made a number of wonderful saves.

In the first period England scored in the first minute, Magwood breaking through on the right and scoring with a brilliant cross-shot from some way out. Mathez was soon tested again, but he made some very good saves, two especially good ones being from shots by Sexton, who throughout the game was at his best and was shooting with tremendous force. England's second goal was the result of a magnificent dribble and pass by Bruce to Fair, who easily beat the goalkeeper. Towards the end of the period England attacked strenuously, and only fine goalkeeping prevented a further score. Each side scored once in the second period, but England had the better of the play throughout, their combination being very good during the whole period. Sexton was magnificent in defence, and occasionally broke through and put in several fine shots. After about 10 minutes' play, Fair scored a third goal for England after a splendid combined run with Magwood. This was quite one of the best efforts of the match. A little later Benecchi scored for Switzerland after a good shot by Torriani, which Speechly only partially saved and Benecchi put the puck over his body into the net. England led by three goals to one at the end of the second period. The final period started at a great pace, Bruce and Fair both making good efforts. After five minutes' play Magwood worked through the defence and, with a very fine shot, increased England's lead. Switzerland played up well after this and towards the end of the game Torriani scored their second point, after a good round of passing between the forwards. England continued to have the better of the game to the finish, but there was no further scoring.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—W. G. Speechly (Cambridge), goal; B. N. Sexton (London Lions) and L. Bruce (London Lions), defence; P. C. Fair (Services), J. P. Magwood (London Lions), B. Fawcett (Cambridge University), and W. P. Trethewey (Sussex), forwards.

SWITZERLAND.—M. Mathez, goal; F. Meerkaempler and M. Andreoni, defence; R. Breiter, G. Benecchi, K. Torriani, and C. Zuber, forwards.

LAWN TENNIS

FOREST HILL TOURNAMENT

There was a surprising result in the second round of the Singles in the Queen's Club tournament at Forest Hill yesterday, when A. C. Sherborne, a member of the club, beat Dr. A. Ham, a Canadian Davis Cup player. Y. Ohta, the holder of the cup, reached the last eight by beating W. A. Owen, and L. H. Wheatcroft also reached this stage by beating S. Nishikawa. In the Women's Singles easy victories were gained by Miss P. E. Mudford (over Miss S. K. Johnson), Miss G. N. Thompson, and Miss E. Hemmant. Miss Eileen Bennett, who did not play owing to a practice game with D. Maskell at Wimbledon, will oppose Miss B. Soames at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—A. C. Sherborne beat Dr. A. Ham (7—5, 1—6, 9—7); R. Miki beat R. S. Ashby (6—4, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—J. R. Wheatcroft beat S. Nishikawa (6—3, 6—0); Y. Ohta beat W. A. Owen (6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss P. E. Mudford beat Miss S. K. Johnson (6—2, 6—3); Miss G. N. Thompson beat Mrs. J. D. M. Brumwell (6—0, 6—1); Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss M. Lettington (6—2, 6—2).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Dr. A. A. Fyze and O. Garangiotis beat R. Van der Borght and L. H. Chiles (4—6, 6—0, 6—4); C. Ingram and F. H. D. Wilde beat S. M. Sikri and R. Mizimoto (6—4, 6—2); C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft beat J. A. Sidebottom and R. A. Sykes (6—0, 6—1); Y. Ohta and R. Miki beat R. H. Winfield and J. M. Hutton (6—2, 8—6); R. J. Ritchie and A. C. Belgrave beat J. L. H. Fletcher and M. Beauvisch (6—3, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. H. W. Backhouse and Mrs. M. E. Stebbing beat Mrs. R. W. Gilder and Miss G. M. Southwell (6—3, 6—3); Miss G. C. Moore and Lady Doreen Pleydell-Bouverie beat Mrs. W. H. Feltham and Mrs. S. H. Pratt (6—2, 6—0); Miss P. E. Mudford and Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss J. Morley and Miss J. Marshall (6—4, 6—2); Miss B. Yorke and Miss J. Cunningham beat Miss G. E. Tomblin and Mrs. D. A. Alston (4—6, 6—2, 6—2); Miss E. Weskley and Miss M. Lettington beat Mrs. I. D. M. Brumwell and Miss B. Soames (3—6, 6—4, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—C. G. Eames and Miss G. N. Thompson beat D. E. Hely-Hutchinson and Lady D. Hely-Hutchinson (6—2, 6—0); R. Mikimoto and Miss J. Morley beat A. L. Fletcher and Mrs. L. Fletcher (6—3, 6—1); I. H. Wheatcroft and Miss C. Hardie beat H. R. Beauchamp and Miss S. Ramsay (6—4, 6—0); Y. Ingram and Miss J. Ingram beat R. J. Ritchie and Miss J. Cunningham (6—2, 6—4); J. F. T. Bell and Miss B. Davidge beat S. Miyaguchi and Miss B. M. Kendle (8—6, 0—6, 7—5); A. C. Belgrave and Miss M. Lettington beat R. H. Winfield and Miss K. M. Grecott (6—2, 6—2). SECOND ROUND.—S. Nishikawa and Miss B. Yorke beat J. R. Attree and Mrs. Attree (6—3, 6—2); Ohta and Miss S. K. Johnson beat F. Okin and Miss P. Davis (6—0, 6—0); Ingram and Miss Ingram beat Bell and Miss Davidge (6—4, 7—5); J. D. Morris and Miss E. Hemmant beat J. M. Hutton and Miss B. Soames (6—3, 6—4); R. Miki and Miss P. E. Mudford beat F. W. Carpenter and Miss E. S. S. Baker (6—0, 6—3).

TOURNAMENT AT CANNES

CANNES, March 19.—The second round results in the international lawn tennis tournament, which was continued here to-day, were:—

SINGLES.—L. Scal beat Crawley Williams (4—6, 7—5, 7—5); H. Soto beat F. R. Scovell (6—4, 7—5); Perkins beat Brame Hillyard (6—4, 6—4); W. F. Cox beat Legratt (6—1, 6—1); T. Harada beat Dunkerly (6—2, 6—1); W. T. Tilden beat H. Artens (6—1, 6—4); V. Gross beat Henkel (7—5, 3—6, 6—1); T. Abe beat Nicolaides (4—6, 6—4, 6—0); G. Lyttelton-Rogers beat Elinger (6—4, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Mrs. Bramley-Moore beat Miss Campbell (6—2, 6—1); Miss Ryan beat Miss O'Neil (6—0, 6—1); Mrs. Owen beat Mlle. Thomasson (6—2, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—W. T. Tilden and Fräulein Aussem beat Harmsworth and Miss Johnston (6—0, 6—2); W. F. Coen and Baroness von Remnick beat Green and Miss Chase (6—2, 6—2); T. Harada and Miss Ryan beat Wolf and Mlle. Weiners (6—1, 6—1).—*Reuter.*

COCHET'S MATCH WITH KOZELUH BANNED

PARIS, March 19.—The French Lawn Tennis Federation have refused to give their consent to the proposed match between H. Cochet, the world's amateur champion, and Karel Kozeluh, the world's professional champion, which it was suggested should be played at Nice in aid of the sufferers in the recent floods in the region of Toulouse.—*Reuter.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE BEAT THE ROYAL NAVY

The Isthmian League beat the Royal Navy and Royal Marines at Gillingham yesterday by four goals to three. The Navy team started at a great pace, and in the middle of the first half were leading by three goals to none. The Isthmian League then made a splendid recovery and, playing first-rate football, drew level 10 minutes before the end, and won with a goal scored by Copas in the last two minutes of the game.

Rigger Coates was for some time the most prominent player on the field, his dribbling and passing being of a high order. A clever piece of play by him soon gave Leonard an opening. Leonard was tackled by R. S. Cox, but Coates secured the ball and scored with a good cross-shot. The Isthmian League did their share of the attacking, but their forwards were slow to settle down in front of goal. The Navy's outside-left, Speed, was the fastest man on the field, and with Coates formed a particularly dangerous wing. The Navy obtained their second goal when Speed took a pass from Coates in his stride, raced round the backs, and scored from almost immediately in front of goal. A third goal was added by Leonard with a neat shot into the corner of the net from close range.

The Isthmian League were gradually getting better together, and Macey narrowly missed scoring with a ground shot. Copas got clear of the backs, but Irving fell on the ball and made a plucky save as Copas was about to shoot. Shortly before half-time Sidey scored easily for the League. In the second half Macey moved to centre-forward for the League and Copas took his place at inside-left. The change was a success, as Macey, although he did not score, distributed the ball with excellent judgment, and seemed more at home in this position. Sidey scored the second Isthmian League goal after Macey had headed a centre from Watson to his feet.

With the League only a goal down the game became extremely fast and keen on both sides. The League continued to press, with Okin playing a strong game at outside left. Their backs also found their best form, Stevenson's kicking being particularly accurate, and the Navy forwards were well held. The equalizing goal was perhaps the best of the match. A. L. Cox sent a well-judged pass to Sidey, who tapped the ball in to Macey, and then scored himself with a good cross-shot from the return pass. The Navy made great efforts, and almost regained their lead when, from a corner, Solitt headed hard against the cross-bar. The League's pressure was then resumed, and with two minutes to go a centre from Watson was headed into the net at close range by Copas, giving the Isthmian League a victory in a splendidly contested match.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—P./O. W. J. Irving (Chatham), goal; R.P.O. Lyrett (H.M.S. Victory), and Lieut. Tel. Dixon (Chatham), backs; P./O. H. Mugridge (H.M.S. Victory), A./B. R. Solitt (Chatham), and P./O. W. Webb (H.M.S. Victory), half-backs; Lieut.-Surg. C. Allen (H.M.S. Vernon), A./B. J. Stevens (H.M.S. Victory), A./B. E. M. Leonard (Chatham), Rigger H. Coates (H.M. Yacht), and Tel. O. G. Speed (Chatham), forwards.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.—A. Solly (Dulwich Hamlet), goal; J. G. Stevenson (Casuals) and R. S. Cox (Wycombe Wanderers), backs; G. S. C. Lee (Kingstonian), A. L. Cox (Nunhead), and E. Ellis (Nunhead), half-backs; G. S. Watson (Sidcup), Sidey (Nunhead), G. T. Copas (Dulwich Hamlet), F. Macey (Kingstonian), and F. Okin (Tufnell Park), forwards.

Nottingham Forest beat West Bromwich Albion in a match in the Second Division of the League Championship, on the latter club's ground, yesterday by three goals to one.

YACHTING

THE ROYAL CRUISING CLUB

This summer the Royal Cruising Club celebrates the 50th anniversary of its foundation. Many other of the leading yacht clubs in Great Britain and Ireland are of older foundation, for some have been established for more than 100 years, and one, the Royal Cork Yacht Club, has passed its bicentenary. But the Royal Cruising Club is the senior organization devoted solely to the interests of the cruising yachtsman, and its position is pre-eminent.

The Royal Cruising Club has had the unique good fortune to be guided and controlled by the same leader throughout its 50 years. Sir Arthur Underhill, who is the present Commodore, founded the club in 1880. The club's jubilee celebrations will provide an opportunity for members to testify their deep regard and gratitude to their Commodore, and it is suggested that this testimonial shall be in the form of Sir Arthur Underhill's portrait, subscribed for and presented by members of the club. It is also suggested that a meet of the club's vessels shall be held in August, either in the Helford River, Cornwall, or at a rendezvous in the Solent. The club will also hold a reception of members and their friends in Lincoln's Inn Hall later in the year.

The challenge cups awarded annually by the Royal Cruising Club are regarded as the principal trophies for yacht cruising. The awards are made by a club committee after consideration of the logs of cruises which are submitted to them; and these logbooks, it may be added, frequently make exciting reading, revealing, whether little of it is expressed or much, the infinite variety of seafaring, and the perils, humours, discomforts, and precious consolations to be found on board the smallest yacht.

The Royal Cruising Club's Cup for 1929 was awarded for the cruise of the Emanuel, a seven-ton cutter. In this vessel Commander R. D. Graham, R.N., with his daughter as crew, sailed from Bridgwater up the West Coast, to Stornoway, the Faroe Isles, and back—a distance of about 1,500 miles.

The Romola Cup was awarded for the late Mrs. Aitken Dick's cruise in Gwenyth, a 54-ton yawl, manned by four Maltese seamen. The Gwenyth sailed from Malta to Alexandria, Port Said, Cyprus, Rhodes, Salonika, Constantinople, Athens, and back to Malta—a distance of about 3,484 miles. Unhappily, Mrs. Aitken Dick did not live to receive the award, although she was informed of her success; and the club records its regret at the loss of this "courageous, skilful, and fine sailor-woman and navigator."

The Claymore Cup was awarded for the cruise of Blue Jay, a 12-ton ketch. The owner, Mr. Dinwiddy, with one hand as crew, sailed from Dartmouth round the west, north, and east of Ireland and back—a distance of 1,500 miles.

Logs were also submitted for a cruise in a 24-ton ex-pilot cutter to the Brittany coast and back, a 13-ton cutter's cruise from Svendborg to the Solent, and a Canadian canoe's 326-mile cruise in inland Scandinavian waters.

M. Alain Gerbault has been made an honorary member of the club in recognition of his remarkable single-handed circumnavigation of the world in his 10-ton cutter Firecrest.

GOLD CUP REGATTA

STOCKHOLM (by mail).—The Aeolus Yachting Club of Great Britain has entered for the Gold Cup regatta, which will be held in June near Gothenburg. Nine nations will compete—Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.—*Reuter.*

BOXING

NAVY CHAMPIONSHIPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 19

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Amateur Inter-port Championships were decided here to-night. Portsmouth retained the championship with 51 points; Chatham scored 35, and Devonport 28. Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, presented the trophies, Lieutenant-Commander Whitaker receiving the championship trophy on behalf of Portsmouth.

The results were:—

WELTER-WEIGHT.—Mr. Moffatt (R.N., Portsmouth), w.o.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT (OFFICERS).—Second-Lieutenant Bradshaw (Royal Marines) (Portsmouth) beat Second-Lieutenant Newsom (Royal Marines) (Devonport) on points.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Lieutenant Formby (Royal Marines) (Chatham) beat Sub-Lieutenant Reed (Royal Navy) (Devonport), the referee stopping the fight in the third round.

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Lieutenant Gregson (R.N., Portsmouth), w.o.

OTHER RANKS:—

BANTAM-WEIGHT.—Stoker Sullivan (Portsmouth) beat Officer's Steward Morris (Chatham) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.—Leading Seaman Jenkins (Portsmouth) k.o. Stoker Anderson (Chatham) in the first round.

WELTER-WEIGHT.—A.B. Warnes (Chatham) beat A.B. Linden (Devonport) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—A.B. Dyer (Portsmouth) beat P.O. Freeland (Portsmouth) on points.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Marine Coleman (Devonport) beat A.B. Scudder (Portsmouth) on points.

FLY-WEIGHT.—A.B. Bolmain (Chatham) beat Officers' Steward Saxton (Portsmouth) on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT.—Stoker MacCormick (Portsmouth) knocked out Stoker Todd (Portsmouth) in the second round.

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—A.B. Judge (Portsmouth) beat Artificer-Apprentice Cole (Chatham) on points.

BOXING AT THE STADIUM CLUB

J. Haines, of Birmingham, won the £250 competition for middle-weights at the Stadium Club, High Holborn, last night, when he forced G. Gordon, of Dunblane, whom he met in the final, to retire at the end of the second round of a six-round contest.

Gordon had shown highly promising and attractive form up to the point when he ran into a powerful and well-timed left hook to the jaw. This dropped him for a count, and, although he recovered fairly well, he was knocked down by another left hook and finally by a right cross that sent him through the ropes. Haines had reached the final by defeating P. Green, of Bath, and G. Porter, of Nottingham, on points. Gordon outboxed G. Brown, of Stepney, and the referee intervened at the end of the second round, and afterwards won a hard fight with S. Mackenzie, of Glasgow, on points.

In a heavy-weight contest over 10 rounds Dave Forbes, of Glasgow, beat Jack Taylor, of Birmingham, who was disqualified for holding in the third round. The boxing was watched by a large crowd.

R.M.C. BEAT R.M.A.

In the annual boxing match between the Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) and the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) yesterday, Sandhurst were successful by four fights to three.

THE HOOD-MASON FIGHT

Jack Hood, the welter-weight champion, will meet Harry Mason, a former light-weight champion and one of the cleverest ring tacticians, in a contest at the welter weight at the Royal Albert Hall to-night. Another contest of equal interest will be decided between Dick Corbett, who recently beat Pladner, and Alf Pattenden.

Charterhouse beat Cranleigh by six bouts to five in a boxing contest at Cranleigh yesterday. The result was in the balance until the last fight.

HOCKEY

ESSEX AND SUSSEX PLAY A DRAWN GAME

Essex and Sussex met yesterday at Merton Abbey, a fast and evenly-contested game resulting in a draw of three goals each.

Both counties, although not quite at full strength, were strongly represented, and it was a good performance on the part of Sussex to avoid defeat, as Essex have only been beaten once this season, by Surrey. Sussex had considerably the better of the first half, but they were only able to score once owing to the splendid defence of the Essex backs and goalkeeper. At half-time Essex rearranged their forwards, who had not been combining well up to then, and they afterwards gave a very much better display and rather more than held their own. After equalizing in the first few minutes after change of ends, they twice obtained the lead. Sussex, however, would not be denied and drew level each time, their last point being obtained two minutes from the finish.

Sussex pressed from the start, their forwards settling down quickly, and it was only the sound defence of the backs which prevented them scoring more than once. As it was, Pettigrew obtained the only goal scored during the first half, and Essex were a little fortunate not to cross over with a bigger margin against them. The play on both sides was better after the resumption, Scott equalizing for Essex in the first few minutes, and, after a spell of even play, the same player gave his side the lead. Pettigrew, however, quickly equalized as the result of a good run and centre by Reay. Both sides lost opportunities after this with over-eagerness, but eventually Beresford put Essex in front again after some neat play between the forwards. Sussex attacked strongly towards the finish and a really fine passing movement between Castle, Coates, and Pettigrew resulted in Castle equalizing with a fine shot just before the end.

The teams were:—

ESSEX.—P. A. Newman (Old Felstedians), goal; H. Clements (Guildhall) and F. J. Bosworth (Old Loughtonians), backs; B. S. Evans (Old Felstedians), V. C. Britton (Chelmsford), and R. Currie (Chelmsford), half-backs; E. C. Franklin (Chelmsford), H. Beresford (Guildhall), L. W. Trimby (Old Loughtonians), L. H. Sheller (Old Loughtonians), and M. Scott (Brentwood), forwards.

SUSSEX.—D. R. Shaw (Royal Sussex Regiment), goal; K. K. Morrow (Chichester School) and H. W. Thorn (Dulwich), backs; T. Faircloth (East Grinstead), B. A. Castle (East Grinstead), and F. Richards (Littlehampton), half-backs; C. Reay (South Saxons), A. W. Woolley (East Grinstead), F. R. Coates (Seaford), H. R. C. Pettigrew (Chichester School), and J. F. Alston (Cambridge University), forwards.

● The final of the Hospitals' Hockey Cup between St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's will be played on the Polytechnic ground at Chiswick this afternoon.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
ESSEX	3	SUSSEX	3
BACCHANALIANS	4	*UNIVERSITIES ATHLETIC UNION	2
STAFF COLLEGE	5	*ROYAL ARTILLERY	1
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE	4	*EAST LONDON COLLEGE	3
KINGSTON G.S. OLD BOYS	5	*KINGSTON G.S.	0
WOMEN'S MATCHES			
*CIVIL SERVICE	2	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	1
WEST PARK	2	EWELL COLONY	1

* Home team.

CRICKET

SIR J. CAHN'S XI. IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—The first match between Argentina and Sir Julien Cahn's team was begun here to-day on a splendid wicket in perfect weather. Argentina batted first and were all out for 167. At the close of play the touring side had scored 125 for three wickets. Score:—

ARGENTINA.—First Innings

Ayling, run out	11
Marshal, b. Heane	19
Stuart, l.-b.-w., b. Critchley-Salmonson	1
Fernisson, b. Robins	22
Henderson, b. Robins	45
Gibson, b. Robins	0
Knox, b. Arnott	14
Bryans, c. Nicholas, b. Robins	28
Best, c. Eckersley, b. Richmond	10
Dorning, b. Robins	2
O'Dwyer, not out	9
Byes, &c.	14
Total	167

SIR J. CAHN'S XI.—First Innings

F. W. H. Nicholas, c. Marshal, b. Gibson	6
R. W. V. Robins, c. O'Dwyer, b. Bryans	16
Heane, b. Ayling	8
L. Green, not out	59
E. C. Newman, not out	19
Byes, &c.	17
Total (3 wkts.)	125

—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. IN WEST INDIES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, March 19.—M.C.C. began the first of their four matches in Jamaica with a match against a Jamaica Colts XV. here to-day at Sabina Park. Calthorpe lost the toss and the Colts batted first on a plumb wicket. Score:—

JAMAICA COLTS XV.—First Innings

O. C. Stephenson, c. Calthorpe, b. Townsend	9
C. Thom, l.b.w., b. Voce	0
H. G. Marley, c. Hendren, b. Stevens	4
Silvers, not out	51
Nethercia, not out	29
Byes, &c.	9
Total (3 wickets)	102

—*Reuter.*

The North London Hard Courts Club beat the Grasmere L.T.C. by five events to four in a women's lawn tennis match at Highbury yesterday.

BILLIARDS

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

L. Steeples (Sheffield) won the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, last night, when he beat H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), the holder, in the final heat by 538 points.

Steeples virtually won the match in the afternoon. He began with a lead of 217, which he increased in the afternoon to 602. He scored 499 points for an average of 42, an extremely good average at that stage of the game, while Coles made only 114 for an average of 10.

Steeples began the day's play in a favourable position, and he strengthened it by increasing a run of 62 (unfinished) to 124, and by adding a break of 69 before his opponent had made any progress. Coles, good player though he is, could not make any impression on his opponent's big advantage. He was not given many chances, and those he had were not turned to account. For some time the breaks were small and each missed his chances, but failures at that stage were more important to Coles than they were to his opponent. The highest runs by the holder in the course of the session were 47, 24, and 23, and Steeples, for a considerable time, could not settle down to his real form, his chief breaks in nine visits being 46 and 38. There was just a possibility at that stage that the mistakes of the holder would be corrected, but Steeples was the first to find his form, and, when he did, he played so well that he reached his points with a break of 245 (unfinished). Steeples played as well as ever he has done. He scored off the red ball as freely as was necessary, but he played really good billiards.

The scores at the interval were:—L. Steeples (in play), 2,500; H. F. E. Coles, 1,898.

Coles outpointed his opponent in the final session, scoring 564 for an average of 30, while Steeples made 500 for an average of 25.

Steeples had no difficulty in winning the match. He had a very good chance of establishing a new record for amateur play by beating his own break of 354 which he made in the previous round, but, after increasing his unfinished run to 299, he missed an ordinary long loser. Coles made runs of 61 and 42 at his first two visits, and he made some very good strokes, but his task had become too difficult. Steeples played for safety and at his next visit he missed a red winner, but Coles could not make much use of the chances, and Steeples strengthened his lead with runs of 59 and 68 (of which all but five were made off the red ball). Steeples was the more solid player of the two, and Coles the more brilliant. Coles made one exceptionally good run-through cannon nearly the length of the table, when his opponent had played for safety and had endeavoured to leave the balls covered. His run-through losers when the object ball was touching the cushion also were made with ease.

While he made many very fine strokes, Coles missed easier ones, which made the task of his opponent a little lighter than he had reason to expect. In a break of 83 Coles played his losing hazards

Parliament

LORD BALFOUR

ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES

TRIBUTES TO BE PAID TO-MORROW

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

The House of Lords rose without doing any business out of respect to the memory of the Earl of Balfour.

When the LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4, only a few peers were in attendance, as, apart from the holding of a Royal Commission to give the Royal Assent to some Acts that have passed both Houses, the business on the paper was formal. Among those present on the Government bench were Lord Parmoor, Lord Arnold, Lord Ponsonby, and Lord Marley. The Opposition bench was occupied by the Earl of Plymouth and Lord Cushendun, and Earl Beauchamp was in his place on the Liberal. The Bishop of Coventry was also present.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said:—Your lordships will have heard with deep regret of the death of the Earl of Balfour. I propose to-morrow, on the meeting of the House, to move an appropriate resolution; to-day I propose at once to move the adjournment of the House as a token of our affection and respect for the late earl. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to and their lordships rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

East Surrey Water Bill and Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 1) Bill (certified) were read a third time.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), rising immediately after private business had been disposed of, said:—I am sure the whole House will grieve to know that Lord Balfour died this morning, and I feel perfectly certain that the House would wish to pay its respect to him and to do homage to his memory by adjourning at once. I may say that to-morrow I shall take steps to allow of expression of the tributes that we should like to pay from all sides of the House to his memory. I therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.).—I would merely say on this occasion that I am convinced that the Prime Minister has moved a resolution which will be in accord with the sentiments and feelings of the whole House.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.).—On behalf of those who sit on these benches, I desire to associate myself with the motion that has been moved by the Prime Minister.

The motion was agreed to forthwith, and the House adjourned at eight minutes before 3 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Tributes to Lord Balfour.
Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill, Committee.
Archbishop of Canterbury to move the presentation of Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Sodor and Man) Measure 1930, for Royal Assent.
Lord Onslow: Questions on Army affairs.
Lord Newton: Question on redecoration of Royal Gallery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Tributes to Lord Balfour.
Coal Mines Bill: completion of Committee stage.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mid Kent Water, Leicester Corporation, Room 3, at 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B, Canal Boats Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1916) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Group D, North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Group E, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies, Room 3, at 11. Musical Copyright, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Selection, Room 13, at 4. Local Legislation, Section A, Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

HOURS OF SITTINGS OF PARLIAMENT

MEETING OF COMMONS COMMITTEE

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the suggested alteration of the hours of the sittings of Parliament met at the House of Commons yesterday and appointed Mr. RHYS J. DAVIES as chairman.

After sitting in private for some time, the Committee adjourned until next Wednesday morning. It is understood future meetings will be held in private, and those from whom evidence or expressions of opinion will be invited include past and present Ministers of the Crown and Departmental chiefs.

GREATER BOURNEMOUTH

EXTENSION APPROVED BY COMMONS COMMITTEE

The Local Legislation Committee (Section A) of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. LOWTH, gave further consideration yesterday to the Bournemouth Corporation Bill by which it is sought to include in the borough the parishes of Holdenhurst (2,280 acres) and Kinson (2,769 acres). The first proposal was unopposed, but in respect of Kinson the borough of Poole urged that that parish should be added to Poole on the ground that Poole could only develop in the direction of Kinson and was as well able as Bournemouth to provide public services in the parish. The Dorset County Council also opposed the proposal.

Mr. GOODACRE, borough surveyor of Poole, gave evidence in support of that town's opposition. Answering questions in cross-examination, he said it was true that there was in Poole 3,600 acres apparently available for building purposes, but that included land which it was proposed to use for a golf course, and other land owned by the Charity Commissioners which was suggested as a site for an aerodrome. Really the available building land was only 2,200 acres. He agreed that at the present rate of building it would take 24 years to develop that land.

Dr. C. GRAY-EDWARDS, Mayor of Poole, also gave evidence and said the Poole Corporation had resolved to apply for a Provisional Order incorporating Kinson in Poole. The existing municipal organization in Poole was adequate to deal with the additional responsibilities which that would entail.

Cross-examined, Dr. Gray-Edwards said it was true that inquiries revealed only 81 Kinson people working in Poole, whereas 1,600 Kinson people worked in Bournemouth.

The Committee decided to allow the boundary extension asked for, subject to the Bournemouth Corporation giving an undertaking that rates in Kinson, now 10s. 4d., would be reduced 4d. in the £ each year (irrespective of any increase in Bournemouth rates) until the present level of 7s. in Bournemouth rates was reached, after which the rates in the whole area should be uniform.

MR. COOK AND THE COAL BILL

Mr. A. J. COOK, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Tring last night, said that the miners were beginning to express a demand for national action. He hoped that the nation would take the warning in time. "Give us the Mines Bill as a first measure of justice," he said. "I now believe the Bill will go through and I hope both sides will give the measure a fair trial till the nation recognises the need for nationalisation. To force an election now would create economic crisis and repercussions, and, moreover, we want something done." He was more than delighted that the Liberals had decided to abstain from wrecking the Bill. Miners would not submit to a continuance of poverty and misery and any further attack on their wages would be met by a stoppage. He hoped this would be avoided.

MINISTERS' POWERS

EVIDENCE FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

Evidence on behalf of the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers was given yesterday before the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the Judicial and Legislative Powers of Ministers of the Crown. The Committee sat at the House of Lords under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore.

Lord Bertie of Thame, president of the federation, introduced the witnesses, the principal of whom was Sir John Lorden, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the federation. Lord Bertie said the federation was the central organization for over 500 affiliated associations throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, and it was estimated that it represented over £1,000,000,000 invested in property.

Sir John Lorden stated that property owners had viewed with grave alarm the growing powers of Government Departments and local authorities. In particular they were adverse to Parliament placing in the hands of a Department the power to create new offences, to impose penalties, to interfere with the liberty of the subject, to abrogate rights of property, and to impose new burdens. It was clear to all familiar with what went on in Parliament that the Parliamentary machine required overhauling with the object of making it more efficient and better able to cope with the work of governing the people. If this were done and done well there would be no need to delegate powers to Government Departments and officials to make new laws.

The Town Planning Act, 1925, afforded an example of the kind of skeleton legislation to which property owners took very strong exception. The Minister of Health was enabled by this Act to prescribe a new public health and highway code. Under the powers so conferred the Minister had modified Acts of Parliament, suspended by-laws, and extended the Town Planning Act itself. Any town-planning scheme confirmed by the Minister, as the law stood at present, had the full force of an Act of Parliament and could not be challenged in the Courts, however much the Minister might have exceeded his powers or had failed to comply with the requirements of the Act itself.

"MODEL CLAUSES"

Section 5 of the Town Planning Act empowered the Minister to prescribe a set of general provisions for carrying out the objects of town-planning schemes. These provisions when made were to be published and interested persons given an opportunity of objecting to them, and they were to be laid before Parliament. The Minister had evaded publishing these provisions and laying them before Parliament by calling them "model clauses." On inquiry at the Ministry of Health that morning, it was found that these "model clauses" dealt with precisely the same matter as was referred to in the first schedule of the Act and, although they had never been laid before Parliament, they were regarded as authoritative.

The witness added that not one of the schemes of slum clearance confirmed by the Minister of Health up to the year 1929, as far as could be ascertained, was a valid scheme in that the requirements of the Act had been complied with by local authorities and the Minister. In the opinion of the federation all administrative schemes, particularly those affecting the liberty of the subject and rights of property, should be confirmed by Parliament itself before the scheme was clothed with the force of an Act of Parliament.

With regard to rules and regulations made by Departments and required to be laid before Parliament, the federation took the view that the fact that such rules and regulations were laid on the table of the House and could be inspected by members of Parliament should be announced daily in the Order Paper as long as the rules were there. The federation also took the view that the reports made by inspectors on inquiries into schemes which would affect rights of property should not be secret documents. The federation further suggested that no evidence should be offered against a property owner at any of these inquiries as to the condition of his property when inspections and tests had been carried out in his absence and without giving him an opportunity to attend. The federation would welcome a special tribunal to decide questions arising out of the exercise of discretionary powers by local authorities. Reasons advanced against the Minister of Health acting as the tribunal in such matters were that the Minister would be an interested party; that officials would support officials; that the name, status, and qualifications of the official deciding the matter would not be known to the parties, and, while it was ostensibly the decision of the Minister, actually it was the decision of a minor official; that it would not be made known on what evidence the matter was decided; and that an appeal to the Courts on a point of law would be more difficult than in the case of the special tribunal.

Mr. H. A. HILL, counsel to the federation, supplemented Sir John Lorden's evidence. He said that in his view, the "model clauses" were really general commissions, or general provisions under section 5 of the Town Planning Act.

The CHAIRMAN.—If they were general commissions, would they have to be laid before Parliament?—Yes. And before they were laid before Parliament they would have to be published in the *London Gazette*.

The Committee decided that the evidence of two further witnesses should be taken on April 2. The Committee then adjourned till March 26, when Mr. William A. Robson, Lecturer in Industrial and Administrative Law at the London School of Economics, who gave evidence last week, will be further heard.

ALTERED FACTORS IN WORLD TRADE

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND ON SAFEGUARDING

Sir ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, speaking at the Colston Hall, Bristol, yesterday, said that the British people to-day were threading new straits and passages into hitherto unknown seas. Of all nations, we were in the most critical position. With an old settled country like ours mistakes were not easily made good. The problems with which we had to deal to-day were economic.

"I listened to Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons last Thursday," he said, "when he was dealing with safeguarding. I waited in vain for any appreciation of the conditions of industry as it is to-day. There was no hint of it—no sign that he recognized any change in our industrial and economic life. We might have been back in the 1860s. A Rip Van Winkle of a Chancellor had woken up to give us a Free Trade speech—dealing with the conditions as they were 90 years ago!

"The great problem before the country to-day is the maintenance of its industrial position, and with it the maintenance of the employment of its people. It is as a means to that end that I am convinced that the extension of reasonable safeguarding duties would be a great advantage to the nation. But it is a new problem. It must not be tested by old shibboleths. We have to take into account the new conditions which prevail to-day; rationalization of industries on a huge scale; international trade agreements and the new factors introduced by the greater burden of taxation. It is in the light of these new conditions that it becomes clear that a moderate scale of duties on foreign manufactured articles is both right and essential to protect our industries and the employment of our people.

"What are the objections to these duties? We are told that safeguarding will raise prices; we are told that safeguarding will benefit capital and penalize labour. The answer is supplied by the High Priest of Free Trade—the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself. It is true that he was in his speech gibing at what he alleged to be the failure of the silk duties. They have been a failure, he told us; they have led to over-production and a fall in prices, and capital has been lost. Prices have fallen, mark you. And while I doubt very much if capital has received much injury, at any rate it is not the workman who has been hit.

"Again, we are told we are inconsistent; we cannot claim that a duty will protect our industries and yet produce a revenue. But what says the Chancellor? In his mind, there is no doubt that the motor duties and the silk duties are protective; but at the same time he deprecates any premature disclosure with regard to them because of the disastrous effect which such a statement might have upon the revenue."

The body of John Robert Clement, 14, a lamplighter, of Mount-street, Darlington, who disappeared on December 11, was found yesterday in the River Skerne, Darlington. His wife died a few weeks after his disappearance.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE

STATEMENT BY IRISH FREE STATE MINISTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 19

In Dail Eireann to-day Mr. P. J. McGilligan, Irish Free State Minister for External Affairs, moved:—

"That Dail Eireann approves of the Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation and recommends the Executive Council to take such steps as they may think fit to give effect thereto."

Mr. McGilligan said that the Report was the most comprehensive constitutional document which Dail Eireann had been asked to discuss since the Treaty. He claimed that this was the clearest constitutional record that ever had come from any conference of the member States of the British Commonwealth of the status and destiny of those States. In 1926, when the last Imperial Conference was held, certain principles were laid down for the first time. It was realized then that it was almost impossible to relate those principles to existing facts and to get the existing facts to square with the principles. The Experts' Conference of 1929 was called to attempt this feat. The task of the Conference was to ensure that whatever remnant there might be of the old order of Imperial control should be removed.

There still were anomalies which could not be discussed as they did not come under the terms of reference, but anybody who saw the spirit in which the Conference dealt with its problems must realize that in due time they too would disappear. As matters stood the whole legal framework of the Commonwealth had been taken apart and never would be restored. Yet there were many ways in which free association with Great Britain and the other member States of the Commonwealth was of value to the Free State. Henceforward, as a result of the Conference, the Free State had a right to impose any conditions which it might choose in regard to its own nationals. It could impose conditions of citizenship and restrict its nationality regulations as it thought fit. If the Free State Parliament wished it could decide on a wider form of citizenship, and he asked the Dail to realize the value of cooperation between the several States that composed the British Commonwealth.

The London Conference had swept away many anachronisms. In the future the British Parliament would not have the sole right of determining the succession to the Throne. All the Dominions must be consulted. Again, the Free State had secured complete control over its own merchant shipping and could fly its own flag on the seas. In conclusion, the Minister again laid stress on the progress that had been made by the conference in the removal of constitutional anomalies and also on the value to the Free State of its association with the other members of the Commonwealth. Possibly the greatest achievement of the Conference had been the abolition of the King's right of disallowance, but as no such right was incorporated in the Free State Constitution the Irish interest in the matter was largely academic.

The debate was adjourned.

INCREASE IN ULSTER ESTIMATES

DERATING AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, MARCH 19

The cost of the derating scheme and of the changes recently made in the law relating to unemployment insurance is reflected in the Northern Ireland estimates for the year ending March 31, 1931, which show an increase of £1,322,436 over the estimates for the year ending on the 31st of this month. The total net estimate for this year was £7,559,014, while that for next year is £8,881,450.

A White Paper gives details of the cost of Government services in the coming year. "Grants to local authorities," which amounted to £817,676 in 1929-30, are estimated at £1,402,576, the difference of £584,650 being roughly the cost of derating. An increase of £415,000 for unemployment insurance is a result of the passing of the Unemployment Insurance (Amendment) Act early this year, while an increase of £175,000 in the cost of widows', orphans', and old-age contributory pensions is also accounted for by recent legislation.

"Public works and buildings" show an increase of £132,666, most of which is included in the cost of the Parliament buildings. Old-age pensions will cost £1,369,700, compared with £1,350,700, and educational services £1,944,331, compared with £1,918,256.

FILM CENSORSHIP

PARLIAMENTARY DEPUTATION TO L.C.C.

A deputation from the Parliamentary Committee on Film Censorship met the Music Halls and Theatres Committee of the London County Council yesterday.

The deputation was composed of Lord Lymington (Conservative), Miss Megan Lloyd George and Mr. Geoffrey Mander (Liberals), Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Frank Horrabin (Labour). It was introduced by Mr. G. R. Strauss, M.P. The meeting was held in private, but the following statement was issued later:—

"The deputation asked that private societies should be permitted to see uncensored films in order that there might be some review of the operations of the censorship. They asked further that permission be granted to show educational and instructional films to educational bodies without interference by the Censor in view of the risk that permission to exhibit the films would be refused after great cost had been incurred. The third point was that the L.C.C. should support the Parliamentary Committee on Film Censorship in asking for a Government inquiry into the whole question of the censorship. The spokesmen were Lord Lymington, Mr. Fenner Brockway, and Mr. Geoffrey Mander. Mr. Bertram Mills presided over the Committee, and promised careful consideration of the points the deputation had raised."

OVERWORKED MINISTERS

LORD PASSFIELD ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES

LORD PASSFIELD, speaking at Birkbeck College last night, said that Ministers were overworked; they could not cope with their work. Being individually overworked they were collectively overworked, and their collective wisdom was very often conspicuous by its absence.

To get out of that difficulty they would have to have subordinate assemblies for England, Scotland, and Wales, as they had for Northern Ireland, leave to them the management of what were strictly home affairs, and leave to the august Mother of Parliaments under its august Cabinet the management of foreign affairs. But that was only relieving the House of Commons. What he wanted to do was to relieve the Cabinet of these matters and therefore the Parliaments would have to have separate executives.

Lord Passfield prophesied the disappearance of one of the political parties. There was, he said, room for only two teams on a football field, and the British public had an apprehension of that fact as regarded government. It did not like more than two parties, and he thought that there would be only two parties. He would not say which they would be.

CITY ALDERMAN ELECTED

The LORD MAYOR presided yesterday at an assembly of the inhabitants of the Ward of Coleman-street, in the City of London, for the election of an Alderman in the room of the late Mr. Josiah Gunton. The City Solicitor (Mr. Anthony Pickford) was present as his legal adviser. There was a large attendance. Sir William Plender nominated Sir Harold Downer as a candidate, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. William Graham. No other candidate having been proposed, the Lord Mayor announced that Sir Harold Downer had been elected, subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen.

Sir Harold Downer is the head of the firm of Messrs. Downer and Lewis, solicitors, 111, Moorgate. He was admitted in 1896. He entered the Corporation as a Common Councilman for Coleman-street Ward in 1921. He served the office of Sheriff of the City in 1924-25, and was knighted at the close of his Shrievalty. He is a member of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Tallow Chandlers, Loriners, and Gardeners Companies, and chairman of the Police Committee of the Corporation.

Worthing Town Council has approved a scheme for new municipal offices, including a council chamber and police court, at an approximate net cost of £106,500.

WORK SCHEMES

LORD PRIVY SEAL'S STATEMENT

TRADE REVIVAL OF FIRST IMPORTANCE

A statement on works approved for Government financial assistance in connexion with unemployment, presented to Parliament by the Lord Privy Seal, was issued yesterday as a White Paper (Cmd. 3519, price 2d. net). It is prefaced by the following note by the Lord Privy Seal:—

The statement presented to Parliament in December, 1929 (Cmd. 3449), was confined to works approved for grant in connexion with unemployment under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, and the Colonial Development Act, 1929, and from the Road Fund. In the accompanying statement the figures of approvals given in the earlier statement are brought up to date. Particulars are also given of other arrangements which have been made for works to be undertaken, either by Government Departments direct, or by other agencies with the assistance of Government grants, where the provision of employment has been an important consideration in the decision to undertake the works at the present time. In addition to the schemes approved, there are a large number of other schemes under active consideration.

It must, however, be understood that the approval of a scheme for grant does not in all cases clear the way for its immediate inception. In certain cases the schemes cannot be undertaken under the existing powers of the local authorities and public utility undertakings concerned, and in such cases private Bills must be promoted and passed before the schemes can be actively commenced. With a view to ensuring that the time occupied in obtaining the sanction of Parliament to pass Bills shall so far as possible be reduced to a minimum, the Government have secured amendments to the Standing Orders governing procedure in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, the effect of which is to expedite the passage of Bills certified to contain provisions relating to works which will substantially contribute to the early relief of unemployment. Thirty-three Bills have been certified in accordance with this new procedure.

The promotion and assistance of these works forms only one aspect of the Government's unemployment policy. It is to the increased provision of ordinary industrial employment through the revival of our trade and industry that the Government attach primary importance. The Government are taking all possible steps to stimulate that revival, but such matters cannot appropriately be dealt with in a statement of this kind.

The main portions of the statement are appended:—

I.—DEVELOPMENT (LOAN GUARANTEES AND GRANTS) ACT, 1929

The following table shows the schemes approved for grant on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee appointed under Part I. of the Act up to February 28, 1930 (including those contained in the earlier statement):—

TABLE I.

Undertakings	Total Estimated Cost of Schemes	Sum Total Estimated Exchequer Grants	Present Value of Grants
	£	£	£
Railways (excluding docks)	7,988,203	2,449,508	1,882,242
Docks (including railway-owned docks)	3,237,000*	1,509,250	975,807
Water	735,565	276,034	222,541
Gas	1,142,185	226,344	199,324
Total	13,102,953	4,455,136	3,279,914

* Since these figures were compiled a Select Committee of the House of Commons have rejected the clauses of a Bill promoted by the Great Western Railway Company relating to a substantial portion of these works.

The following table shows the schemes approved for grant on the recommendation of the Committee appointed under Part II. of the Act (the Unemployment Grants Committee) from June 1, 1929, to February 28, 1930 (including those contained in the earlier statement). The figures in this table represent 1,118 schemes submitted by 506 local authorities and other statutory bodies:—

TABLE II.

Scheme	Total estimated cost of works	Sum total of estimated Exchequer grants	Present value of grants
	£	£	£
1. Loan schemes involving employment of transferred labour:—			
(a) revenue producing	627,134	236,000	166,000
(b) non-revenue producing	4,076,500	4,183,000	2,561,000
2. Loan schemes not involving employment of transferred labour:—			
(a) revenue producing	16,011,575	6,261,000	4,719,000
(b) non-revenue producing	4,905,804	3,179,000	2,328,900
3. Schemes financed otherwise than by loan	553,635	282,000	282,000
Total	26,222,648*	14,148,000	10,036,900

* Of this total £1,277,404 was approved prior to the date on which the Act received Royal Assent.

The volume of employment given may be expressed in man-years, the number of man-years being the number of men who would be employed if all the schemes lasted for one year. The estimate of the number of man-years of employment given is arrived at on the assumption that, having regard to the nature of the schemes, about 30 per cent. of the expenditure incurred represents wages which can be properly regarded as chargeable, either in whole or in greater part, to the schemes. On this basis the total volume of employment afforded by schemes included in the tables above may be estimated at approximately 164,000 man-years. The figures contained in the final column of Table III. (below) are based on the same assumption. The remainder of the expenditure includes expenditure on the prime cost of materials, transportation and ordinary overhead charges, and thus includes a sum, which will vary with each scheme and which it is not possible to estimate, representing the wages and salaries of persons only part of whose employment is in connexion with work on State-aided schemes.

SUMMARY OF SCHEMES

The following table contains a summary of the various types of scheme approved for grant under the Act, together with the total estimated cost of each type of scheme.

TABLE III.

Nature of Schemes	Total Estimated cost of Approved Schemes: Under Part I.	Under Part II.	Total	Estimated Employ'm't Value (in man-years)
	£	£	£	
Rlys. (excluding docks)	7,988,203	—	7,988,203	34,000
Docks and harbours (including railway-owned docks & harbours)	3,237,000*	3,212,592	6,449,592	27,000
Water supply	735,565	2,489,171	3,224,736	13,000
Electricity	—	10,561,284	10,561,284	44,000
Gas	1,142,185	341,836	1,484,021	6,000
Sewage	—	4,032,610	4,032,610	17,000
Land reclamation & drainage	—	1,196,251	1,196,251	5,000
Sea defence works	—	450,389	450,389	2,000
Unclassified roads	—	2,695,574	2,695,574	11,000
Miscellaneous	—	1,282,961	1,282,961	5,000
Total	13,102,953	26,222,648	39,325,601	164,000

* See footnote to Table I.

In addition to the schemes referred to in the above table, certain improvements to the Crinan Canal at an estimated cost of over £70,000 are being undertaken. These works, though similar in character to those assisted under the Act, do not fall within its scope for the reason that the Crinan Canal is in Government ownership. The sum of £55,000 has been included in the Estimates for 1930 in respect of this scheme.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT

Of the total of £10,561,284 shown in the above table for electrical development, £9,000,000 relates to a scheme for the standardization of frequency in North-East England, the importance of which is such as to call for special mention.

The basis of all future development of electricity supply in this country is the National Transmission Scheme (commonly known as "the Grid") which is being constructed under the Electricity Supply Act, 1926, with a standard frequency of 50 cycles per second. Non-standard systems admit of no interconnexion with "the Grid," and the North-East portion of England constitutes the largest non-standard area, in terms of existing plant and equipment.

While the 1926 Act contemplated that the cost of change-over throughout the country would be borne by the industry through the operation of a levy, the special circumstances of the North-East area were such that the Government were satisfied that, as regards that area, the charges would be too heavy for the industry to bear until the full advantages of the interconnected system could be secured and the use of electricity had grown to an extent which could support the whole charge.

In order to obviate the grave results of postponement over a long period of years, an application was made by the Central Electricity Board for a grant under the ordinary terms offered by the Unemployment Grants Committee. The approval of that grant, and the early and rapid execution of the work, will absorb unskilled labour locally in the work of replacement, excavation, reinstatement, &c., and increase employment in the skilled engineering and allied trades in the North-East of England and in other manufacturing areas suffering from severe unemployment.

II.—COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1929

Section II. of the earlier statement (Cmd. 3449, pp. 7-8) describes projects involving a total estimated expenditure of approximately £3,750,000 which have been approved for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. Further projects have now been approved for assistance from the fund in respect of various development works in Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Cyprus, Seychelles, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands.

The total estimated cost of the projects recommended by the Committee since its inception in August last and approved by the Treasury up to and including February 28 is approximately £3,650,000, and the total man-years employment in this country which this expenditure will represent is approximately 8,000.

In some cases the capital cost of schemes in East Africa which are to be assisted from the fund will be met by the Governments of the Territories concerned from loans raised under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926, as amended by the Colonial Development Act, 1929. The total value of these schemes is approximately £4,000,000, including the expenditure on the Zambesi Bridge project. (Capital works under the Act, amounting to £837,320, have been approved on their recommendation, in addition to the £4,000,000 mentioned above.)

III.—ROAD FUND

Schemes approved in detail or in principle under the trunk road programme amounted at February 28, 1930, to approximately £10,000,000. Schemes for improvement of classified roads, to be put in hand at an early date and to be completed during the next five years, approved in detail or in principle (since August 30, 1929), amounted at February 28, 1930, to approximately £14,000,000. (The figure of £15,000,000 given in the previous statement included various schemes for which estimates had been furnished by local authorities, as to which it is not yet possible to say how soon the local authorities will be able to put the works in hand.)

It is estimated that the Road Fund liability in respect of the above schemes will be approximately £16,000,000, and that the total volume of employment to be afforded on the basis explained above may be estimated at 100,000 man-years.

In addition to the above, further grants have been made by the Unemployment Grants Committee (as shown in Table III.) in respect of expenditure estimated at £2,695,574 in connexion with unclassified roads and bridges.

IV.—OTHER PROGRAMMES

Under this head are given details of schemes of land drainage and reclamation, afforestation, construction and improvement of fishery harbours, and work undertaken by the Post Office and Office of Works.

LIBERAL PARTY AND ECONOMY

PLEA FOR REDUCED TAXATION

The quarterly meeting of the Liberal Administrative Committee was held in London yesterday, Sir Charles Hobhouse presiding. The report of the Headquarters Committee was presented by Mr. Ramsay Muir and adopted. Lord Allendale was unanimously elected treasurer of the party. It was agreed that Sir Felix Brunner should be added to the Headquarters Committee.

Later at the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation a resolution was adopted that war has become obsolete under the Pact of Paris, and suggesting that there should be agreement for the reduction of armaments to the level necessary for police purposes.

A resolution on economy was adopted in the following terms:—

"That in view of the probability of a deficit in the National Accounts and the alarming growth of unemployment, this meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation reaffirms its opinion that the elimination of extravagance in all departments of Government and strict economy in administration leading to a reduction in rates and taxes are essential to the recovery of British trade; the Committee, therefore, urges upon the Government the paramount necessity for a drastic reduction in all non-productive expenditure."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON EDUCATION

CLASS DISTINCTIONS TRUE AND FALSE

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, speaking at Carnarvon County School prize distribution, at Carnarvon last night, said that to-day England had nine to 10 per 1,000 of the population in secondary schools. Wales had between 13 and 11 per 1,000, and Scotland between 16 and 17.

Sixty-nine per cent. of the pupils in the secondary schools of England were from elementary schools, and in Wales the percentage was 92. That high figure was invaluable because the nation was enabled by that means to make the best of its brain material. There was a fundamental advantage in the fact that pupils in secondary schools were drawn from elementary schools to a large extent. The schools which were national in the real sense of the word were breaking down class distinctions, and that was a matter of great moment. It helped to level those artificial distinctions which depended upon riches and poverty. They might have been all right in the days of illiteracy, but now they were no longer justifiable or necessary or useful. They were pernicious and provocative. They provoked resentment and, what was worse, they created a reaction that made it impossible to induce the community to respect those class distinctions which were real as against those which were false. There was only one possible class distinction; conduct, character, capacity, achievement, and authority, those were the real walls which made classes and which would always make classes.

CONSERVATIVE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee was held at the House of Commons on Tuesday, with Sir DOUGLAS NEWTON, M.P., in the chair. The Order of the Ministry of Health prohibiting the exhibition of cattle yielding "certified" and "Grade A" (T.T.) milk came under lengthy discussion. It was generally agreed that in view of the injury to the export trade in pedigree cattle, the Minister should be pressed to withdraw the Order. It was noted that the question was particularly urgent in view of the arrangements now being made by the county and other agricultural societies for the holding of their coming summer shows. The committee supported the proposal of Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P. for Colchester, to bring in a Bill to stop the fraudulent sale of blended butter as "English," although consisting almost entirely of imported foreign produce.

PAYMENTS TO LABOUR J.P.S

The question of the legality of paying Labour J.P.s money for serving on the Bench was raised at the annual meeting last night of the Southend Labour Party, whose practice it has been to pay Labour justices an equivalent to the loss of work entailed. It was announced last night that the party had decided on advice that it was illegal for a J.P. to receive money for his services and had discontinued the payments. Labour councillors and guardians, however, were still paid from the special party fund. COUNCILLOR BUTTERFIELD, a railwayman and J.P., said it was news to him that the practice was illegal. He had been receiving money for years from his trade union, as well as from the party. It was decided to write to the legal adviser of the Labour Party for a ruling on the matter.

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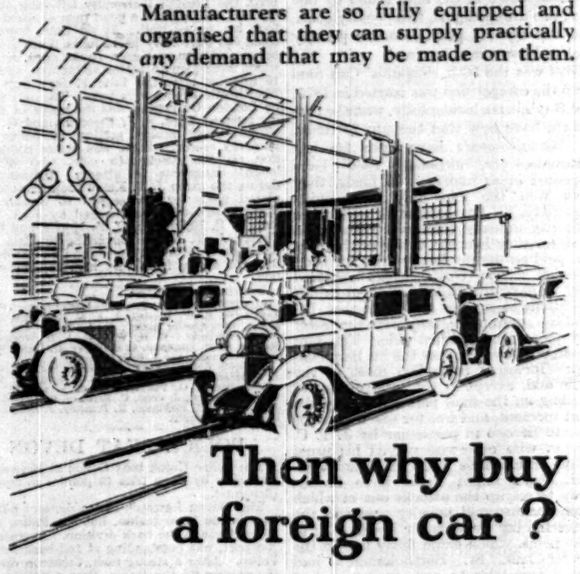

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C.F.H.61

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LORD BALFOUR

STATESMAN AND THINKER

LONG LIFE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

The death of Lord Balfour, which we announce with deep regret on another page, deprives the country of one who had long been the most intellectually distinguished, of its statesmen. The length of his political life is measured by the fact that he had led both the House and the Opposition with Gladstone facing him on the other side of the table, and had even sat in Parliament under the leadership of Disraeli. He had lived on to be himself Prime Minister, and, after resigning the leadership and apparently bringing his political career to an end, to resume office in the great crisis of the War, and during the seven years 1915-1922, which are perhaps the most critical in our history, to play a part which, on some matters of the highest importance, was second only to the Prime Minister's. It was not until last year, when he was 80, that he finally retired from office.

The late Lord Rosebery once said that an ex-Prime Minister is usually "a fleeting and dangerous luxury" in a Cabinet. But Balfour never performed greater services to his colleagues or to his country than when he attended the Washington Conference, only six months before the fall of the Lloyd George Ministry which involved his resignation. If, in the future, the great dream of that conference should come true, the name of Balfour will be for ever remembered as that of the man who, on behalf of England, made the great venture of faith at Washington in 1921. And so, if the League of Nations increases in strength and authority as the years go by, he will, once more, be remembered as the man whose wisdom, courage, and personal charm did more than could be done by any other statesman to guide the League through the first three critical years of its life.

INTELLECTUAL CHARM

Many politicians are politicians and nothing else. But a large part of the admiration and affection which Balfour inspired came from people who cared nothing for any sort of politics, even for his. Philosophers are not emotional persons, as a rule; nor perhaps are university and intellectual people generally. But Balfour's open, active, and sincere interest in all sorts of intellectual work, especially that of science, mechanics, philosophy, and music, scarcely needed the reinforcement of his great political position, or even the fascination of his presence, to make him by far the most popular of all statesmen in the intellectual world. And, equally certainly, he was by far the most popular of intellectuals in the world of politics and in that of society.

In a word, he was admired by philosophers because he was a statesman, and by statesmen because he was a philosopher. It is true that people were not always at their best with him. King Edward, though he held him in high honour and respect, never seemed quite at ease in his society, and sometimes failed to understand the refinement of his balanced and critical judgments and opinions so that he had to have recourse for explanation to other confidential quarters. At the same time, Balfour shone among people of a social order wholly different from his own. In his working-class constituency of Manchester, among the magnates of the cotton industry, in a dockyard or a foundry, he would delight the experts, the foreman, or the engineer with the keen point of his questions and the charm of a manner which dispelled shyness and reserve. "I like 'shop,'" he once said, "because it is the conversation of a man who knows what he is talking about." He had no airs of intellectual ascendancy, but such was the quality of his mind, however pleasantly disguised, that stupid men were sometimes disconcerted. But women, even very ignorant women, found him delightful, perhaps because women, supremely conscious of their powers and abilities, are less inclined than men to observe in another any mental attributes superior to their own.

This unusual combination of visible gifts, plain to all who came into his presence, was reinforced by attainments which no one at first suspected to be possessed by the frail dilettante, as he seemed, of the 1874-1885 Parliaments. But from 1887 onwards it was increasingly realized that that physical delicacy and intellectual brilliance concealed, not only one of the most resolute of wills, but also a courage which only rose higher at the approach of danger, and a patriotism which had faith as well as love in it, and was resolved to leave, as it has in fact left, his country greater, stronger, and better as the result of his labours in its service.

A MANY-SIDED NATURE

No statesman has ever been chosen to fill more of those dignified positions, such as Chancellor of Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities, and President of the British Academy, which the nation delights to see occupied by men of eminence in public life. Few indeed have possessed the intellectual qualifications which made it possible for Balfour not only to fill such posts with distinction, but to hold others, of less dignity perhaps but of more active duties, such as the Presidency of the British Association, the Presidency of the English Association, and the laborious office of Gifford Lecturer, which he held twice. English, Scottish, Irish, and American universities delighted to offer him their honorary degrees, as did also the Universities of Athens and Cracow.

Yet he was no intellectual recluse who reluctantly quitted his study to obey the imperious behests of politics. On the contrary, his was a very many-sided nature. He touched all aspects of English life except, indeed, that of the home, from the greatest experiences of which he was, as a bachelor, at least partially excluded. But, slender as was his physique, he was a continual and not at all unsuccessful golfer and lawn tennis player almost to the very end of his life. During the Parliamentary season he rarely passed an evening at home. In the familiar intercourse of dinner parties he found much enjoyment, and hostesses of fashion and distinction delighted in entertaining a guest whose personality and conversation possessed an extraordinary charm. He greatly enjoyed the hospitality of country houses, which is the special grace of English life, and no political crisis or a difficult Parliamentary situation ever detained him in London over Sunday. He dined frequently at Grillions during the Session, and at the annual celebrations of literary bodies of antiquity and renown. He participated with some interest in the affairs of the Metaphysical Society—a former group of men learned in the fields of science, literature, and religion, which included Huxley, Tyndall, Cardinal Manning, Lord Morley, and Bishop Talbot.

In music Balfour had an interesting and eclectic taste. Pianoforte players of professional excellence were frequently engaged to play to him selections from the great masters of the classical school; while at concerts there was no more absorbed listener. His favourite composer was Handel, whose festival he never failed to attend, and of whose works he had exceptional knowledge combined with a cultivated appreciation. An elaborate study of the master from his pen may be read in the *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1887.

His life had its disappointments, no doubt, but, measured by the common standard, it stands out as one of unusual good fortune. Happy in his birth and family and friends, happy in his rare variety of natural gifts, happy in their continuous exercise through a long and healthy life, happy in the great services he rendered to his country and in the admiration and affection in which his countrymen held him, may he not be counted one of thcse in whose whole life all who knew him may rejoice?

MEMOIR

EARLY YEARS

Arthur James Balfour was the eldest son of James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame, East Lothian, and of Lady Blanche, daughter of the second Marquess of Salisbury. He was born at Whittingehame on July 25, 1848, and was named Arthur after the great Duke of Wellington, who was an intimate friend of his grandmother, the second Marchioness of Salisbury. The boy was not ten years old when his father died, and he succeeded to the estates. Happily his mother, to whom fell the responsibility of managing the property and bringing up her young family, was a woman of remarkable intellect and character. She was rewarded for her devoted care by the distinction of her children. One of her sons, Francis Maitland, had already done notable work as a morphologist, when he was killed while climbing in Switzerland at the age of 31. Another, Mr. Gerald Balfour, after a distinguished career at Cambridge, held three important Cabinet offices in succession. One of the daughters, Eleanor, married Henry Sidgwick, and was herself Principal of Newnham College. Another, Evelyn, became the wife of the late Lord Rayleigh, the eminent physicist. The third daughter, Alice, remained unmarried, and acted as hostess for her eldest brother at Carlton-gardens, Downing-street, and Whittingehame.

Balfour went to Eton at 14 and did well enough, though he carried off no prizes, intellectual or physical. All through his life he suffered from an extremely poor verbal memory, as well as an inability to grasp the intricacies of English spelling. One who sat by him when he delivered a literary address relates that he had not a single note except that he had written out the only two lines he quoted, two of the best-known lines in English. Such a memory made Eton "saying lessons" a misery, and he remained curiously ignorant of, and indifferent to, Latin and Greek literature. On the first occasion when, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, he had to confer degrees, he startled the learned assembly with "Admitto te ad gradum Doctoris," and was only saved by a hurried whisper from repeating the false quantity.

But Eton did Balfour good service. Incidentally it brought him into contact with three boys whom he was to meet again in the world of high politics—the late Lord Lansdowne, then Lord Clanmaurice, to whom he was fag, and whom he always addressed by his Eton name of "Clan"; the late Lord Cawdor; and the late Lord Rosebery. He was not such a favourite as Lord Rosebery was of the brilliant tutor, William Johnson (afterwards Cory). But Balfour, too, owed Johnson a great debt, and as Rosebery once said that his best book, that on Pitt, was not his, for "Billy Johnson wrote it," so Balfour is reported to have said that he owed to Johnson the first opening of his mind. What can a boy owe more to his tutor or his school?

At any rate Balfour, while never one of the most passionate of Etonians, became a hearty if critical believer in Eton and in the English public school system, of which he said one of the best things ever said when he described it as being "as natural, and therefore as inexplicable, a growth of our English soil as the British Constitution itself." In 1866 he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he devoted himself chiefly to philosophy under Henry Sidgwick, who was to become his brother-in-law.

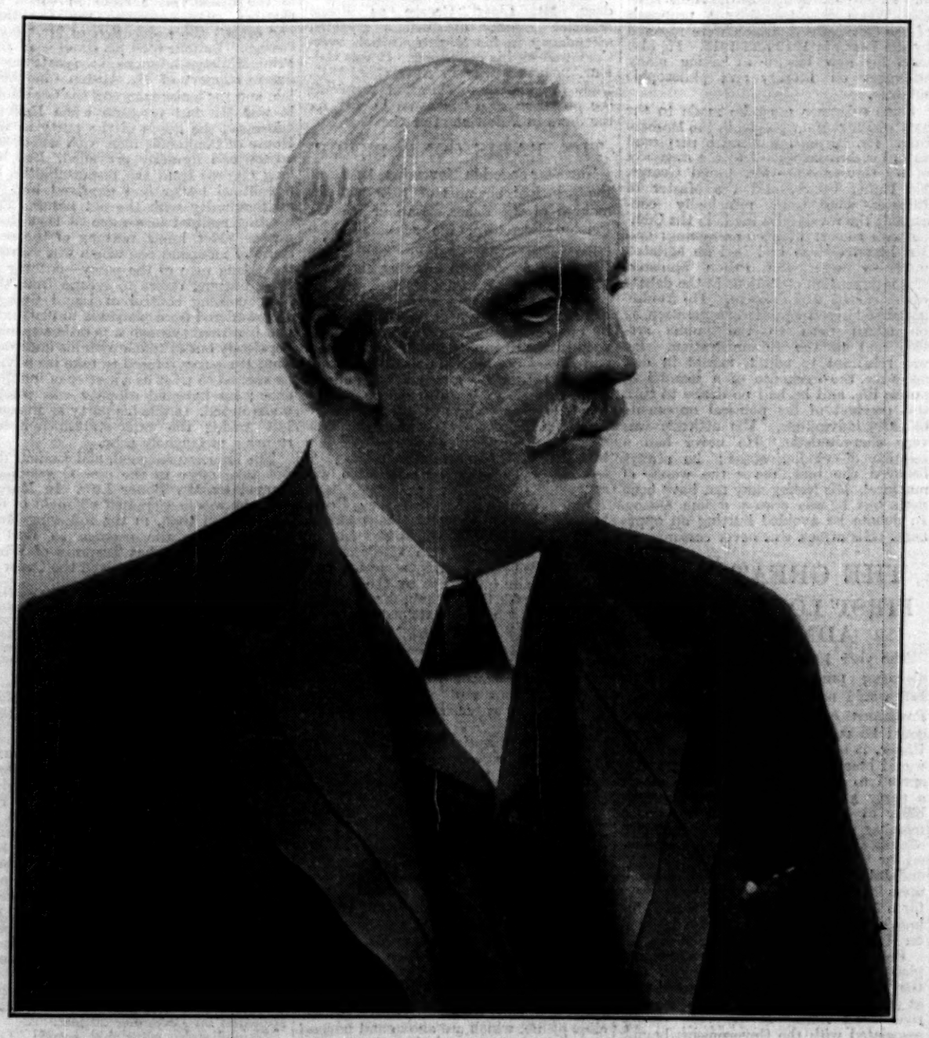
IN PARLIAMENT

At the General Election of 1874 he came forward for Hertford, practically a "pocket" borough, at the urgent wish of his uncle, Lord Salisbury, was elected unopposed, and so began a Parliamentary career which was to last for more than half a century. He sat silent for two Sessions. He never could get a speech by heart, and there was a persistent legend that he broke down over his first. It was delivered on August 10, 1876, in Committee on the Indian Budget. In the pages of Hansard it appears as a neat and well-reasoned statement on the rupee value, and there is no evidence of the speaker's failure. Balfour, in conversation, used to refer to the unimportant occasion of his maiden speech, but never to any breaking down. This speech was a prelude to his interest in the gold and silver standard of value. He professed an unobtrusive belief in the system of bimetallism, possibly in sympathy with the views of leading Manchester manufacturers, and was later on appointed a member of the Gold and Silver Commission of 1887-1888. It is more curious to find him introducing a Bill in his first Parliament for liberalizing the conditions of Nonconformist burials.

But the really important political event in his life at this time was his accompanying Lord Salisbury, in the capacity of private secretary, to the Berlin Congress, in June, 1878. Tradition has it that there he lost a most important document: certain it is that in Berlin he laid the first foundations of that insight into the affairs of Europe and the world which, later on, enabled him, as Foreign Secretary, Prime Minister, and creator of the Committee of Imperial Defence, to leave so great a mark on British relations with the rest of the Empire and with foreign countries. At this time, too, for distraction from a private sorrow, he went farther afield, travelling round the world with his life-long friend, Spencer Lyttelton.

His first Parliament ended with the dissolution of 1880 and the fall of Disraeli. It might easily have proved the close of his political career, for he had resolved that, if he were defeated at Hertford, he would give up politics and devote himself to philosophy. The Liberal candidate was Mr. E. E. Bowen, the Harrow master who wrote "Forty Years On," but Balfour kept the seat by a majority of 164 (564 to 400), and in the Parliament of 1880-85 he began to make his name.

The most interesting development in the warfare of that Parliament was the creation of the Fourth Party. This tiny collection of free-lances, operating under the direction of Lord Randolph Churchill, included Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, who brought to its councils a contemptuous political address and some knowledge of diplomacy, Mr. John Gorst, Q.C., a master of Parliamentary procedure, and Balfour. The object of the



LORD BALFOUR

group was twofold—first, to buzz incessantly round Gladstone, infuriating him with the stings of merciless criticism and ridicule; and, secondly, to arouse the contempt of the Conservative Opposition for the correct but ineffectual methods of the gentle Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith—Marshall and Snelgrove, as they were dubbed by their impertinent assailant below the gangway.

But Balfour was in truth little more than an honorary member of the cabal, though at times he intervened with startling effect—for example, when he described the Kilmainham Treaty as "standing alone in its infamy," a phrase which for a time broke off his personal relations with the Gladstone family, with whom he had been closely intimate. Nevertheless, Balfour, in the picturesque language of Lord Rosebery, was the outrigger of the frail but daring craft; he was in it for a time, but not of it. It attracted him by its independent spirit of adventure and the rare political sport which it showed. Lord Randolph also both interested and amused him as a personality.

Ultimately Gladstone succumbed to the assaults of the Fourth Party and to the impression made by his own failures in Egypt, Ireland, and elsewhere. Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister in June, 1885, and made his nephew President of the Local Government Board. In the Redistribution of Seats Act of that year Hertford disappeared as a constituency, and at the General Election in November Balfour was returned for East Manchester, a purely working-class constituency, and held the seat for 21 years. The election was hardly over before it was known that Gladstone was going to declare for Home Rule. He did so when Parliament met, and resumed office with the help of the Irish vote. But he split his party in two, and the combination of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists which defeated him a few months later (July, 1886) continued to govern the country for the next 20 years, with a brief interval during which they were almost as powerful in Opposition as they had been in office.

CHIEF SECRETARY

REMEDIAL MEASURES IN IRELAND

In the new Ministry Balfour became Secretary for Scotland with a seat in the Cabinet, and it was not till nine months later that he was offered and took the great opportunity of his life. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was compelled to resign by failing eyesight in March, 1887. To the general surprise, Lord Salisbury chose his nephew as Hicks-Beach's successor. Lord Morley once wrote that Macaulay's account of Halifax would not be an ill-natured picture of Balfour at the date of his Irish Secretaryship:—

> His understanding was keen, sceptical, and inexhaustibly fertile in distinctions and objections—his taste refined, his sense of the ludicrous exquisite, his temper placid and forgiving, but fastidious, and by no means prone either to malevolence or to enthusiastic admiration.

There is a large measure of truth in this estimate, as was shown when Balfour, with intrepid logic and personal courage, entered upon the Irish battle. Nothing dissuaded him from his purpose. He framed and passed probably the best, as it was the most drastic, of the long series of Irish Coercion measures, and with this in his hand he determined to show Ireland that Parliament was her master. Holding steadily on, despite the passionate opposition of Gladstone and the torrential abuse and obstructive ingenuity of the Irish Nationalist members, he won all along the line. His physical endurance through long nights of inflamed debate was only equalled by his unaffected indifference to the threats and attempts to take his life. For long periods, both in England and in Ireland, he lived under police protection, which he did his best to avoid until it was brought home to him that in evading his guardians he was unfair to men who were bound to do their duty.

His appointment to this post of difficulty and danger had at first alarmed his party. Neither they nor the Opposition were prepared for his finished dialectic and readiness for combat; nor for the quick touch of wrist and the skilful parry. The tone of the Nationalists quickly changed, and the "scented popinjay," the "lily-livered" and "dawdling aristocrat," became "bloody Balfour," while among the Unionists his Parliamentary reputation, spreading rapidly to the platform, roused an enthusiasm hardly surpassed in the political struggles of our generation.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS

In addition to the firm administration of the law, Balfour's policy had another side—that of remedial measures. Perceiving that the poverty of Ireland and its bad land system were at the root of the trouble, he at once passed a Bill admitting leaseholders to the benefits of the Act of 1881, and another granting £5,000,000 more to the sums already in hand for land purchase. Finally, in 1891, he carried a Land Purchase Act of his own, which provided £23,000,000 for the same purpose.

This Act included another important provision, the result of a tour which Balfour, with his sister and his private secretary, George Wyndham, undertook in 1890 through the miserable and dangerous congested districts of the West. In Ireland the personal touch has often done what nothing else could do. The news that Balfour was fearlessly driving through the worst parts of Ireland in an open car was received with admiration and enthusiasm in England. But that was nothing to the demonstrative welcome he received from the peasants of Connaught. He had come to see their misery, and they saw in him their deliverer. The upshot was that he added to his Land Bill a clause establishing the Congested Districts Board. By means of this Board assistance of various sorts was given to the people, and in particular the ignorant fishermen of the West were supplied with proper boats and nets and instructed in their business by skilled fishermen from Scotland and the Isle of Man.

These measures, with Balfour's two Light Railway Acts, had undoubtedly a large share in the remarkable revival of Irish prosperity which followed in the next generation, and would have been much greater than it was but for the return of political disturbance, the eternal curse of Ireland.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE

This memorable Chief Secretaryship, the decisive event of Balfour's life as committing him irrevocably to politics, lasted a little over three years and a half. In October, 1891, Mr. W. H. Smith, the Leader of the House of Commons, died, and Balfour inevitably took his place. But, before making the appointment, Lord Salisbury sounded both Hicks-Beach and Goschen, and also conferred with Lord Hartington. To Goschen, in reply to his congratulations, Balfour wrote a characteristic letter, in which he said:—

> It is odd, but nevertheless true, that, quite apart from the interest attaching to Irish administration, there have grown up ties with this grim old Castle and this beastly town (Dublin) which it is painful to sever. I feel as if I had had a good time which has for ever come to an end, and the thought is not agreeable.

And the letter ends with a pregnant observation, the substance of which he often used in the course of the 1902 Education Bill:—

> Another matter of regret, as to which I will only say now that I have never before so clearly understood how much more important in the eyes of ordinary men are nominal differences than real ones; how indifferent they are to substantial agreement if only the catch-words used are not identical!

Lord Randolph Churchill, receiving in Mafeking the news of his old associate's advancement, wrote to his wife: "So Arthur Balfour is really leader, and Tory democracy, the genuine article, is at an end."

Perhaps this was the highest moment of Balfour's career, so far as personal success was concerned. For in his record so far there had been nothing but success; and his promotion to the leadership was hailed by his party with as much confidence for the future as admiration of the past. But that House of Commons was already over five years old when he began to lead it, and it did little more work of importance, Balfour himself having to withdraw his only big Bill, which proposed to deal with Irish local government.

Parliament was dissolved in July, 1892, and gave way to a Government formed by Mr. Gladstone, and depending on a majority of 40, composed of what Balfour, with some wit, called the Celtic fringe. Another Home Rule Bill was introduced, debated and after a Committee stage of 63 sittings—the whole proceedings on the Bill took 82—passed the Commons. In the opposition to the Bill Balfour bore the chief burden. In addition to his exceptional knowledge of Irish affairs he had the advantage of being associated with Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Chamberlain on a committee which sat frequently at Devonshire House, and which subjected the Bill, both in principle and in detail, to close examination. During the discussions on the Bill Balfour was always present and always ready to intervene. Lord Goschen notes in his diary:—

> Balfour has been doing extraordinarily well as a debater, always interesting, original and daring. He has improved his position very much with the *whole* House. I think the Radicals admire him very much.

The Bill was forced through the Commons, but rejected by the Lords; and early in 1894 its author finally retired and was succeeded by Lord Rosebery, whose Ministry only lasted a little over a year. Lord Salisbury dissolved on taking office, and the General Election of July, 1895, recorded a marked condemnation of the whole record of the Gladstone-Rosebery Ministry. No one had played a more powerful part than Balfour in the attack which destroyed it, first in Parliament and then in the constituencies.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LOYALTY

The new Parliament created a new situation. The majority of 152 had been won, as in 1886, partly by Liberal-Unionist help, and now the Liberal Unionists agreed to accept office. Balfour for the second time became First Lord of the Treasury and leader in the Commons, while Chamberlain took the Colonial Office.

At the outset of the Administration Chamberlain's alleged complicity in the Jameson Raid created a very serious Parliamentary difficulty, which for the time strained not a little the allegiance of the party to the new recruit from the left wing of Unionism. No one did more to defend Chamberlain than his leader in the House of Commons, while Chamberlain, to do him justice, was always ready to acknowledge his debt to Balfour at every stage of difficulty which occurred in connexion with his South African policy.

His main opportunity of doing this came when the Education Bill was launched, and personally directed, by Balfour. Chamberlain saw at a glance that the Bill (though its sectarian colour was of the mildest) united once more the political forces of militant Nonconformity which had been temporarily broken by Home Rule. Nevertheless, during the whole of its embittered career in the House he was staunch to his leader. The main feature of the measure was the destruction of the *ad hoc* system of elected school boards, a system very dear to Chamberlain's City of Birmingham, and the transfer of their functions to the county and municipal authorities. No Government formed after 1905, however prejudiced, has ventured to touch this, the corner-stone of the enactment. The controversy which the Bill stirred is illustrated in a tract by Balfour, entitled "Dr. Clifford on Religious Education: A Study in Political Controversy," published in 1902, and reprinted in a volume of essays and addresses. It is a merciless analysis of the methods adopted by the protagonist of the opposition to the Bill outside Parliament. Balfour, who became Prime Minister while conducting the Bill through Committee, had also to face murmurings within his party. But Chamberlain, standing loyally by Balfour, declared that

> No party could desire or could have a leader more skilful in debate, more courageous in action, more loyal to his colleagues, more courteous to his opponents, more mindful of the high and honourable traditions of the House of Commons.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

The great event in this Parliament, however, was the outbreak of the South African War in 1899. The disasters which marked the early stages of the campaign served to bring out some of Balfour's best qualities. It is true that in the darkest hours he seemed to an agitated public to take defeats too lightly, but democracy does not understand serenity in a crisis. He was instant in his recognition of the courage and resource of the Colonial Secretary, and he made every effort, both in Parliament and on the platform, to shield Lord Lansdowne from the attacks of an unpatriotic Opposition. Lansdowne was perhaps ill suited to an office where the dual control of soldiers and civilians not infrequently results in collision and difficulty, and that he was conscious of this is proved by his offers of resignation in 1898 and 1900. The prompt and decisive action which the crisis in the war required was inspired by Balfour, to whom in effect the Prime Minister had made over a large measure of responsibility—an arrangement which the close friendship between the First Lord and the Secretary of State alone rendered possible. The change in the high command after the failure of Buller was originally planned by Balfour, but settled in conference with Lansdowne on the evening of the day when the disaster of Colenso was reported. With Balfour Lord Roberts, at several lengthy interviews in Downing-street and at the House of Commons, discussed and finally determined the reordering of the campaign. Needless to say, in these momentous decisions Balfour secured the ready acquiescence of his Cabinet colleague with whom he worked in an association which throughout was easy and harmonious. In a few months Roberts was in Pretoria, the war seemed to be over, and the Government, in September, 1900, appealed with complete success to the country.

Before his accession to the post of First Minister Balfour had accomplished two notable pieces of work. The first related to London government. Save for its central body, the London County Council, the metropolis lived under the obsolete rule of vestries. A Bill to convert and to group its various parochial areas into municipalities, with the necessary financial adjustments, was accordingly introduced. In ordinary circumstances, the Minister responsible for the measure would have been the President of the Local Government Board; but at the time Mr. Henry Chaplin, who occupied that position, was only too glad to resign all responsibility to the adroit hands of his leader. The Bill encountered little opposition of a general character; but its easy journey was generally attributed to the skill, tact, and sympathy of its Parliamentary manager.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The other task related to the Commons rules of procedure. It had long been evident to the impartial believer in the virtues of our Parliamentary system that Supply had degenerated into a scandal. The finance of a Session had become a mere vehicle of obstruction. Discussions on Supply services were protracted simply to delay the progress of Government measures. On one occasion the whole of the Army votes were driven through at one sitting without any discussion. Balfour decided upon a reform of the abuse. Applying that *camera lucida*, which was always his special gift, he laid it down as a principle that Supply is the business of the Opposition. The Government must have money; the amount and its application it is the function of an Opposition to debate and criticize. Accordingly, he provided by his new rules that, while the days of Supply in the Session should be of a prescribed number, it was always the right of the Opposition to ask for the particular votes to be set down which they desired to discuss. When the last two days of the allotted period were reached, Supply was passed under closure. Balfour further amended the rules relating to questions and to the sittings of the House. The reforms were necessary, and have worked smoothly. They remain a record of ingenuity and tact to the credit of the Parliamentary leader who passed them.

PRIME MINISTER

THE TARIFF REFORM ISSUE

The two years which followed saw three great events: the death of Queen Victoria in January, 1901; the Boer surrender which ended the war in May, 1902; and the retirement of Lord Salisbury in July of the same year. Balfour naturally succeeded him, with Chamberlain's full approval. Each had gifts which the other lacked; and Chamberlain's gifts were of a kind that counts more easily in politics than Balfour's. But Balfour's tact, charm, good temper, and dialectical skill had shown themselves to be of immense value in the House; and there was moreover the fact, decisive in itself, that he was the Conservative leader, and that it was his party, and not Chamberlain's, which provided the bulk of the Unionist combination, both in Parliament and in the country.

In spite of these advantages, however, Balfour's Prime Ministership cannot be said to have been a great personal success. It lasted a little more than three years, from July, 1902, to November, 1905: and throughout the whole period the Ministry was plainly losing ground. This was due to several causes. First, the political field was no longer occupied by the war, on which Liberals were acutely divided, but by the education question, the licensing question, and, most important of all, by the fiscal question, on which they were united. Then the House of Commons, which had been elected on the "khaki" or victory issue in October, 1900, was, and felt itself to be, increasingly out of touch with the country. Finally Chamberlain, who had made the Colonial Office something which it had never been before, became converted to a complete breach with the free trade tradition, and an advocate not merely of Colonial preference but of protection.

On this issue of tariff reform Balfour's general position may be thus set forth. He was never able to accept free trade as a matter of faith and morals, to be venerated with all the arrogance of orthodoxy. Rather he held that, as an aspect of political economy, it should be accepted in much the same way as other sciences are accepted—namely, as being subject to revision and development. He wrote once that as soon as any doctrine becomes the watchword of a party it is certain to be used with confidence by ignorant multitudes who have the most imperfect apprehension of the opinions they express. He always protested against confusing the art of politics with the science of the economist. The politician cannot be bound by the rules of the scientist. He has to work in the world of fact and not in the abstract world of science. In matters of national trade Balfour begged his hearers to study tendencies—the dynamics, not the statics, of trade and manufactures. ("Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade.") For himself, he held that it was in harmony with the true spirit of free trade to work for freedom to negotiate. This would not be to the detriment of free trade, but to its advantage. In a word, his contention was that the fiscal question should be examined, not from the rigid standpoint of financial orthodoxy but simply as a matter of expediency. Was it expedient, was it for the benefit of the country's trading position, to make some changes in fiscal policy?

There were, in addition, the practical difficulties of the situation, and these Balfour explained to an intimate friend in the following lines:—

> This Government is not really mine. It was my uncle's. I accepted the succession, stamped as it was with a trust to keep the party together as a whole just as I found it. The discord created by Chamberlain's policy it was my paramount duty to soothe and reduce as far as in me lay. To avoid at all costs such a rift as Peel caused in the Tory Party by a political move as unexpected as this was, I was bound to hold on until the work of the Government in the field of foreign affairs and some necessary legislative measures were completed: and during that time by every means in my power to keep the party together, so that they might take the field at the General Election as an undivided unit.

The fiscal controversy raged from May, 1903, when Chamberlain proclaimed his policy at Birmingham, till the resignation of the Government at the end of 1905. Balfour realized from the first that, just as Chamberlain had broken up the Liberal Party from which he had sprung, so now he was doing the same thing by the party to whom he had transferred a recent allegiance. As a trained economist Balfour shrank from the methods of his colleague and his cheap platform appeals. Milner exactly expressed Balfour's view when he said that he was a Tariff Reformer "in spite of Chamberlain's speeches."

MINISTERS' SECESSIONS

The first secession from the Government was Chamberlain's, in the autumn of 1903; then, after much vacillation, the Duke of Devonshire, moved by the strong appeals of Henry James (Lord James of Hereford), who had never forgiven his own ejectment from office in 1900, retired. His departure was followed by that of Lord George Hamilton, Ritchie, Balfour of Burleigh, and Arthur Elliot (Secretary of the Treasury). Balfour was accused, and the charge was widely believed, of having got rid of his free trade colleagues by concealing from them the fact of Chamberlain's resignation. But this point of attack was completely disposed of in a confidential memorandum, dated September 22, 1903, which Balfour circulated to his colleagues. The dissentients believed that their withdrawal would inevitably cause the downfall of the Government; the Duke of Devonshire said he considered Balfour's decision to carry on the most courageous he could recall in the whole of his political career. Balfour did carry on the Government for more than two years longer, accomplishing important work at the Foreign Office and also in domestic legislation which he knew to be necessary. But the effect on his reputation as First Minister was unfortunate, and for the following reasons:—

With a Front Bench manned by so many Ministers of slight experience, moderate Parliamentary status, and slender debating ability, it was inevitable that they should be shepherded by their leader, their mistakes rectified, and their particular business forwarded when a difficult situation arose. Balfour rarely left the Bench; if he did so for a brief interval he was always within call. In this way the necessary business of the Government during the Session was accomplished, but at no small cost. Under these conditions Balfour had little opportunities of conference with his Whip or his party agent as to the movement of opinion either in the lobby or the constituencies. His inexperienced colleagues made free use of him in regard to all difficulties arising in their various Departments, and it became almost a settled practice that he should either intervene in or wind up every debate of importance. The whole conduct of official and Parliamentary business came to depend upon him. He did not seek such responsibility, but it necessarily limited his capacity for performing some of the larger political duties of his position.

IRISH POLICY

Another resignation, on other grounds, which came a little later, that of George Wyndham as Irish Secretary, exposed Balfour to the charge that he had left a loyal colleague to an unjust fate. For this there seems no justification. Wyndham was imperious and impetuous. He had had a great success with his Irish Land Bill; much incense had been burnt at his shrine both in Ireland and in England; and his succession to the leadership seemed only a matter of time. He was confident that he could manage the most thorny problem of Irish government, and at the same time control the hostile political activities of his Under-Secretary, Sir Antony MacDonnell. Balfour defended his intimate friend to the utmost of his ability, and in so doing strained the allegiance of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It was not until Wyndham's maintenance in his office would have involved important resignations that his retirement was accepted as an absolute necessity. Balfour himself said that the two outstanding mistakes he had made in office, done to two of his best friends at their earnest request and against his own judgment, were the sending of Wyndham, with the Fitzgerald blood in his veins, to Ireland, and the extension of Curzon's Viceroyalty.

At the end of 1905 it required all Balfour's tact, persuasion, and personal influence to bring the Government to an end by resignation before meeting Parliament. The Cabinet was sharply divided, but the truth was that the mandate of 1900 was exhausted, and such Parliamentary obligations as were really due were accomplished. The great defeat at the General Election of January, 1906, followed. It is interesting to note that it was Balfour's views rather than those either of Chamberlain or of Chamberlain's opponents which prevailed with his party on the revival of the fiscal issue. In January, 1905, in answer to a challenge, he set out his opinions on a half-sheet of notepaper. That document shows that they were already exactly what he was to describe still more briefly in November, 1907, when he said that he desired a tariff policy which would (1) broaden the basis of taxation; (2) strengthen our position in negotiations; (3) safeguard our industries from unfair competition; (4) establish preferential relations with our Colonies. This was exactly the policy put forward by Mr. Baldwin in 1923.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Balfour had rendered great service to the country during his Prime Ministership. He had laid, as we have seen, foundations for our whole educational development. But his greatest achievements were performed in the field of foreign and Imperial affairs. He and his Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, with the diplomatic assistance of King Edward, prepared the way during this period for the great combination which, in 1914, saved Europe from falling a victim to German ambition. Lord Lansdowne had, indeed, signed the Anglo-Japanese Entente in February, 1902,

(Continued on next page)

LORD BALFOUR: MEMOIR—continued

before the resignation of Lord Salisbury. That was followed in 1903 by an Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty, and in 1904 by the great Anglo-French Agreement which removed various possibilities of friction in Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere.

In October of the same year the first step was taken towards better relations with Russia by the coolness and good sense with which, at the cost of disappointing many of his supporters, Balfour insisted on treating the outrage committed on English fishing boats by the Russian Fleet. His handling of the incident turned what might have led to war into a victory for the principles of The Hague Convention, and obviated what might have been a fatal obstacle to the subsequent inclusion of Russia in the Entente with France. A year later the understanding with Japan was converted into an offensive and defensive alliance. Most of these steps were taken with the general approval of the Opposition, and it was not the least of Balfour's merits that he did so much to place problems of defence and foreign politics on a non-party basis.

So in the matter of the establishment of the Committee of Imperial Defence, he received Opposition support, especially from Lord Haldane. His speeches in the House and in the country showed a serious consideration of the whole problem as it stood and might stand in the future, which no previous Prime Minister had approached. The Committee, which was Balfour's own creation, was formed to study all aspects of defence, naval, military, and political, and to keep in touch with all parts of the Empire. He was in constant communication with its secretary. He himself settled the dates of meetings, the agenda, and when necessary the attendance of persons whose special knowledge and experience would be of service to the Committee on any technical question. He always treated a Committee meeting as a claim on his time ranking with that of the Cabinet, and its deliberations as more interesting and profitable than those of the more august assembly.

The results of the Committee, with those of the establishment of an Army Council, were very visible in 1914, and if Balfour had no other title to the gratitude of the nation this alone would give him a high place among our statesmen. Good judges have declared that he left his country in a position of strength which it had not held since the Crimean War.

After the General Election Balfour's position was one of extreme difficulty. He had lost the seat at Manchester which he had held since 1885, and suffered under inevitable discredit from the great defeat. He was soon found a seat as member for the City of London, but at first the new majority assumed towards him an air of contemptuous indifference. It was not long, however, before he had taught them their mistake, and the hostile House of 1906-1910 learnt to regard him with the admiration, and even with a good deal of the affection, with which he had been regarded by its predecessors. He conducted, both in the House and in the country, a vigorous opposition to the policy and measures of the Radical Government. The great unpopularity of many of them, driven home by Balfour and his followers, might have ultimately destroyed the Government, but the Budget of 1909 had a specious attraction for the ignorant, and Balfour must share with Chamberlain (whose age and illness made him impatient) the responsibility for the unwise decision to have it rejected by the Lords.

THE PARLIAMENT ACT

DIFFERENCES IN THE PARTY

The first Election of 1910 gave the Unionists 273 seats against 275 Liberals. But the Government had no difficulty in carrying on with the support of the 40 Labour members and 82 Nationalists. Whatever their own convictions might be, they were now prisoners of the Irish and of their own Extreme Left; and that position involved them in the necessity of forcing through a drastic reform of the House of Lords, to be followed by Home Rule. The year 1910 was mainly spent in bitter discussions about these questions, in which Balfour played his full part, and he was one of the eight statesmen—four from each side—who, after the death of King Edward, held many meetings between June and November in order to arrive if possible at a solution of the differences between the two Houses and an agreement as to their future constitutional relations.

While the fate of this constitutional Conference was in the balance the Prime Minister's principal lieutenant in the Commons made a confidential approach to Balfour for an arrangement involving not merely an adjustment of the constitutional problem but also the reconstruction of the Government on the basis of a coalition. The reasons for this manœuvre appeared from the desire of the Liberal leaders to escape from the perils of Radical and Socialist pressure, and from the desire of some active members of the Unionist Party to secure measures for the defence and security of the country which were beyond their powers in Parliament to obtain. A common programme of a Ministry to accomplish these ends was prepared, and the shares of the respective parties in offices were tentatively laid down, Mr. Asquith being excluded. Balfour, however, declined participation in the intrigue. He said that, having regard to his public commitments against the policy of Home Rule, he could not associate himself with any arrangements for promoting the project, even though the consideration were one of high national value; it was for some one whose career was not thus mortgaged to take a hand in the business.

The constitutional conference failed, and the convulsion of a General Election some six weeks later swept away all traces of the attempted treaty. This second election of 1910, which left the position of parties almost unchanged, had the effect of making the constitutional crisis the cardinal issue, and led directly to Balfour's resignation of the leadership.

In December, 1910, hearing from Lord Lansdowne that Ministers were putting pressure on the Crown to create enough peers to secure the passage of the Parliament Bill, Balfour replied in a letter. He said that no alternative Government was possible, that Ministers would be forced by their own extremists, and that it was unconstitutional and even revolutionary to exact from the Crown a promise of future action in hypothetical circumstances.

This opinion was given in ignorance of an essential fact. Not till July, 1911, did Balfour learn from a responsible quarter that in November, just before the second General Election of 1910, the King, hard pressed, had agreed to make such additions to the peerage as might be necessary to secure the passage of the Bill in the form in which it left the Commons. Balfour, with two of his friends, had had on January 10—after a dinner arranged for the purpose—a prolonged interview with Lord Knollys, at which it was fully understood that the then situation was to be plainly exposed and explained. Indeed, the record of this interesting transaction recites that when Lord Knollys opened up the subject Balfour at once said, "Let us put the cards on the table," and that the conversation proceeded on that understanding. Nevertheless, Lord Knollys did not reveal that the pledge had already been exacted from the King. Balfour, whose action on the crisis would naturally have been quite different had he known that fact, was much incensed, and later on he wrote a strong letter on the subject to Sir Arthur Bigge. He now learnt from Mr. Lloyd George that Ministers were resolved to run no risk of losing the Bill, and would therefore not send it back to the Lords until a sufficient number of peers had been created.

THE "LAST DITCHERS"

After receiving a direct intimation from the King that he had consented to make such peers as might be necessary, and a letter from Mr. Asquith stating the action of the Government, Balfour summoned a meeting of the "Shadow" Cabinet for July 21. Opinions were there divided as follows:—

For resistance.—Lords Selborne, Salisbury, and Halsbury, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. George Wyndham, Sir E. Carson, Sir F. E. Smith, and Lord Balcarres.

Against.—Mr. Balfour, Lords Lansdowne, Curzon, Midleton, Londonderry, Derby, and Ashbourne, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Long, and Mr. Steel-Maitland.

Mr. Bonar Law's letter to *The Times* of July 27 showed that he sided with the majority. On the same day, at a meeting of 170 peers at Lansdowne House, there was a majority against resistance.

It now appeared that Balfour had failed to make his position clear to his colleagues. He was not opposed to a limited creation of peers, but all his criticism had been directed against a "swamping" of the House of Lords. He drew up a memorandum in this sense, but was persuaded by Lords Lansdowne and Curzon not to circulate it, on the ground that it would only encourage resistance. Nevertheless the open agitation of the "last ditchers," led by Lord Halsbury, in favour of forcing the Government to carry the Bill by the exercise of the Royal prerogative, continued, and became more and more distasteful to Balfour. After various negotiations, he wrote a letter to Lord Newton on July 25 definitely committing himself to the policy of non-resistance, and using the significant phrase, "With Lord Lansdowne I stand; with Lord Lansdowne I am ready if need be to fall." This appeared in the newspapers the next day.

Some expressions in it were interpreted as a charge of disloyalty to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who wrote to Balfour a strong and pained protest, in which he also pointed out that, as it was now known that the King's promise only extended to the creation of enough peers to carry the Bill, the apprehended danger of giving the Government a permanent majority in the Lords did not exist. Balfour was much annoyed by this letter, and on the following day addressed an answer of some warmth to his correspondent, in which an explanation of dignity was marked by terms of stern remonstrance. Later Balfour met Chamberlain and some other colleagues at a discussion on the Insurance Bill, when a friendly reference was made to the pending crisis.

A movement was now developing among Unionist peers in favour of actually voting for the Bill, and Balfour appealed to Lord Lansdowne to express publicly his disapproval. In reply, Lord Lansdowne wrote that, while he had not asked any one to vote with the Government, he had not said he disapproved or would try to prevent it. It would not vex him if the Liberal peers with a dozen bishops and as many lay Unionists were to outvote the "ditchers." Balfour pressed his remonstrance, with the result that on August 1 Lord Lansdowne, in a letter to Lord Camperdown which appeared in the Press, stated explicitly that his advice was for abstention, and "in no circumstances should I consider myself justified in voting for the Government."

At the same time there was published a letter from Mr. Austen Chamberlain whole-heartedly supporting Lord Halsbury; but Balfour steadily declined to administer any public rebuke, saying that he might have to form a Government later, and did not want to be left with Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Long as his principal Ministers.

Soon afterwards Balfour heard from Lord Stamfordham that the King had said that he would not create a single peer more than was necessary for passing the Bill, and that he would require careful arithmetical calculations from the Government. A rumour that the Government would risk losing the Bill without a previous creation of peers proved to be well-founded. No peers were created, and in the critical division on Thursday, August 10, the day that Balfour left for Bad Gastein, the Bill was carried with the aid of 29 peers usually classed as Unionists.

RESIGNATION

Before he left for Gastein, Balfour had confided to a trusted friend an estimate of the permanent effect on the Unionist Party of the constitutional crisis.

The substance of this was that, after Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's pronouncement for Tariff Reform in 1903, the party was practically rent in twain. He himself strained every nerve to prevent party disunion, and had felt deeply the abuse and imputations on his sincerity to which he had been subjected between 1906 and January, 1910. However, it was worth everything to try to reconcile protectionists and free traders, and he had seen the success of his Fabian methods. But now he was confronted by a deep schism among his leading colleagues. In a Cabinet holding office the view of the majority must and does prevail and the minority either submit or resign, but in the "Shadow" Cabinet the minority refused to accept his advice, supported though it was by the majority, and embarked on a policy of active resistance. He had no wish to lead a party under such humiliating conditions. It was useless for him to attempt the duties of leadership if his leadership were not accepted.

On his return to Scotland in September, his resolution was confirmed by the reports which he received from Mr. Steel-Maitland, then the principal agent of the Conservative organization, of continued disaffection within the party. Every objection of the few friends who knew what was in his mind was met by cold analysis. His case rested on his length of service, his age, his health. Moreover, next year would come Home Rule and Disestablishment, and it would be only fair for his successor to have a few months in the saddle first. In reply to the question who would be his successor, he said Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the Commons and Lord Curzon in the Lords.

As Balfour's intention became more and more widely known, the efforts to dissuade him increased. But he pointed to the formation of the Halsbury Club, of men united only in disapproval of their leader's advice, and to the probability that the 1903 chapter in the Life of the Duke of Devonshire, about to be issued, would revive old controversies. He was satisfied that he would never be equal to taking office again. His one concern was that Lord Lansdowne should not resign also. On November 6 the Halsbury Club passed a resolution of confidence in Balfour, but only because both Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Halsbury threatened to resign if it was rejected.

On November 8 Balfour announced his resignation at a meeting in the City. He was then in his 64th year. He had been leader of the party in the Commons from October, 1891, a period of 20 years; leader of the Unionist Party from 1902, a period of nine years; and leader of the House of Commons from 1891 to 1892, and from 1895 to 1905, altogether 11 years. There was general regret at the announcement, and Mr. Asquith spoke of the resignation as involving an irreparable loss to Parliament, while the new Unionist leader, Bonar Law, had just before described Balfour as "the greatest Parliamentary figure of the time."

Thenceforward, till the outbreak of the War, Balfour naturally remained in comparative retirement, though he spoke with vigour and effect both in Parliament and in the country against the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment proposals of the Government, which were rejected by the Lords in 1912 and 1913. He also used his new leisure in giving many addresses on literary and philosophic subjects.

Some reference must be made to the part which Balfour played in the Marconi case. Mr. Asquith was much perplexed as to his duty in regard to the members of his Government—Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and the Master of Elibank—who were principally concerned; the revelations made in the Committee's Report were embarrassing; and Mr. Lloyd George had had an agitated interview with the Prime Minister. The intervention of Balfour in the debate which ensued was decisive. He frankly declared himself against exaggeration as prejudicial both to the public service and to the Administration. He was reluctant to admit, except in dire necessity, the existence of a scandal in public life, and he had no desire to turn this conduct of his political opponents to party advantage. His attitude was very characteristic. He never had a scintilla of vindictiveness; he always believed the best, never the worst, of mankind. His feeling may not have been deep, but it was always a fine feeling. In debate he avoided hurting an opponent. His attack was never *cassant*.

THE GREAT WAR

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY

The year 1914 opened with the most alarming prospects. The Home Rule Bill would now become law under the Parliament Act; and, unless an agreement could be reached for some exclusion of Ulster, it seemed certain that civil war would break out in Ireland and perhaps spread to England. Balfour, no longer a party leader, had no direct responsibility in these matters, and was not a member of the short-lived conference of eight which met at Buckingham Palace on the King's invitation between July 20 and July 24. What would have followed upon its failure can never now be known; for a few days later war was seen to be imminent, and it was actually declared on August 4.

Balfour's services were immediately placed at his country's disposal, and they were immediately used. For he began at once, and before any other Conservatives took office, to be very closely associated with the Government, having retained his seat on the Committee of Imperial Defence, of which, as we have seen, he was the chief author. He was thus from the first, at least for war purposes, a kind of unofficial member of the Cabinet.

On the formation, in May, 1915, of the first Coalition Cabinet he became First Lord of the Admiralty. This post was pressed on him by Mr. Asquith, though he himself would have preferred an office of minor importance. He at once restored the harmony of the Board, which had been disturbed by Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill, who had now both resigned. At intervals he issued cogent papers, such as he alone in the Cabinet could write, dealing with various delusions about naval matters which the general ignorance on such subjects made prevalent in France, America, and even in our own country. One of these exposed with crushing logic and knowledge the fallacies involved in that fair-sounding phrase "the freedom of the seas," and another was addressed to those who imagined that the Navy was doing nothing because it fought few actions. Then there came the strange first announcement of the Battle of Jutland, which, by dwelling on our own losses, which were known in detail, and saying little of those of the enemy, which were only known in general, filled the country for some hours with the fear that our Fleet had been defeated. For this *communiqué* Balfour, as in duty bound, accepted the responsibility, shielding the distinguished Civil servant who was its real author.

An interesting episode in Balfour's tenure of the Admiralty occurred in one of his rare appearances in the House of Commons. Churchill had intervened with the pressing demand to have Fisher recalled to direct the naval arm from Whitehall. Balfour was stung by the suggestion, and more particularly by the assumption of superior knowledge with which it was put. It awoke in him all the old fire, the pitiless wit and sarcasm. It was a philippic of the best Parliamentary model—certainly a classic of 20th-century debate.

FOREIGN SECRETARY

Six months later Mr. Lloyd George superseded Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister, and since Lord Grey refused to remain at the Foreign Office, Balfour was the obvious man to take his place. Not only had he occasionally acted as Foreign Secretary years before, as a substitute for Lord Salisbury, but he had always taken an exceptional interest in foreign affairs, and his share of responsibility for the recent foreign policy of the country was as great as that of Lord Lansdowne, and not very much less than that of Lord Grey.

There have been writers who have attributed the success of Lloyd George's plans to secure the first place for himself and the formation of a new Government to Balfour's inconspicuous but decisive action. This for some time had been regarded as bad history, and was proved to be so from a long and elaborate narrative of events by Lord Curzon, which was discovered among Lord Lansdowne's papers. From this document it is plain that Balfour bore no part in the negotiations; he was in bed at the time, and the Party Whip who attended on the principal members of the Cabinet had no counsel with the former head of his political connexion. But what is really interesting is the following, which is transcribed from Curzon's account of the memorable transaction, dated December 3. Writing of the constitution of the new Government as designed by Lloyd George, he says: "In passing I may say that he does not mean to have Balfour at any cost." This original sentence of exclusion it is quite easy to appreciate; how it came to be reversed is a fair topic for conjecture.

Balfour had hardly taken up his new duties when Germany instituted the unrestricted submarine campaign, which soon brought the United States into the war. The result of this was that he left England for America in April, 1917, as the head of a British Mission sent to arrange cooperation with that country. His quickness, his charm, his eloquence, and his complete appreciation of the highest American ideals made his visit a triumphant success; and he received the great compliment, never before paid to a British subject, of being asked to address the House of Representatives. Afterwards he visited Canada, where he addressed the two Houses of Parliament. The golden opinions he won in America and Canada and the feelings of admiration and affection which he, like his predecessor at the Foreign Office, Lord Grey, and probably more than any other English statesman, inspired in Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, were very valuable in sustaining a good understanding between England and the United States.

In other respects the fact that the War occupied the whole attention of the Government and was in the hands of a War Cabinet of four, of whom Balfour was not one, diminished the importance of his tenure of the Foreign Office. Indeed, Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister rapidly obtained a personal ascendancy in his Ministry which overshadowed all his colleagues. It was Balfour, however, who in November, 1917, made the famous declaration regarding the provision of a "national home" for the Jews in Palestine after the War.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE

The War ended in November, 1918, and the principal business of 1919 was the making of the Peace. Balfour was, as Foreign Secretary, the second British representative at the Conference which assembled at Paris in January and gave him many opportunities of exhibiting his powers of persuasion and of putting a case. The writer of this memoir was told by one of Balfour's subordinates, whose duty it was to supply his chief with facts and arguments on certain subjects, that he was constantly amazed, not only at the quickness with which he grasped an unfamiliar subject, but at the extraordinary improvement which the case submitted had received when a few hours later he came to present it to the Conference or to whatever committee was concerned with the matter.

But after a time, when the Prime Ministers began to take things almost entirely into their own hands, and to set aside rather lightly, and often with little knowledge, decisions which had been carefully arrived at by the Foreign Ministers and their staffs, Balfour undoubtedly took less trouble about work which so often seemed only done for the sake of being at once undone. The result was those rather frequent appearances in the tennis courts which suggested a physical vigour and an official leisure which equally astonished the world of the Conference.

A few months after the Peace of Versailles was signed Balfour left the Foreign Office, becoming Lord President of the Council in October, 1919. About the same time he was chosen Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in succession to his distinguished brother-in-law, Lord Rayleigh.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Balfour did not again hold any Cabinet office involving important administrative duties. But he continued active, both mentally and physically, and was yet to render several services of the highest order to his country and to the world. Happily they were of that kind, fittest for the close of life, which are above and beyond party divisions and even beyond national limitations.

In February, 1920, he presided at the first meeting of the Council of the new League of Nations and, till he retired from office in October, 1922, he remained the chief British representative on the League. In this position his great gifts of intellect, character, and personal charm once more found an ideal field, and all who knew the work whether of the Council or of the Assembly knew that in each case the success attained was largely due to the admiring confidence universally inspired by Balfour. The most important of his achievements was probably his success in guiding the infant League, and particularly its Assembly, with such persuasive moderation as to keep it from beginning by going too fast, which might so easily have been fatal to its having any further goings at all.

The most definite piece of work he accomplished was the carrying through in the autumn of 1922 of the scheme for the restoration of Austria under the auspices of the League, a scheme which has been a great success, and which good judges have declared would not have been carried if it had not been for the personal influence of Balfour.

The year 1921 was mainly occupied at home with the great coal strike and with the struggle in Ireland which ended in what was called the Treaty under which the Irish Free State came into existence. With neither of these grave difficulties was Balfour personally concerned except as a member of the Cabinet. Indeed, before the momentous decision to make a "Treaty" with the Irish majority was reached, Balfour was once more in America, performing the last, and certainly not the least, of his great services to his country.

AT WASHINGTON

In July, 1921, President Harding had issued invitations for an International Conference to be held at Washington on the subject of the limitation of armaments. The Conference was also to discuss Far Eastern and Pacific problems. It was opened on November 12 by a speech from Mr. Hughes, which surprised all the world by the boldness and definiteness of its proposals for the reduction of armaments. Balfour at once cordially endorsed the proposals "in principle." Unfortunately France refused to consent to such limitation of her submarines as was proposed; and this was a serious set-back to the Conference, which, however, ultimately arrived at agreed conclusions of great importance which were embodied in seven treaties and successfully piloted through the American Senate.

The most important of these fixed certain definite limits to the number of capital ships of the signatories, substituted a treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan for the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which lapsed, and established an agreement between nine Powers as to the principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

These treaties are still too recent to allow of their ultimate value being estimated. But there is no doubt that they represent a very important effort towards international peace, and that Balfour largely contributed to the success attained. He himself again made a great personal impression on Americans, and his frankness in accepting proposals which might seem to involve the abandonment of the old undisputed naval predominance of Great Britain was favourably contrasted with the unwillingness of France to make concessions to the new spirit.

A few months later, however, Balfour's popularity in America was temporarily impaired or destroyed by a Note which has always borne his name, and which he addressed on behalf of the Government to the Ambassadors of France and other European States. The object of the Note was to reply to the demands constantly made that Great Britain should cancel the Allied debts; and its substance was the assertion that this was impossible unless the United States cancelled our debt to them.

The logic of the Note was, as usual, unanswerable. But its wisdom was less certain. Even those Americans who were most friendly to England did not like the apparent suggestion that it was America's fault that we could not behave as generously as we should like to France and Italy. It was one more instance of that incapacity in Balfour to guess how things would strike outside persons which balanced his extraordinarily quick perceptions as to the minds of people who were actually in his presence. However, the matter was for the moment forgotten when the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, a few months later, went to America to arrange for the funding of our debt to the United States.

This was Mr. Baldwin, the chief actor in the Conservative rebellion which in October, 1922, destroyed the Coalition and caused the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George. Balfour took his stand with the Prime Minister and spoke at the party meeting in support of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the maintenance of the Coalition. It was the last occasion when Balfour addressed the heads of the party in the House of Commons, men with whom his advice had formerly prevailed. But his long divorce from the responsibilities of a political leader had deprived him of all familiarity with the old *patois*. The meeting realized in a moment that their former chief knew nothing of the new spirit of independence which was stirring the young men of the party—nothing of their burning desire to escape from the compromising control of Lloyd George. He wandered from platitude to platitude, and hesitated through a pointless speech, hopelessly out of touch with his audience. That the party refused to take his advice he seemed to treat as a matter of indifference; his habitual serenity was wholly undisturbed. It was his party swan song, but among the elder statesmen it left rather a melancholy echo.

The Ministry resigned, and Balfour did not take office in the new Government formed by Mr. Bonar Law. In March, 1922, he was first created a Knight of the Garter, and then, in the following May, was raised to the peerage as Earl of Balfour and Viscount Traprain of Whittingehame. He had received the Order of Merit in 1916.

LAST YEARS

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

In the spring of 1925 Lord Balfour paid a visit to Palestine to open the University of Jerusalem, and was received with enthusiasm by the Jewish population, while the Arabs showed no open hostility. Unfortunately, when he went on to Syria there was a riot in Damascus, and his visit had to be cut short. He returned much impressed by the advance which Palestine had made in industries and agriculture, and convinced that the Arabs had also been benefited by the establishment of the Jewish colonies, and that the "novel experiment" would be a success. His last letter to *The Times*, which he signed with General Smuts and Mr. Lloyd George, urging the appointment of an authoritative Commission to investigate the whole working of the Mandate, appeared on December 20 last.

Immediately after his return Lord Balfour joined Mr. Baldwin's second Ministry as Lord President of the Council, in succession to the late Lord Curzon, and took under his special charge the Civil Research Committee which was set up by the Cabinet. In that and subsequent years he delivered the annual philosophical lecture under the Henriette Hertz Trust to the members of the British Academy, and he gave the presidential address to the newly-founded British Institute of Philosophical Studies. We find him also speaking on the problem of India, on foreign trade competition, on the results of the Imperial Conference, and on Socialism and the limitations of State action. As president of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, he spoke on the importance of research in industrial fatigue. The failure of the Geneva Conference in 1927 drew from him an important reply to Mr. Hugh Gibson, the head of the American delegation, on the subject of the cruiser problem. In 1927 an excellent selection from his speeches since 1910, made by his niece, Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, was published, though in a characteristic preface he disclaimed all responsibility for the book.

By this time Balfour had become a national rather than a party figure. The second phase of his official career began when he was 67, and lasted till he had reached the age of 81, a wonderful record for a statesman who had retired on the ground of ill-health at the age of 63. He held the office of Lord President from 1925 till the end of that Parliament, and attended a Council at Craigweil House on May 10, 1929, when he had his last audience of the King. But this was a final effort made after a long abstention, due to illness, from all public appearances.

He had been ill for about a year. However, on attaining his 80th birthday in July, 1928, he had been able to receive the gift of a motor-car from his friends belonging to all parties in both Houses. Speeches were made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clynes as well as by Mr. Baldwin, who expressed the desire of the donors to "place you even at this eleventh hour in the aristocracy of motoring," and added, "For my own part I refused to subscribe unless I got an undertaking that you would never drive this car yourself." The whole scene was a proof of the very rare admiration and affection which Lord Balfour had won in the whole world of politics.

Lord Balfour was unmarried, and his peerages descend by special remainder to his brother, the Right Hon. Gerald William Balfour, who married Lady Betty Lytton, and has a son, Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, born in 1902. Failing that line, there are further remainders to the sons of Lord Balfour's late brother, Colonel Eustace Balfour.

PHILOSOPHY

THE SENSE OF REALITY

Balfour's position in philosophy suffered in the public estimation, though never, probably, in the philosopher's world, from a natural but complete misinterpretation of the meaning of the title of his first philosophical book.

"A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" was generally thought to imply the claim of the philosopher to be a looker-on, to divest himself of interest in the search for or attainment of truth in science or religion, to be amused at the futile attempts of others, or even, what was more unpardonable still, to have the right to follow fashion in science or religion with the cynical reserve that, where all is dubious, expediency is justifiable as a guide. Balfour's argument certainly seemed to lend support to this cynical interpretation. It was directed to show the impossibility of reaching first principles or primary truths in science or religion. It showed how all science depended on postulates and how postulates were only relative to the constructions for which they served as the basis. Yet it does not follow, he seemed to argue, that there is no truth, it does not prove that any construction is unsound or baseless. We are not precluded from believing because we cannot replace belief with full assurance. Are we not justified then, with reservations, in following fashion, which is the line of least resistance and the pleasantest path? We seemed to hear an echo of Pascal's argument that if we must wager we had better back the side with the greatest number of chances.

Very different was Balfour's real thought. When he was at Cambridge, the influence of John Stuart Mill was at its height, and the prevailing intellectual atmosphere was the English form of scientific positivism. It is difficult to-day, with the revolution in scientific theories, to realize the hold which the scientific philosophy of naturalism, represented by Herbert Spencer, George Henry Lewes, Alexander Bain, Leslie Stephen, and such scientific workers as Tyndall, Huxley, and Clifford, had on 19th-century thought. There was, it is true, the powerful reaction of the Hegelians, Green and Wallace and the Cairds, but the two sides never seemed to come into touch with one another. The Hegelian idealism presented itself as an independent speculation having little contact with the real world. Balfour revolted against the scientific philosophy or naturalism, but he had no love for, and no confidence in, the Hegelian alternative. It seemed to him fluffy and obfuscating. He was convinced that there are spiritual values, and he was resolute not to sacrifice them to a stern materialism, however disguised, but he was not willing to accept the nebulous, obscure, bloodless categories of the idealists. He therefore turned against the scientific dogmatists the weapons of Hume and Voltaire, as well as the subtler weapons of the transcendental philosophers, but with the idea of walking more securely on earth and not of changing his abode to the clouds.

If we are to have religion, we may imagine him to say, let it be one in which we can affirm a God whom we can join with our fellow-men in worshipping, and not be put off with a metaphysical abstraction. So, while he attacked the postulates of science and undermined the materialistic basis of religious belief, by arguments drawn from the philosopher's armoury, he held firmly to the plain man's sense of reality.

He followed with particular interest the various movements in scientific and philosophical thought. He made a special study of the new realist movement in America and the new vitalism of Bergson, but he never modified his attitude of philosophic doubt towards all dogmatisms. Whenever he took part in philosophical discussion, he surprised every one with his knowledge of the most recent speculation, but he never left the security which the common-sense plane of reality offered.

His books on pure philosophy are few and written at long intervals, "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" in 1879; "The Foundations of Belief," 1895; "Theism and Humanism," his first course of Gifford Lectures, in 1914. In 1904 he was President of the British Association at Cambridge, and delivered probably the only purely philosophical presidential address to which the Association has ever listened. It was entitled "Reflections Suggested by the New Theory of Matter."

SIR AFSUR-UL-MULK

COMMANDER OF THE NIZAM'S FORCES

Our Bombay Correspondent announces the sudden death on Tuesday of Major-General Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Force, at the age of 77. He was a fine soldier of the best Indian type, and his distinguished record of service in the field for the British Crown began with the Second Afghan War half a century ago and included two years in France on the staff of the Indian Cavalry Corps. He was a great sportsman and a great gentleman.

Mirza Mahomed Ali Beg was born at Mominabad, Deccan, in 1852, being the only son of Mirza Vilayet Ali Beg, Resaldar of the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. He was educated at Aurangabad, and in 1867 joined the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent. At the Delhi Assemblage to proclaim Queen Victoria Empress of India on January 1, 1877, he commanded the Nizam's escort, consisting of 100 men of the Contingent. He accompanied the 3rd Cavalry to the Afghan War, and, as there was a dearth of British officers, was placed in command of the 3rd Squadron. He received the thanks of Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Wright, and was awarded the medal. Thereafter he was appointed to the staff of the Nizam, and when Hyderabad led the way, after the Pendjeh incident of 1885, in providing Imperial Service Contingents he was appointed to raise and command the Nizam's contribution, the 1st and 2nd Hyderabad Lancers. He served in the Black Mountain expedition of 1888. On the death of Colonel Neville in 1897 he was selected to command the Regular Troops of the Nizam, which consisted of two regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and two field batteries. The command was in his hands for a generation, for he retained it to the end of his life.

In 1900 he took part in the Boxer Expedition in China, first on the staff of General Cummins, commanding the 4th Brigade, and next on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces, General Sir Alfred Gaselee. In the Ponting Fou Expedition he joined the Flying Column under General Richardson. In 1902 he was selected to accompany the Indian Contingent in England for the Coronation of King Edward, whose personal friendship he enjoyed. He organized tiger shoots for King George when his Majesty, as Prince of Wales, was touring in India a quarter of a century ago, and was appointed M.V.O. He much appreciated his appointment in 1902 as honorary lieutenant-colonel in the Indian Army of the 20th Royal Deccan Horse. He enjoyed the complete confidence both of the late Nizam of Hyderabad and of the present Ruler; they conferred upon him the titles of Nawab, Khan Bahadur, and other honours, and as recently as 1927 he was gazetted major-general in command of the Nizam's regular troops. Queen Victoria made him C.I.E. in 1897, and 11 years later he was advanced to the knighthood of the Order. When the War came this fine old soldier was a sexagenarian, but he was most anxious to see active service, and after staff work in Egypt he went to France on the staff of the Indian Cavalry Corps. He was appointed A.D.C. to Sir John French, and remained on the Western Front until the transfer of the Indian Contingents to Eastern theatres of war. Thereafter he came to this country to work on a committee for the Indian hospitals.

While the Nawab belonged to the old school of Indian soldiering, he was not irresponsive to changing ideas and new conditions. Himself a good polo player and keen *shikari* he gave the heartiest support to his wife, a purdah lady, in her enthusiastic devotion to outdoor sports and exercises, and in arranging for the systematic tuition of her daughters and granddaughters, as well as her sons and grandsons, in shooting, riding, and swimming. A riding school, tennis courts, and a shooting gallery were included in the zenana compound of their residence, Rahut Munzil, Hyderabad, and these provided many purdah ladies with opportunities for active exercise which could not be obtained in their own zenanas. Lady Afsur-ul-Mulk accompanied her husband, not only on his visits to Europe, the last of them paid some 10 years ago, but also into the heart of Arabia, where (after the Haj pilgrimage) they spent two months, involving some privation, despite the hospitality of the Arabs. She died in the summer of 1927. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's elevation of outlook and shrewd common sense are well brought out in letters written a few years ago to the young sons of Sir Abbas Ali Baig and Lady Baig (a kinswoman of his), which were printed for private circulation.

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD

FROM DIPLOMACY TO FINANCE

Sir Vincent Caillard died in Paris on Tuesday evening at the age of 73. He went there for an operation, which was successfully performed, but later contracted pneumonia.

Vincent Henry Pensalver Caillard was the son of his Honour the late Camille Felix Desiré Caillard, County Court Judge, and was born on October 23, 1856. On his mother's side he was related to Lord Beaconsfield. He went to Eton in 1869 and was in Mr. Warre Cornish's house. He left in 1872 and passed into Woolwich, where he was Pollock gold medallist, and joined the Royal Engineers in 1875. In April, 1879, he was appointed assistant to the British Commission for the delimitation of the Montenegrin frontier, and in the following October for the Arab Tabia Bridge Commission. He rejoined the Montenegrin Commission in March, 1880. In July of that year he was sent on special political duty to Epirus to report to the Berlin Congress, and in September he was attached on special service to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour during the naval demonstration at Duleigno. In February, 1882, Caillard was on service for the Intelligence Department, and in August he was attached to the headquarter staff during the Egyptian campaign, for which he received the medal and bronze star and the Medjidieh and Osmanieh orders.

In 1883 he was appointed president of the Ottoman Public Debt Council, and financial representative of England, Holland, and Belgium in Constantinople. He resigned in May, 1898, in order to join the board of Vickers, Limited, and received high Turkish decorations. He had been knighted in 1896. For 27 years Sir Vincent rendered valuable service as a director of Vickers, for which post he was especially fitted by his diplomatic and financial experience. There was no part of that huge concern in which his influence was not felt. He was appointed financial director in 1906, and to his responsibilities in that capacity was added a large share in the control of the company's foreign operations. Early in 1914 he negotiated for Vickers and Armstrongs the reconstruction of the Turkish fleet and all the Turkish dockyards and arsenals. Work had begun on this contract when the War broke out. It was chiefly due to his initiative and organizing ability that the company was able to make during the War an enormous contribution to the national output of munitions and other material. He resigned his directorship in September, 1927.

When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain started his campaign for tariff reform, Sir Vincent Caillard was one of his most energetic supporters, and he served as chairman and later as president of the Tariff Commission. He wrote much on the subject, and contested Central Bradford in 1906. He also took a leading part in the Federation of British Industries, and was its third president in 1919. In addition to his work with Vickers, he was a director of the Southern Railway, the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, and other important concerns.

Sir Vincent Caillard had much musical taste, and composed various songs, including a setting to Blake's "Songs of Innocence." His first wife, a sister of the late Sir John Hanham, of Wimborne, was the energetic commandant of the Red Cross hospital which she and her husband established at Wingfield House, their home near Trowbridge. She died in 1926, and Sir Vincent married, secondly, Mrs. Zoe Oakley Maund, daughter of Mr. R. E. Dudgeon and widow of Mr. John Oakley Maund. He leaves a son and a daughter by his first marriage.

MR. EDWARD CLODD

Professor H. E. Armstrong writes:—

In the appreciative obituary notice of my old friend Edward Clodd, it is suggested that his Rationalism is to be regarded as his particular reaction from the harsh Calvinism in which he had been brought up. I think he was of too elastic and happy a disposition to be much affected by his upbringing, and I incline to believe that it came by a less usual process—through close reading and thought upon what he read: he had an unusual analytic gift. He was an extraordinarily exact reader. He began life in stirring times. He read "Essays and Reviews," and noted Jowett's remark that the Bible was to be interpreted as any other book. His conversion, however, was very slow. The real call came when he had to make up his mind how and what his young children were to be taught. As the only way out of the difficulty, he courageously wrote "The Childhood of the World," a very remarkable work at the time. This was the first plunge. Having begun to write he had begun to learn. By the time he had written "The Story of Religion," and then his daring "Jesus of Nazareth," his conversion to Rationalism was complete. The latter received Huxley's special praise—it was the book he had been waiting to see. This was the beginning of their friendship.

To-day, no one seems to be taught to read—the multitude takes no notice of our growing knowledge. The late M. Clemenceau makes the remark ("In the Evening of My Thought"): "A whole world of publicists obstinately cultivates the art of writing, while relegating to a second place any positive acquisition of ideas. We have writers and we have men of science. They are too often separated by a water-tight partition." In a foot-note, he adds:—"The day when the academic distinction between literature and science disappears will mark a great step forward. When shall we come to comprehend that, in order to talk of man and the world, it is necessary to study them?" Edward Clodd was one of this advance guard. He had learnt what knowledge was, to value it, and to use it in testing the too often false goods offered as knowledge. He has set a great example, especially in his early works.

SIR CECIL BARCLAY

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—Sir Cecil Barclay, Bt., has died in Paris at the age of 67. He was a son of the late Sir Colville Barclay and of Louise Lady Barclay, who died only a few days ago, and a brother of the late Sir Colville Barclay, who at the time of his death last year was British Ambassador in Lisbon. Sir Cecil Barclay was a member of

MARGATE MURDER TRIAL

CASE FOR DEFENCE

FOX'S DENIALS

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, 63, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last, was continued at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday, when the accused went into the box and gave a complete denial of the charge.

Professor Sidney Albert Smith, Regius Professor of Forensic Medicine, Edinburgh University, was called to give evidence for the defence, and the trial was adjourned till to-day.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in her bedroom (No. 66) after an outbreak of fire, and the Crown's case is that she did not die from the effects of the fire, but that Fox strangled his mother in order that he might reap financial benefit by her death.

Counsel engaged are :—For the Crown, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson. For Fox :—Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

MOTHER AND SON

As soon as the Judge took his seat Mr. CASSELS called the prisoner.

Fox said that he was 31 years of age in January. He repeated what had already been stated that he had three older brothers, two of whom were killed in the War.

He saw some military service, he said, during the War. His mother lived for a time at Hampstead, and about 1925 or 1926 had a house at Southsea. For a time he worked at an insurance office in Portsmouth. After 1926 his mother's health began to fail. She had attacks of giddiness and would fall backwards. For a few minutes afterwards she would be in a state of nerves and shaken, but she soon recovered. He took his mother to his brother's at Portsmouth for a time, but took her away later because his brother's wife told him they did not care to have the responsibility of her on account of her falls. From there he took her to an address in Portsmouth, and later she was removed to an institution until March, 1929, when he took her out. His mother said on leaving that she was very grieved that her eldest son had not been to see her.

Fox said that after leaving the institution they went to Lowestoft, and then on to Norwich, where they stayed in apartments. From that time he was with his mother until she died. Asked what was the feeling between him and his mother, Fox replied: "Excellent; the ordinary feeling between mother and son." While they were at Norwich, Fox said that his mother desired to add something to a previous will, but that could not be found. She therefore suggested she should make another will, and he bought the form for her. She told him what to put down, and he wrote out the will for her. His mother's signature appeared in two places, and the two witnesses whose names were on the will attested the signature.

Fox went on to relate how he and his mother had made Norwich their headquarters so as to visit relatives in the surrounding districts, and afterwards visited Dover, crossing over to France, where they visited his brother's grave and also that of his cousin. On their return from France they went again to the Grand Hotel at Dover and to the Royal Pavilion Hotel at Folkestone.

UNPAID BILLS

Replying to counsel, Fox said that they sometimes left hotels without paying. They had no luggage with them. After a second visit to Dover they went on to Canterbury, where they remained until October 15, partly paid the bill, and on October 16 arrived at the Hotel Metropole, Margate. They had intended staying there for one night only. On the day following their arrival, however, Mrs. Fox had contracted a chill, and on the 16th was more or less confined to her room in the hotel. After the 17th she did not go out at all. He denied that he asked for communicating rooms at any hotel.

Fox said that he and his mother were in Rooms 68 and 70, and remained occupying those two rooms until the Sunday morning. His mother had the clothes which had been described and he had just the clothes he stood up in. He admitted that he made many statements that were untrue. The object was to impress people.

Continuing, Fox said that on the Sunday morning his mother said she was very, very tired, and she would dress. When he went upstairs to fetch her down he opened the door leading to the passage, and she fell down in a faint. It was some while before he could get her round.

On the suggestion of the hotel manager, Mr. Harding, Mrs. Fox was given some sal volatile, and Dr. Austen was telephoned for. Before the doctor's arrival Mr. Harding had suggested that as there was no gas fire in Room 68 Mrs. Fox should go to No. 66, and the transfer was made. She was put to bed and got better.

Fox went on to say that Dr. Austen saw his mother and wrote her a prescription which he (Fox) took to the chemist the next day. He admitted that at the chemist's he paid a cheque which was not valid and received £1 18s. in change. Some of this he gave to Miss Bickmore to look after his mother, and he bought some grapes and newspapers for her. He went to London, where he succeeded in borrowing £1. He twice telephoned to inquire as to his mother, and on returning on the Tuesday he found her apparently quite cheerful. He took her to her room and sat with her before she went to bed. They had intended to leave the hotel on the Wednesday, but he was awake most of the Tuesday night owing to pain in one of his legs which had been broken in an accident some time before. On the Wednesday he could hardly walk, but massaged the leg himself and it got better.

MRS. FOX'S LAST DAY

Describing the events of the Wednesday (October 23) Fox said that about 9 p.m. he took his mother to her room. He lit the gas fire, and placed the wicker chair near her for use as a table. He asked her if she would like to have a glass of port, and she said she would very much. He then went out and bought half a bottle. His mother drank about a quarter of the half bottle, and he (Fox) drank the remainder. He left his mother sitting by the fire and reading newspapers.

Fox said that he then left his mother, went downstairs, and had two drinks in the bar. He went to his own bed-room about 10.40 and got immediately into bed. He was awakened by a rattling window, and when he went to put it right smelt some burning, which became more pronounced. He then remembered that he had left his mother sitting in front of the fire, and on opening the communicating door leading to her room was met with a thick volume of smoke. He dashed downstairs and gave the alarm.

Some people ran upstairs with him, and Mr. Hopkins went to the door of Room 67, which was also full of smoke. He (Fox) thought it best to get his mother through that room into the corridor. He remembered Mr. Hopkins dragging his mother out. He (Fox) had been trying to get in himself.

THE INSURANCES

Fox agreed that he had referred to money in his mother's handbag. The amount he mentioned was not there, but he raised the matter because he did not want anyone to think they were staying at the hotel without money. He went on to relate how he attended the inquest and arranged for the funeral, and went on to Norwich, where he was arrested on November 2 at an address which, he said, he had left at Margate.

Questioned about his mother's habits, he said she had worn false teeth since 1916. She was always breaking them, and one of the springs broke the day before they left Belgium. It was never repaired. The first insurance policy for accidents in regard to his mother was taken out on her instructions on the second or third day of May last year.

Mr. CASSELS then went into the various policies which had been taken out at different intervals between May and September. Fox said that on October 12, when they went to the County Hotel, Canterbury, the total benefits for which they were insured were £4,000. On the 21st there was no insurance policy, nor on the 22nd, until he went to the Cornhill Insurance offices in London, and got it extended to midnight the next day. He (Fox) also called at Pickfords and took a ticket policy, which cost 2s. That made the insurance for himself and his mother on the 23rd £3,000 in the event of death, and £18 a week if she had been disabled, probably £9 a week if only partially disabled.

Replying to further questions, Fox said his mother was rather careless in the way she placed her clothes. He had seen a pair of combinations hanging over the chair as if to air in front of the fire, not only at Margate, but in other places.

Mr. CASSELS.—After you left your mother's room, Fox, leaving her sitting in that chair with the eiderdown round her shoulders and reading a newspaper and the cane-seated chair near to her—after that moment until you went into that room and found it full of smoke, did you ever go inside that room ?

Fox.—I never went inside that room.

Did you ever grip your mother's throat upon the bed at all ?—Never, sir.

Did you set fire to that room ?—I certainly did not.

Questioned about the "sham fights" with his mother, which had been mentioned, Fox said he used to do all he could to cheer her up, and they played together. He sometimes held her hands—she was rather strong in the arms—and he would let her purposely release herself.

Mr. CASSELS's final question was: "Had this taken place all the time you had been with her ?"—"Always," answered Fox.

FOX'S DENIALS

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Cross-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL Fox said that on the evening of October 23 he had approximately £1, and as far as he knew his mother had no money. In London he borrowed £1 from Mr. Gordon Campbell, whose address he was prepared to give if necessary. He borrowed no other money in London, but had some loose change, probably under £1. If his mother had not died on the night of the 23rd it was their intention to go to London the next day. He (Fox) was going to stay in London with a friend and his mother was going to stay with some cousins in Duncan-road, Highgate. He agreed that they had no other source of income except 18s. a week between them. He had pawned a good many things. Their furniture in store could have been sold.

Further questioned, he said that he intended to leave the Margate hotel with his mother on October 23, but on account of his leg they decided to go on the following morning. He was going to see Mr. Harding and make an arrangement about the bill. He would have told him that he had not the money to pay, but at a later date he would have it and would pay him.

Fox said that he remembered "the little matter" of the cheque at Wools, the chemists, and it rather worried him. His intention was to borrow money from a friend of his in London. The money was paid eventually by money borrowed from his solicitor. He admitted telling the solicitor some lies.

AN AUSTRALIAN FRIEND

Further questioned, Fox agreed that in the last two months before his mother's death his daily expenditure was more than their total weekly income. Asked about the insurance policies, Fox said that his mother had additional money to the pension, not in the way of income, but she had had gifts or loans from friends.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—From whom ?—From Mrs. Morse.

Who is Mrs. Morse ?—A very well-to-do Australian lady who was here for three years and lived with us in Southsea, and returned to Australia at the end of last year.

Just about the time of your mother's death ?—I don't know whether she had left then.

You know a good deal about her ?—Yes, she lived with us.

She was a married woman living apart from her husband ?—Yes.

Captain Morse has instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, and you have been cited as co-respondent ?—Yes, I know that.

Has she made a will, and have you seen it ?—Yes.

What had she done with her money ?—She had left certain moneys to me.

Fox said that so far as he knew his mother had received no money from Mrs. Morse from, say, August last to the time of her death, but she did not always tell him about the gifts. When he wrote out his mother's will he wondered when she left everything to him if she had anything to leave.

Counsel.—She had nothing ?—She had. There was the furniture in store, two diamond rings, three or four gold rings, various pieces of jewelry, and other belongings.

Fox agreed that he had never taken out an insurance policy for his mother prior to the date of the will, but he thought she took them out herself. She had told him she used to take out travel accident policies if she was going on a journey.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, observing that he would later question Fox about the insurance policies, asked him: Did you ever go into Room 66 after that fire ?—Yes, sir. I did on two or three occasions. The first when I endeavoured to get in after the discovery of the fire, and the next day when they were sweeping up the burnt patch, and I asked if they had found a bead necklace which my mother had been wearing.

Questions about the medicine prescribed by Dr. Austen followed.

Fox denied that the question of an overdose entered his mind. He gave his mother one dose of medicine, and later in the day found that the bottle had been knocked over and the medicine spilt. Mrs. Fox accidentally knocked it over while she was pouring out some medicine.

ACCIDENT CONTINGENCIES

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Had you ever had the question of your mother being drowned in the bath in your mind ?—No, sir.

Had you ever heard of a case in which a murderer had killed women by drowning them in a bath ?—No, I cannot say I have.

Never heard of it ?—No, sir.

Had you poisoning in a restaurant in your mind ?—Yes, sir.

You did have that ?—I say in my mind—possibly things that might happen to anybody.

Did you say to that insurance clerk when you went for that first policy, "Would it include drowning in the bath ?—Yes.

Did you mention about poisoning from food in a restaurant ?—Yes, I had a number of things in my mind.

Some fortnight before your mother's death did the death of Walburga Lady Paget take place ?—Yes.

Was she an old lady who died as a result of fire ?—I have never met Lady Paget, sir, I do not know.

Is that what the papers said ?—Yes, she was reading a newspaper and her clothes caught fire.

Fox said that it did not make some little impression on his mind as he did not know Lady Paget. He agreed that he had said that his mother was a friend of Lady Paget.

Fox was then closely questioned about the scorched cane chair from Room 66, which he had said was near the fireplace and was used by his mother as a table on the night of October 23.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that several witnesses at the police-court had declared that they never saw the chair, and it was eventually found in the front of the window near the wardrobe. Counsel said that if those witnesses were right the chair was not near the seat of the fire, and yet that chair was burnt. "Did you move that chair ?" he asked.

Fox.—I certainly did not.

Counsel asked Fox why he closed the door of his mother's room instead of flinging it wide open. His explanation was that he closed the door so the smoke should not spread in the hotel.

Why, at a moment believing that your mother was in that room, did you trouble one twopenny bit about the smoke getting into the hotel ?—I have not admitted that I closed the door. I very much doubt that I did.

Replying to further questions, he said he did not know whether the communicating door was closed. He did not remember closing the door of his own room before going downstairs. He passed Room 66, but did not stop to open the door.

Fox was next questioned about the evidence he gave at the inquest, in which he said that he opened the other door and went downstairs.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Which is true ?

Fox.—I hardly know what I did. It is all very well to try to pin me down to detail. I was agitated at discovering the hotel on fire.

Questioned about the fact that his mother's dresses were found hanging behind the door, Fox said he put them there and left his mother sitting in her underclothes. He agreed that at the inquest he told the Coroner he had left his mother fully dressed. That was "partly the truth." He had taken her dresses off for her, and did not say so because he considered it was quite an intimate thing to do, and he did not mention it to everybody, though he was not ashamed of doing it.

THE ALLEGED PETROL

Further questioned, Fox said he had heard that a bottle of petrol was found in Room 66. He said he might have put it there, or his mother might have done it, or it might have been taken in by anyone. It was used for cleaning purposes on the Sunday, and might have been used afterwards.

Fox explained the purchase of the half-bottle of port at an off-licence by saying that he went there because he thought it would be cheaper than at the hotel.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—You have told us you intended to leave without paying. Why not have had it put on the bill, in which case you would have had it free of charge. Why go and pay it at an outside hotel ?—Because I had sufficient money to pay for it.

Fox said that he did not remember his mother having a French newspaper. She had one or two circulars about motor-coaches, which had been given to her in France, in her bag. It did not strike him as an extraordinary coincidence that a month later there should be found among the charred paper some French paper.

The prisoner was next questioned about the "sham fight" or "boxing match" which he said he had with his mother, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked: "Did you tell the Coroner that you had had a boxing match because you were apprehensive lest some bruise would be discovered on your mother?"

Fox.—Certainly not; certainly not.

He added that it was just friendly play. He held his mother's hands and then let go.

Referring to Fox's statement about his mother having a fainting attack, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked: "If you had mentioned about your mother having a faint, this story of the sham fight would have looked rather stupid ?"

Fox.—I never gave it a thought.

So you left out that bit about her having a faint ?—I was not asked.

Mr. Justice ROWLATT.—Perhaps it is fair to point out that Mr. Harding said Fox told him his mother was in a faint.

Questioned about the insurance policies, Fox said that the real reason for taking them out was because he was apprehensive lest something might happen on a railway journey or by a motor-coach. He did not agree that he was desperately hard up for money. Mrs. Morse had gone to Australia, but he did not want to go to Australia if his mother had been alive.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Ah, but if your mother had died you would have gone to Australia ?—Yes.

You would have gone to Australia if you could have raised the fare ?—Yes, probably I should have been there by now.

FINAL QUESTIONS

Fox said he did not remember telling a prison official named Harris that he was a medical student. If he said so, it was another lie.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Did you go into your mother's room that night after you had gone to bed ?—I did try to get in.

Did you go in before there was any fire at all ?—Certainly not.

Did you go towards the bed before there was any fire ?—No.

And stretch out your hand against your own mother ?—No, certainly not, never.

Did you then start a fire ?—Certainly not.

Did you move the little cane chair back to the window ?—Most certainly not.

Did you come out of your own room and shut the door and then go down and give the alarm ?—Certainly not.

Did you destroy your mother on the night of October 23 in order that you might reap £3,000 from those policies ?—Most certainly not. It is a horrible suggestion.

Replying to Mr. CASSELS in re-examination, Fox said he did not know that one could strangle a woman in her bed without leaving a mark, or that it was possible to produce only such a bruise as could only be found and seen one day, and would disappear the next. He had never heard of a case of trying to drown a woman in her bath, and had never tried to drown his mother in her bath or give her any poison.

Mr. CASSELS.—You have been asked very pointedly by my learned friend whether you strangled your mother for £3,000. Were there occasions during the three to four months before then when your mother had been actually insured in so far as a death claim was concerned for £4,000 ?

Fox.—There were.

It has been suggested that you shut your mother in that room and left her to suffocate. Was there such a thought in your mind when you rushed downstairs for assistance ?—If I closed the door it was in the panic of rushing down to get help.

The next witness called was Miss Predie Sinclair, of Brentwood, who said she had known Mrs. Fox for four or five years. Miss Sinclair said that Mrs. Fox appeared to be in a kind of stupor when she first saw her in 1926. Mrs. Fox and her son were very affectionate, and she had often seen them playing together.

Mrs. Franklin, of Denton-road, Holloway, said she had known Fox and his mother for 10 years. They often played together. Fox would get hold of her shoulders and pat her cheek.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE

Professor Sidney Alfred Smith, Regius Professor of Forensic Medicine, Edinburgh University, said he had a very long experience of cases involving manual strangulation, and had examined a very great number of bodies in which the allegation was that they had been manually strangled. He said he went to see Sir Bernard at University College, Gower-street, on March 8, and saw certain remains and microscopic slides.

Professor Smith detailed at length the external and internal marks one would expect to find in cases of manual strangulation, and said that in elderly people it was common in such cases to get a fracture of the cartilages of the larynx and particularly of the hyoid bone. He produced a model of the human throat similar to that used by Sir Bernard Spilsbury and a number of small horseshoe-shaped bones, which, he said, were hyoid bones from human bodies of different ages. He said he had never had a case in which an old person had been throttled in which the hyoid bone had not been broken.

Mr. CASSELS :—Could any of those cartilages have resisted violence ?—If they had been grasped by the hand in manual strangulation I would have expected them to have been smashed.

Did you find any sign of injury to any part of the tissues shown to you ?—No trace whatever.

Was there any bruise at the back of the larynx ?—No.

Could that organ [the larynx] have been immediately preserved in a condition so that other people could have observed in the same way that Sir Bernard observed when it was immediately taken out of the body ?—Yes; it could have been preserved in formalin.

If blood is diffused or spread into the tissues so as to form a bruise, is it likely to disappear rapidly ?—That cannot disappear.

Speaking of the bruise on the thyroid gland which Sir Bernard had said he found, Professor Smith said that Sir Bernard was of course entitled to his opinion, but he (Professor Smith) could see nothing that he could call a bruise that one would not find in three out of every six thyroids examined. He was convinced that it was nothing at all. The bruise on the tongue could readily be caused by catching the tongue between the teeth in any way. If it had been caused by throttling he would expect to find bruising of the tissues on the neck.

Mr. CASSELS.—Supposing this bruise had been caused by the grip of a murderer ?—I should expect to find injuries in the throat. In cases of murder you usually get the whole of the hand violently grasping. There is never any delicacy of touch in a murderer; it is always violent. He is not necessarily artistic in the matter. He would move vertically, rapidly. He would want to get his victim killed at the earliest possible moment.

INDICATIONS OF NATURAL DEATH

The witness said that the carrying of Mrs. Fox's body from the room and the subsequent artificial respiration might have produced some injury to the tongue. He would not be prepared to give an opinion that throttling was the cause of death in this case. He thought they had in Mrs. Fox's case all the conditions that would justify them in assuming that, without other definite signs, the person had died a natural death.

Mr. CASSELS.—What would cause such a death ?—Any condition where there is a sudden strain on the heart, such as sudden violence, an attempt at exertion, fright, or sudden emotion.

Waking up and finding the room full of smoke; might that do it ?—Quite.

Professor Smith added that he did not think sufficient significance had been attached to the position of Mrs. Fox's body on the bed. It rather suggested that death had taken place just as she was getting out of bed.

Mr. CASSELS.—Does the absence of soot from the air passages necessarily mean that the person was dead before the fire started ?—No. She may have breathed for a certain length of time through the nose without getting those particles into the lungs. There is another point, and that is when artificial respiration was performed this woman was turned on her face, and it is quite possible that a certain amount of carbon particles would have been lost in that way.

He had never known a case of manual strangulation with fewer signs or as few. He would not take the responsibility of saying she had died from it.

This concluded Professor Smith's evidence in chief, and the Court adjourned until to-day.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association :—

Motorists journeying towards areas likely to be affected by heavy snowfalls are advised, whenever possible, to carry chains. Interrogation of the A.A. patrols *en route* will elicit information as to the districts in which the use of these is likely to be necessary.

HOME COUNTIES.—The London-Stamford road (Great North Road) is being repaired at Pricklers Hill (East Barnet), at Barnet Hill, and at Caldicote, while widening is in progress at Bedford Fork and Girtford Bridge. On the London-Stony Stratford road a considerable amount of repair work and widening is still being carried out. At Tarring (Worthing-Littlehampton) the road has been temporarily closed (A.A. loopway signs). Care on the London-Worthing road at Mickleham (kerbing), at the foot of Hoyle Hill, Capel (banking), in High-street, Dorking (reconstruction—A.A. loopway signs), at Southwater, West Grinstead, and Findon (repairs), and between Broadwater and Offington (extensive reconstruction). The Worthing-Littlehampton-Bognor road is still closed between Durrington and Goring cross-roads. A.A. loopway signs indicate the alternative route *via* A.27 and Angmering Village.

EASTERN AREA.—Ipswich-Felixstowe road is still being widened leaving Ipswich and at Trimley St. Martins, while repairs have just commenced on the Newmarket-Swaffham-Holt-Cromer road between Bale and Little Snoring. Care on the Bury St. Edmunds-Scole-Yarmouth road, in Beccles-road, Gorleston (trenching), on the Cambridge-Ely-King's Lynn road, north of Chettisham (repairs), and on the Bury St. Edmunds-Cambridge road at Kennett and between Newmarket and Bottisham (repairs).

MIDLAND AREA.—Repairs are in progress on the following roads :—Worcester-Tewkesbury, near Kempsey; Worcester-Wolverhampton, at Wombourne; Stonebridge-Lemington, at Balsall; Stratford-on-Avon-Evesham, by Bidford-on-Avon; Birmingham-Ludlow, *via* Tenbury, at West Hagley; Stafford-Uttoxeter, at intervals; Bromsgrove-Kidderminster, near Bromsgrove. Care is advised in Ombersley-road, Worcester, owing to the demolition of a tramway track (A.A. loopway signs).

WESTERN AREA.—Care should be exercised on the Tewkesbury-Bristol road between Coombe Hill and Odessa Inn (repairs), at Gloucester (reconstruction), between Alveston and Almondsbury (kerb laying), at Almondsbury (cable laying), at Patching (reconstruction), and at Filton (repairs). The Bampton-Taunton-Ilchester road is still under repairs at Wivelscombe and being widened at Milverton, while pipe laying is in progress on the Devizes-Amesbury road at Shrewton. On the Gloucester-Cheltenham-Northleach road kerb laying is being carried out between Gloucester-road and Tennyson-road, while the Gloucester-Ross road is being repaired half-width at Barlers Bridge.

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.—Pipe laying is in progress on the Truro-Penzance road between Redruth and Illogan, while repairs are being carried out between Long Rock and Penzance. Heavy repairs on the Barnstaple-Ilfracombe road, while the Barnstaple-Bideford-Bude road is being widened near Kilkhampton. Care on the Exmouth-Exeter-Ilfracombe road near Countess Weir (pipe laying), near Cowley Bridge (repairs), and at intervals between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe (heavy repairs). The Liskeard-Probus road is still being heavily repaired between West Taphouse and Lostwithiel.

SOUTH WALES AREA.—Care is still necessary on the Newport-Monmouth-Whitchurch road at St. Juliens Hill, near Newport, owing to a road subsidence, repairs are also in progress on this road at Raglan. On the Builth-Llandilo road a new bridge is under construction 1½ miles from Llandovery and traffic is advised to proceed very slowly. Repairs are also in progress between Llandovery, Llanwrda, and Llangadock. Heavy reconstruction between Pontybat and Llyswen; A.A. loop-way signs indicate the alternative *via* Bronllys and Dderw pitch.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—On the Derby-Burton-on-Trent road repairs are still progressing at Willington cross roads, while pipe-laying is being carried out at Littleover. The new railway bridge between Wellow and Ollerton on the Newark-Ollerton-Worksop road is under construction (special care). Wyberton Bridge is still closed and traffic is being diverted *via* Kirton Holme. On the Stamford-Doncaster road widening is being carried out at Balderton and between South Muskham and Cromwell.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—The Ripon-Middleham-Hawes road is being reconstructed between Worton and Bainbridge, while the Sheffield-Mansfield road is being widened seven miles west of Sheffield. The L.M.S Arch Railway Bridge between Gargrave and Hellifield, on the Leeds-Ilkley-Settle-Clapham road is under reconstruction. Drainage work is being carried out at Balby, and repairs at Loversall, on the Worksop-Doncaster road.

NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—The Alfreton-Chesterfield road is being repaired between Tupton, Clay Cross, and Stretton, and widened between Stretton and Higham. On the Kendal-Keswick road widening operations are in hand between the fourth and fifth milestones and three miles north of Windermere.

LIVERPOOL AND NORTH WALES AREA.—Penmaenpool Toll Bridge, four miles from Dolgelly and joining the Dolgelly-Barmouth road to the Dolgelly-Towyn road, will be closed for repairs; the alternative route *via* Doigelly is indicated by A.A. loop-way signs. The Whitchurch-Overton road is still closed to through traffic during the demolition of the old bridge at Penley and the erection of a new bridge 2¼ miles from Overton; alternative routes *via* Bangor-on-Dee or Ellesmere are indicated by A.A. loop-way signs.

WOMEN AS CITIZENS

GUILDS IN THE TOWNS

The following appeal on behalf of the Townswomen's Guilds—a movement recently started on the lines of the Women's Institutes in rural districts—has been issued in a letter to the Press :—

There is no work to-day more necessary than the provision of opportunity for every woman to become a conscious and effective citizen. The Village and Rural Women's Institutes are most successfully carrying out this work among the women of the countryside, but their constitution prevents the extension of activities to centres of more than 4,000 inhabitants, and in large towns the need is met by other organizations of varying types.

Dwellers in small towns and new suburbs feel the need for the creative outlet, practical knowledge, and the contact with women of all social classes just as much as the women in the smaller areas which are already served by the Women's Institutes. These needs have resulted in the formation, through the agency of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, during the last few months of the Townswomen's Guilds. The Guilds have proved an unqualified success, their programmes include mothercraft and citizenship, handicrafts and home-making, and they have the benefit of having as a central office the headquarters of a society which has been established since 1867.

The formation of further Townswomen's Guilds, the requests for which are becoming increasingly numerous, requires financial aid. The Guilds in due course become self-supporting, and it is calculated that an outlay of £25 a Guild is required for the initial expenses with regard to each Guild. A total sum of £15,000 will be required to put the Townswomen's Guilds organization on such a basis as will enable some 600 guilds to be formed. In this connexion it should be remembered that the Women's Institute movement was launched with a large grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, which cannot be expected now for the guilds in contemplation.

We therefore appeal to your readers for assistance in carrying out this most necessary and urgent work. Donations of all amounts are needed, and a founder's donation of £25 enables the donor to be instrumental in founding one guild. When it is realized how great is the educational and social value of these guilds to women who are mainly occupied in the home, the scheme, we feel, should attract wide financial support. Donations will be gratefully received by the Honorary Treasurer, at the Townswomen's Guilds Appeal, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. Cheques should be crossed "Westminster Bank Limited, not negotiable."

The signatories to the appeal are :—

Lady Cynthia Colville, president; Mrs. Corbett Ashby, chairman of the Appeal Committee; Mrs. Alderton, Lady Ampthill, Lady Astor, M.P., Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Lady Barnard, Miss Lilian Baylis, the Baroness Beaumont, Lady Bridgeman, Lady Buxton, Mrs. George Cadbury, Lady Clinton, Mrs. Clynes, Lady Cobham, Mrs. Compton, Annie Lady Cowdray, Lady Crewe, the Countess of Crossarlie, Dame Rachel Crowdy, the Hon. Mrs. Cubbitt, Lady Demetriadi, Lady Erleigh, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Freyberg, Dame Katharine Furse, Lady Gainford, the Baroness Gray, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Lady Maud Hoare, Lady Iveagh, M.P., Miss Eleanor Lodge, Lady Londonderry, Lady Lonsdale, Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Lady Meldreth, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Miss E. Picton-Turbervill, M.P., the Duchess of Portland, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., Mrs. Philip Snowden, Lady Spielman, Dame Meriel Talbot, Miss Sybil Thorndike, Lady Trevelyan Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Howard Whitbread, and Mrs. Wintringham, vice-presidents; and Sir William Plender, hon. treasurer.

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Letters to the Editor

HOARDING IN INDIA

INVESTMENTS FOR WOMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the past seven years India has imported gold to the value of £178,000,000 and silver to the value of £90,000,000. In an address to the Federated Chambers of Commerce the Viceroy recently stated that since 1900 the imports of gold have been £400,000,000 and of silver £350,000,000, or in the ratio of eight to seven as compared with the ratio of two to one for the period 1922-29. There is other evidence available that except among the poorer classes the preference for investment in gold bullion is increasing, so that given good seasons and freedom from internal trouble India is likely to absorb an ever-increasing proportion of the world's visible gold supply.

To a certain extent this vast amount of treasure contributes to the fluid resources of the country, but there is no doubt that in the main it disappears from active circulation. Marriage dowries in the form of ornaments are perhaps the main factor in this withdrawal, and it is, therefore, desirable to devise alternative methods of providing dowries and personal property for widows which are less objectionable from an economic standpoint. The habit of hoarding is a relic of the days when property was unsafe, and it has persisted in India much longer than it need have done owing to the Hindu laws of inheritance. In the undivided family women have very limited rights, and the widow is entitled only to maintenance from the family estate and control only of the personal property acquired either at marriage as a dowry or subsequently by gifts from her husband. Naturally the lady encourages the investment of surplus funds in a form over which she can retain control, and hoarding will prevail till the legal range of her possessions is extended.

If widows could hold Government paper, Post Office savings certificates, or fixed deposits in recognized banks, there is reason to believe that they would welcome forms of investment which would yield them a safe return over which they would have complete control. It is hardly likely that an enactment by the Legislature to this effect would meet with any serious opposition, as it would provide a voluntary form of investment which it would be absolutely optional to anyone to adopt. Propaganda, the provision of banking facilities, and, perhaps above all, the special provision of a feminine staff to deal with lady clients would gradually render some move in this direction very popular.

That there will be many difficulties in bringing home to the masses the advantages of investment in place of hoarding is only to be expected, but it should not be beyond our capacity to deal with them. For the special protection of women it is suggested that it might be advantageous to convert ordinary Government paper into special certificates which could only be held by women, and that such certificates should always be convertible into cash at any Government Treasury or branch of a recognized bank at par. The provision of the marriage *dot* casts a shadow over Hindu domestic economy which would be greatly lightened if it could be made in interest-yielding securities and Government could stimulate a change in this direction among its own numerous employees by the offer of facilities for the acquisition of special bonds.

If only one-third of the present absorption of precious metals could be diverted in this direction it would place fully £12,000,000 a year at the disposal of the State and would enormously enhance its credit, at the same time easing the monetary situation throughout the world.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED CHATTERTON.
The Bengal Club, Calcutta, Feb. 26.

MONEY ON ARMAMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the possible breakdown of the Naval Conference, is it too late to suggest that the foreign representatives now in London should approach the question of disarmament from another angle?

While every one agrees in the abstract that disarmament is essential, it seems difficult, if not impossible, to come to an agreement when the details have to be settled. Yet it is clearly the duty of this generation which has seen the futility of modern war to sow some seed which may germinate eventually and produce some logical scheme of disarmament.

Every country has a different problem, and even if the larger countries arrive at an agreement, such agreement may not be applicable to the smaller States, and yet it is these who may start a conflagration.

If the Powers at present represented in London could come to an agreement to spend only a certain percentage of their national expenditure on armaments, at least a start in the right direction could be made. It would be well to begin with a percentage that would satisfy every country. If, for instance, 20 per cent. was agreed upon in the first place, it would not be difficult to reduce this in a few years to 15 per cent.

Every country would be at liberty to spend this percentage in any way best suited to its particular needs. The money could be spent on the Army, Navy, or Air Force, or ships, guns, aeroplanes, submarines, or gas. There would be no need to exercise any inquisitorial methods or pry into the arsenals of other countries, as the national expenditure is a published figure and the amounts devoted to armaments have to be discussed and approved of by the elected Chambers in each country. Then as civilization advances the percentage could be further reduced and something really tangible in the way of disarmament would result.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
March 17. PRAEFECTUS.

APATHY IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Last week we had an L.C.C. by-election in North Paddington, when the seat was retained for the Municipal Reform candidate. Out of an electorate of 36,000 only 7,500 polled.

Do the electors in this constituency and others really realize what an election means and the real hard work which unfortunately falls on a comparative few? In this particular case (*inter alia*) 72,000 envelopes were addressed and stuffed and there were two separate deliveries by hand. We have a good organization in North Paddington, and with generous outside help the canvassing was thoroughly done. On polling day we had many willing helpers.

Electors, think of it. You are asked to give up perhaps half an hour occasionally to record your vote; the workers give up hours and hours to help you. It is rather disheartening and a poor compliment to the workers that so few electors actually vote.

Yours faithfully,
A DISAPPOINTED WORKER.

THE AIR ESTIMATES

EXPENDITURE IN IRAQ

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Yesterday was Air Pageant Day in the House of Commons, and naturally a mere "groundsman" was not selected to take part in the flights of imagination and eloquence and in the exchange of bouquets at giddy heights. It seems necessary, however, that a humble groundsman should utter a word of warning lest the air fanatics, if they get their way, should take the Army and Navy and incidentally the Empire into the air with them.

Sir Samuel Hoare and other speakers developed the theory that if Great Britain should find it impossible to bear the present burden of expenditure on armaments, an increasing part of the work now done by the other arms might be performed by the Air Force equally well and at a less expense. The case of Iraq was mentioned more than once as an example of economy. Sir Samuel Hoare said:—

> "Just before I went to the Air Ministry we were actually spending on the garrison in Iraq more than £20,000,000 a year. We substituted air control and the amount has been reduced to £1,500,000 a year."

Let us examine the facts. The end of the War found Iraq with an army of 400,000. The rapid withdrawal of this large force in 1920, together with Kemalist propaganda, led to a rebellion. At one time no fewer than 130,000 Arabs were under arms. The rising was quelled by land forces assisted by aeroplanes. Some 65,000 rifles were surrendered.

In 1921, after the pacification of the country, a beginning was made with the organization of the Iraq Army, the Emir Feisal was elected King of Iraq by 96 per cent. of the voters in a special Referendum, and the Cairo Conference presided over by Mr. Winston Churchill decided that the Air Ministry should become responsible for the military security of Iraq from October 1, 1922.

As a result of the pacification of the country the Colonial Office estimates for the Defence of Iraq fell from £25,800,000 in 1921 to £7,373,000 in 1922-23. This large reduction was not due to the greater cheapness of air control, but simply and solely to the withdrawal after the settlement of the country of the large Imperial Forces required to deal with the rebellion. As a matter of fact, the War Office estimate for the year 1922-23 was £8,000,000.

Since 1923 the expenditure of the Colonial Office has still further decreased owing to the withdrawal of almost all Imperial Forces. Two facts should, however, be remembered: first, the Colonial Office is, since 1928, only debited with the extra cost of maintaining the Air units in Iraq above what the cost of these units would be in Great Britain; secondly, at least two of the Air squadrons in Egypt should be regarded as a reserve for Iraq. Surely, in the circumstances it is unfair to ascribe the saving in expenditure in Iraq merely to the introduction of Air Force control.

It is astonishing, only seven months after the terrible events in Palestine, to hear air enthusiasts speak of the Air Force as if it were an independent, self-supporting arm instead of a very valuable auxiliary. If ground forces had not been called in and the pacification of Palestine had been left to the Air Force unassisted, the rival factions there would still be at each other's throats.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED KNOX.
House of Commons, March 19.

THE PAROCHIAL UNIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My friend Mr. G. R. Y. Radcliffe, in his letter published in your issue of the 6th, seems to me to overlook the fundamental obstacle to the rehabilitation of Church finance and the provision of man-power—namely, the parochial unit of organization. To anyone familiar with rural England, it must be apparent that the Church, in hundreds of parishes, offers not only no living but no life to her servants, and, until these two are considered in conjunction, there can be no solution of her present difficulties. It is not only the need for a living wage, it is the need for a man's job which must be met, and the Church can no more expect to attract recruits to her service by offering them part-time employment than by offering them a part-time wage.

Mr. Radcliffe dismisses rather lightly the possibilities of "the fashionable remedy of rationalization," for, while no one will question his assertion that the union of scattered rural parishes is a shirking of the task, this is not, surely, the only form that rationalization can assume. What seems urgently to be called for is a reconsideration of the needs of the Church, both as to service and as to finance, over areas embracing groups of parishes. The rural deanery suggests itself at once as being an appropriate unit; moreover, it exists already as a semi-corporate institution. If the needs of the Church were to be surveyed upon the basis of the provision of service adequate to the necessities of each rural deanery, it is possible that a redundancy rather than a deficiency of man-power would be disclosed in most of them. If the stipends of the constituent parishes of each deanery were pooled, and if the superfluous rectory and vicarage houses were sold, and the interest on the sums realized were added to the stipend-pool, it is equally possible that sufficient incomes would be available for the essential, full-time clergy staff.

I know nothing of the needs of the Church, either as to service or finance, in urban areas, but some of my clerical friends in the city from which Mr. Radcliffe and I write assure me that the lack of opportunity for full-time service and the inadequacy of the financial reward are equally apparent in it.

It is not possible to elaborate my proposal in detail in your columns. May I suggest to anyone interested in it that he should mark the boundaries of his rural deanery upon an Ordnance Survey map, and that he should then consider for himself how the service and finance of the Church within it might be reorganized, having regard to the distribution of population, the location of churches, the convenience of rectory and vicarage houses, and the means of inter-communication between parish and parish?

Yours faithfully,
E. S. ORWIN.
Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Park-road, Oxford.

INSANITY AND DIVORCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It was a work of supererogation on the part of Father Woodlock to inform a listening world that his Church is theoretically opposed to divorce in any form; but, oddly enough, both his religion and his logic are at fault. In his religion, in that he calmly assumes that the recorded letter of the law of Christ was due to an infallible writer, and that neither his Church nor any other has any acquaintance with the much more important fact of the present working of the Spirit of Christ in the hearts of his disciples. There is no doubt that we have not any authority whatsoever for laying down the proposition that Christ legislated about marriage, or about anything else. He invariably laid down eternal principles and left his followers to work them out. Father Woodlock's logic, therefore, is also at fault through his overlooking the obvious; and the obvious truth in this connexion is that not the letter of the law, but the spirit of Jesus Himself, is what is decisive.

Those who do not accept the authority of the "Holy Roman Church" are scandalized by its arrogance, or it may be the arrogance of its exponents, in asserting a right to legislate, not only for their own communion, but for all British citizens as well. The true answer to Father Woodlock is, therefore, that he and his followers are enacting the part of Mrs. Partington. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Divorce will assuredly become law at some time or other, and the sooner the better.

Your obedient servant,
W. F. GEIKIE-COBB, D.D.,
Chairman, Marriage Law Reform League.
13, Bedford-row, W.C.1, March 18.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD FLOWERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With Spring the war of extermination against the wild flowers of the country begins again. Would it be possible to enlist the help of the clergy in their defence? One understands the desire to deck churches and chapels at Easter, but the way in which this is too often done, with thousands of willing primroses hiding the window sills, and carpets of violets dying on every ledge, seems an unnecessary and rather thoughtless sacrifice of flower life. If the children and other parishioners were asked to pick less recklessly a helpful lesson in the preservation of our country's beauty could be given.

Yours faithfully,
S. MARGERY FRY (Principal),
Somerville College, Oxford, March 18.

EARLY TURKISH ART

A NEGLECTED PHASE OF HISTORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Evert Barger's letter and the illustration in *The Times* of the 15th instant call attention to a phase of medieval art history that has been much neglected. There is a great deal in Seljukian architecture that cannot be explained by Ispahan. I have not been to Konia, and have only been able to study its work from occasional illustrations in books of travel, but in 1900 I visited Broussa, and was much impressed by the later work there, which evidently carried on the fine tradition of coloured tile decoration observable at Konia and Sivas. If, as your correspondent says, and as there is hardly room for doubt, the flower of Seljukian architecture shows a fusion of Byzantine, Persian, and Armenian influences, a proper history of Near Eastern architecture cannot be written until the monuments of Konia and other early Turkish centres are recorded. It is therefore to be hoped that his appeal will not be in vain.

Apart from safeguarding, the matter of obtaining records is one which our young architects who are able to travel would do well to ponder. The Green Mosque at Broussa is a delicious building. There is a completeness about its plan, a sensitiveness to fine colour and to the proper treatment of a religious interior, that are extraordinarily satisfying. Its climax is reached with no sense of effort, and, like all the best Moslem buildings, its lighting is masterly: an important point in these days, when lighting, natural as well as artificial, is receiving close attention. The mosques and tombs at Broussa were carefully looked after when I was there, and were readily accessible, which may still be the case for all I know. One is forced to the conclusion that the earlier buildings at Konia are neglected because they belong to a forgotten period of national history, or to the alternative one that the Turk is no longer religious in the old sense of the word.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
THEODORE FYFE.
University School of Architecture, Cambridge, March 17.

VALUATIONS FOR INCOME-TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. W. Ridgway is quite correct in his contention with regard to the figures on "derated hereditaments." The point was not overlooked in my letter, but what of property belonging to owners who receive no benefits from derating?

His communication does not deal with the vital point, *i.e.*, the precise nature of the bonds of matrimony which evidently exist between the Assessment Committees and the Inland Revenue authorities. In *The Times* of November 26, 1928, the following statement from the Financial Secretary to the Treasury appeared:—

> The Rating and Valuation Act of 1925 is concerned only with local rates. The new valuations of properties are being made for rating purposes only. The valuation of house property for the purposes of income-tax Schedule A is, outside the Metropolis, an entirely separate valuation from that for rating purposes. In other words, the valuation for rating purposes and the valuation for income-tax in England and Wales outside the Metropolis are two separate and distinct valuations made by separate and independent authorities.
>
> Income-tax Schedule A on properties outside the Metropolis is at present charged upon a valuation made for that purpose in 1923. That valuation, which is continued in force by the Finance Act each year, is unaffected by the present rating reassessment. A revaluation for purposes of Schedule A would require special legislation, and is an entirely separate question.

It was this statement which was printed in the form of an official leaflet by the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, and widely circulated and advertised.

In view of the fact that the Act does give power to the Inland Revenue authorities to obtain copies of the local valuation lists—they may ask local authorities for them as a matter of courtesy, but if the local authorities refuse them they can insist on being supplied with copies at a charge which is specified in the Act—can any supporter of the late Government characterize the official statement in question as anything but eyewash? As a prominent West Country contemporary observed in an editorial recently:—

> Inland Revenue officers may and do make their own valuations for Schedule A, but while a terrified House of Commons forbade them sitting on rating authorities, it gave them somnolently, or by a slip if you like, power to arm themselves with copies of the local valuation lists.
>
> An eminent rating authority last spring estimated that the Exchequer will be able to obtain from 10-20 millions extra from this source. Is it possible for statistical experts to ascertain the approximate amount of this new burden to the hard-pressed taxpayer?

Yours truly,
A. LANCASTER SMITH.
Arcot Orchards, Sidmouth, Devon, March 14.

NEWS FROM TRISTAN DA CUNHA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After nearly a year's silence news from the island of Tristan da Cunha is again to hand, brought by Messrs. Andrew Weir's steamship the Tymeric, which has on this occasion paid the annual visit there with a mail and stores. In a letter which Captain Fox, in command of the vessel, has been good enough to write to me from Buenos Aires he states that they reached the island on February 12 about 5 p.m. and left about 9 o'clock the same evening. All the stores and mail-bags were taken safely ashore, and the captain gave passage to Mr. Philip Lindsay on his return home after his three years' service among the people.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lindsay went out as a volunteer companion of the Rev. R. Pooley early in 1927. As I know from letters received from the islanders, he has won the affection, gratitude, and esteem of the people, and recognition is now due for what the Rev. A. G. Partridge (the present missionary) calls his "splendid work." The captain of the Tymeric states that the islanders were round them in their boats cheering lustily good-byes to him.

Mr. Partridge, in the letter I have also received from him, tells me how narrowly the relief stores sent last spring by the ss. Halesius saved the situation, for well before the island's own new crop of potatoes was ready the people were practically starving, and he and Mr. Lindsay had to give away all they possessed in the way of stores to meet the difficulty. Yet the people, he says, show no inclination to leave, and Mr. Partridge himself confesses to his growing attachment to them when he says that he cannot leave them, and does not in the least wish to go, and will remain another year or even three.

Yours obediently,
DOUGLAS M. GANE.
3, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, March 19.

BOOKS FOR THE BATH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have read with appreciation your article on waterproof paper, published in your issue on the 15th inst. In view of the importance of this possible widening of the "inlets to happiness" of the cultivated races, we regret that even one line of development should have been left unindicated.

The crowded hurry of modern life imposes upon us an ever stricter economy in the use of leisure. Mind and imagination must be nourished in the odd corners of the day. Books must be propped on churns, Quintilian read in queues, and the pocket edition produced in the Underground. The days of slavery are past. No longer can we afford the Roman luxury of mingling the waters of our bath with those of Helicon's Springs. We must now so plan our short hour of soap and steam that the ill-dyed volume so precariously balanced on the sponge-rack may be accurately pitched onto the cork mat when the next-comer thunders at the door. Fortunate is he who does not have to retrieve a sodden mass from the incarnadined seas or wipe his cochineal fingers tusfully upon the towel.

Sir, need we say more? Happy would he be who had above his steaming tub a shelf of waterproofed bathside books!—Bradshaw, Baedecker, *Punch*, and Pindar! *Mens sana in corpore sano*—Parnassus in Bath!

We are yours, &c.,
Dundee, March 19. M. C. L. S.

Points from Letters

CHRISTIAN UNITY

While the aim of the signatories of the letter in *The Times* yesterday must be cordially endorsed by every type of Christian believer, it seems to overlook an important fact, namely—that the recognition or admission on equal terms of ministers not episcopally ordained would involve a more entire and permanent separation of the Anglican Church from the two great communions of East and West (the Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches), embracing as they do, I suppose, by far the great majority of Christian believers throughout the world; and that for the sake of the accession of a comparative few—although that few may be racially and politically nearer to ourselves. For if reunion with the Roman Church may seem to many an impossibility, surely nothing is too great for the overruling power of God, if such reunion be His will.—PREBENDARY W. RUSSELL, 35, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

FRANCE AND ITALY

In July, 1914, President Wilson offered us mediation under Article 2 of Part II. of The Hague Convention of 1907. Could not the United States, England, and Japan now all declare that in case of serious disagreement between France and Italy they will offer joint mediation before or during hostilities? France and Italy should at the same time both agree that this offer should never be regarded as unfriendly to either party.—Mr. R. C. HAWKIN, 2, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, E.C.

INVESTMENTS ABROAD

Mr. O. T. Falk's opinion that investments abroad are in the national interest seems to me to be supported by the consideration that larger dividends received from abroad than are possible from home investments increase the spending power of the individual, and hence his demand for commodities. Again, British companies abroad in which British controlling interest is maintained on the directorate are in a position to place orders for goods in this country which otherwise might go elsewhere. The investment of money abroad would appear to be detrimental to this country only when the above-mentioned advantages are cancelled by the abstraction of such capital, leading to an enhanced rate of interest on loans, adversely affecting remunerative production at home. There would appear to me, therefore, to be two sides to the question, and that whether the foreign investment is an advantage or a disadvantage to the country must depend on circumstances.—PROFESSOR PERCY F. FRANKLAND, Loch Awe, Scotland.

DISRAELI AND THE SUEZ CANAL

When Mr. Disraeli announced to the House his purchase of the Suez Canal shares, my father, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. for Perth, was seated next to the Governor of the Bank of England. On hearing Disraeli's statement that he had gone to the only people who could have advanced the money, the Governor of the Bank of England whispered to my father, "What a lie! I could have given it to him in a minute." My father told this to my brother (the late Lord Kinnaird) directly he returned home from the House.—THE HON. GERTRUDE M. KINNAIRD, 4, Duke-street, W.1.

REBATE FOR PNEUMATIC TIRES

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and other Heads of Colleges ask how the risks to College buildings from motor traffic can be reduced or eliminated—a most important question which applies in varying degrees to the whole country. Vibration, damage and noise can be greatly reduced by requiring business and heavy motors to use pneumatic tires. Parliament has now recognized this by giving a tax rebate of 20 per cent. to business users of pneumatics, and the London General Omnibus Company is converting its huge fleet of omnibuses in this way with great gain to the community. If Parliament will increase the tax rebate to 50 per cent. (increasing the tax *pro rata*) every one will use pneumatics.—Mr. REGINALD JONES, Hendon.

A RUGBY PARABLE

I was interested to see that the Prime Minister was a fellow spectator at the International Match at Twickenham on Saturday. If he watched the scrums closely, he no doubt observed that no assistance to the under dogs was of any avail until the top dogs had been allowed to rise. Pushing down the top dogs would certainly not have been of any advantage to the under dogs. The unemployment problem appears to me to be identical with a collapsed scrum at Rugby, and a solution might be found in giving a helping hand to the employers—the top dogs of industry—and they in turn will be only too willing and able to help the unemployed or under dogs.—Mr. E. P. B. ESTLEE, South Molton-road, Victoria Docks, E.16.

"PEARLS IN GLUE"

As an illustration of the fact that in the twelfth century a man of education knew his Persius, I venture to quote the following passage from the *Apologia* of St. Bernard (xii. 28):—"Illud autem interroso monachus monachos, quod in gentilibus genialis arguebat: Dicite, ait ille, pontifices: in sancto quid facit aurum? Ego autem dico: Dicite pauperes (non enim attendo versum sed sensum), dicite, inquam, pauperes, si tamen pauperes, in sancto quid facit aurum?" The reference is to the Second Book of the Satires, ll. 68 sq.—The REV. WATKIN WILLIAMS, 3, Wellington House, Great Malvern.

WEATHER-COCKS IN LONDON

Yes, it would be pleasant to see more artistic weather-cocks in London, provided they would function properly. One near my house refuses to move except in a gale. There are two above the entrance to Leadenhall market from Gracechurch-street—pheasants. As for a long time past one pointing south has turned its back upon one pointing north-west, would it be uncharitable to presume that they are hens? To those interested the ship over the Bank of Persia in King William-street, E.C., is a real ornament, and so far has been quite trustworthy; but, like clocks, weather-cocks occasionally require attention to avoid being misleading.—Mr. J. WHEELER WILLIAMS, Barrington, Hillcroome-road, Sutton, Surrey.

GROWTH OF BETTING

The evil of betting is not "the loss of money by people who cannot afford it." It is not even "that diversion of thought and energy from the worthier interests of life" which is so much worse than the actual material loss. It is surely the demoralizing pursuit of something for nothing which is so distressing an indication of the false values set up by the materialism which is the curse of our present industrial civilization.—Mr. GORDON SAYLE, 156, Bishopthorpe-road, York.

ASTRONOMY IN SCHOOLS

I had occasion to draw the attention of two schoolboys, ages 14 and 15, to the discovery of the new planet in our solar system, at the same time asking them if they were taught anything about the stars. They seemed surprised at my question, and shook their heads. To teach astronomy in schools to those who are on the threshold of going out to earn their daily bread sounds ridiculous. Yet I am of the opinion that if boys and girls went through an essential grounding in astronomy they would step into the world with a better mental equipment capable of a truer perspective of the doings of man, capable of a broader outlook in their daily lives, and capable of a greater tolerance towards each other.—E. GRANT ROBINSON, Flat F, 12A, Colville-square, W.11.

THORN TREES IN HEDGES

I wish to endorse Lady Inglefield's petition for thorn trees to be left at intervals in the hedges. Not far from here was a bit of road with rowans at irregular intervals along the hedges. Last year some widening operations were carried out, and every single rowan was cut down. Whenever we go along the road someone says, "What an improvement!" meaning the widening. But I go in mourning for the rowans. Do people really take a pleasure in destroying any bit of natural beauty they can find?—Mrs. A. L. ONSLOW, Mount Severn, Llanidloes, Mont.

CAT AND DOG TAXES

May I venture to suggest that the cat is a climber, and frequently seeks refuge in shrubs and trees and on garden walls covered with creepers and roses. The provision of a collar would mean certain death by hanging or strangulation. For dogs in towns it is another matter, although in the country it might not always be advisable to give dogs collars, *e.g.*, foxhounds.—Mr. E. A. W. PHILLIPS, Hove, Sussex.

BULLFINCHES AND FRUIT TREES

A bailiff on a large Hertfordshire estate wrote to me and enclosed a photograph of his apple and plum trees covered with bloom and he said that they were the favourite haunt of bullfinches which he encouraged in his gardens. He said that bullfinches only eat the slightly diseased buds, and this I have also observed in these gardens. I have seen six or seven bullfinches apparently eating the buds on the apple and pear trees and these trees were covered with blossom and had abundance of fruit in the autumn. I think if Mr. Leonard West studies the matter carefully he will find that the scarcity of fruit was caused by the scarcity of bees, some years more than others, and not by the bullfinches.—LADY ROLLESTON, Glen Parva Grange, Leicester.

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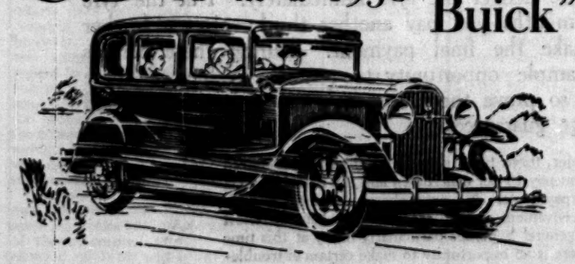

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A BOLD POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORITY'S 21 YEARS OF WORK

The last day of this month will be the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the Port of London Authority. Called upon to unify, reorganize and modernize a system of docks which for two years at the beginning of the century was the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission, the Authority has done great work in restoring the commercial supremacy of the Port, and on May 16, when the Prime Minister opens the new passenger landing stage at Tilbury, the programme of construction and equipment laid down as necessary for the development of the river Thames will have been completed.

Lord Ritchie of Dundee, the present chairman of the Authority, is one of the 28 members originally appointed to carry through an extensive and important task, of whom only four others, Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, Mr. Harry Gosling, Mr. C. F. Leach, and Sir Montagu Turner remain in office. Lord Ritchie was appointed vice-chairman in 1913, and became chairman on the retirement of Lord Devonport in 1925. In a statement made yesterday to a representative of *The Times* he said there had been only 68 different members of the Authority during 21 years, and this had ensured stability and continuity of the policy of expansion. His own experience of the work had been exceedingly interesting, and he considered that the results achieved had been gratifying.

The Authority, Lord Ritchie stated, was set a heavy task to bring the Port of London up to date. Twenty-one years ago the navigable channel was not deep or wide enough to meet existing and growing requirements. The average net registered tonnage of cargo ships a quarter of a century ago was between 6,000 and 7,000, but at the time when the Authority was constituted the tendency was to build larger vessels. To-day many liners using the Port were of more than 20,000 tons. Deep-water dock accommodation in 1909 was insufficient, entrance locks were not large enough, and transit sheds, warehouses, and equipment generally were not modern. It was of supreme importance to the trade of the whole country that the Port of London should be maintained and developed. Its value as a distributing centre and market was far-reaching. Locally it served an immense population and provided warehousing accommodation for all kinds of goods in general demand. Nationally it was the headquarters of the country's oversea trade and a base for distribution to many points. Internationally London was a market for the world's produce, and more particularly for wool, tea, ivory, rubber, and furs. A corollary to London's shipping and trade was its huge financial resources—a national and international asset.

COMPLETION OF VAST SCHEMES

The Authority realized from the first that, with these conditions, a bold policy was needed to bring the Port up to date, and even ahead of time. The long view was taken, perhaps with a certain amount of temerity, that, with additional modern accommodation on an extensive scale, the Port would forge ahead. Soon after they took office the members prepared a programme of new works and improvements to be carried out in stages, and this had steadily progressed until the 21st birthday of the Authority coincided for practical purposes with the completion of the vast schemes originally adopted. "It will not be completion for all time," Lord Ritchie added, "but for the present we have done everything possible for the Port to provide for the necessities of trade. It is not the end, because we feel that the trade will continue to grow, and in order that we or our successors may be in a position to meet increased demands in the future, we have bought the land which would be required for the construction of new docks."

The expenditure incurred in carrying out the improvements now available, the chairman continued, had amounted in all to over £18,000,000 and in respect of approximately £3,000,000 of this sum Government assistance had been received through the Unemployment Grants Committee. He thought it could fairly be said that the object which Parliament had in mind when the Authority was created had been achieved, as there was now no port in the world better equipped, whether for the handling of goods or ships, than the Port of London. Looking back, it could also be asserted that the Authority had worked harmoniously with all the interests concerned during their 21 years. It had been the policy to confer with shipowners and traders on matters of principle affecting their interests, while with regard to relations between the Authority and a loyal staff, ably led, these had never been more cordial than they were to-day. The staff had now a generous pension fund; they had been provided with as good a sports ground as could be found in the London area, and improvements had also been made in the office and dining-room accommodation.

THE LONG VIEW JUSTIFIED

Lord Ritchie said that if he were asked to name the most vital improvements carried out by the Authority, he would suggest the dredging of the navigable channel and the construction of the King George V. Dock as the two most important. The dock was very popular and every berth was let to regular liners—a feature of London's shipping applicable in the main to all the docks. The expansion of the trade and shipping of the port had justified the taking of a long view. Shipping tonnage had increased from 38,510,989 net register tons in 1909 to 57,518,354 net register tons in 1929, while the value of the oversea trade had risen from £322,614,363 in 1909 to nearly £700,000,000 in 1929. Some of the principal shipping increases included 5,392,610 net register tons from Northern European ports, 1,733,824 tons from Western Europe and Mediterranean ports—a percentage increase over 1921 of 96—1,230,147 tons from North America and Atlantic Coast ports, 1,109,125 tons from Australia and New Zealand, and 1,046,812 tons from East Africa, the Persian Gulf, and India. In the case of goods there had been increases since 1913, comparable figures for 1909 not being available, of 1,889,693 tons in respect of oil, including petroleum; 437,378 tons for millboards and wood-pulp; 432,964 tons for wood; 356,384 tons for sugar; 248,334 tons for green fruit and vegetables; and 247,607 tons for chilled and frozen meat.

FACILITIES FOR PASSENGERS

Any vessel coming to London to-day could be assured of a deep navigable channel, a berth in dock, ample shed space for handling cargo, high-power cranes, and extensive dry-dock accommodation. The largest vessel could navigate up to within 10 miles of the City. It should be borne in mind that London's shipping consisted of vessels mainly engaged in carrying cargo. Passenger traffic was a comparatively small part of their business, although over 300,000 passengers used the port last year. Other ports received the great passenger liners, which sent up their tonnage figures. London had hitherto suffered from inadequate facilities for embarking and disembarking passengers, but the bringing into use of the landing stage at Tilbury would greatly improve the position.

Speaking of dues, Lord Ritchie said that the Authority could not be arbitrary, as their maximum rates were fixed by Parliament, and accounts had to be furnished to the Ministry of Transport. The Authority, moreover, had no monopoly, as there were wharves on the river which dealt with both ships and goods.

In a final comment on the future, Lord Ritchie said a careful examination of the position had shown that, except for some small improvements, estimated to cost about £200,000, everything had now been provided to meet all the demands that could reasonably be expected for some years to come. It was not quite true to say that industry was drifting south. The real condition was that there were new industries springing up in and around London, such as factories for the manufacture of cereal foods, motor-cars, glassware, chemicals, and cement. The Authority, he submitted, had looked well ahead by acquiring lands for the developments which later might be warranted.

THREE FIREMEN INJURED

Three firemen were injured last evening when a ladder on which they were standing while engaged in hose practice in St. John's-road, Wembley, was knocked from under them by a motor-car. Firemen Freebury and Little were detained in Wembley Hospital, and Fireman Tyler was able to go home after receiving attention. The ladder, which had been placed against a railway bridge, broke in two, and the men fell about 20ft.

GROSVENOR ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

NEW BUILDINGS BY THE RIVER

The new buildings, near Lambeth Bridge Approach, adjacent to the premises of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, are designed by Sir Frank Baines, F.R.I.B.A., the architect of the Imperial Chemical Industries block. They were referred to in the announcement in *The Times* yesterday of the purchase of eight acres of land on the Grosvenor estate from the Duke of Westminster, the purchasing company's agents being Messrs. Herring, Son and Daw. A plan published yesterday showed a site adjacent to the Imperial Chemical Industries' block as "extension" of the same. The premises are, however, not for that purpose, but will be known as Thames House, and they are being built by Anglo-Properties, Limited, and office accommodation will be let through the agency of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Thames House has a total cube of approximately 11,500,000 cubic feet, and the river frontage exceeds 560ft., the total frontage to streets being 1,652ft. The height of the blocks from the sub-basement to the truck of the flagstaff is approximately 206ft. Each block comprises 11 floors, and the length of corridors throughout both blocks is over three miles.

The buildings are steel framed and fire-resisting. On all façades they are faced with Portland stone rising from a base of polished grey granite, designed in this instance to do away with the defect of the ugly smears and dirty conditions which exist on the Portland stone bases of many London buildings. These methods and careful organization have made it possible to attain a speed in building previously unknown in this country.

Deep excavations were made to provide foundations for the stanchions, &c., carrying the vast load of the building, some 250,000 tons. As the floor level of the lowest, or sub-basement, storey is some 28ft. below high-water mark, and as tidal water was found to react on the site, special measures had to be taken to withstand hydraulic pressure from the river. To this end, the site was enclosed in a massive retaining wall. In the erection of this wall 34 miles of sheet piling were first used; then, against the outer wall of piling, a brick wall 9in. thick was built and lined inside with a coat of asphalt. Against this was built the mass concrete retaining wall itself, 17ft. thick at the base and 5ft. thick at the top. The final work was to cover the whole site inside the retaining wall with a thick bed of waterproofed concrete, which, together with the heavy retaining wall, forms an enormous tank within which the whole building stands.

On the foundations so constructed is built up the steel frame of the building, designed to carry the complexities of a modern structure in the simplest, most straightforward, and most economical manner. Pipes, conduits, and similar engineering requirements were installed concurrently with the steelwork, so saving much time and labour.

The roof is an innovation. After numerous experiments, it was decided to use faience made in long slabs, with a dull surface very closely resembling Portland stone. This high-pitched roof is a feature rarely seen in London, for here the white note of the stone fronts is carried right to the ridge of the roof.

Each block has been designed with large central lighting courts. They are nearly 40ft. wide, and the court in the south block is 120ft. long, and that in the north block 104ft. long. The courts lying, as to their length, due north and south, will be flooded with sunlight about midday, and the amount of light to be obtained even at the lowest levels of these large lighting courts will be adequate, as the window openings for each bay are 9ft. in width with an average height of 7ft. 6in. Vita glass will be provided in all external windows.

The water supply is obtained from deep artesian wells from a number of boreholes from 450ft. to 550ft. deep. The water is of the highest purity and quality. The total yield will be over 100,000 gallons a day.

MINERS' RELIEF FUND CLOSING

HOW MINING AREAS WERE HELPED

The Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the distressed mining areas, one of the greatest charitable efforts ever organized in this country, will be wound up within the next two months. Mr. Noel Curtis Bennett, the secretary, stated yesterday that the expenditure up to March 18 had been as follows:—

South Wales	£816,567
Northumberland and Durham	£455,424
Lancashire	£159,311
West Riding	£155,085
West Midlands	£29,430
East Midlands	£15,179
Cumberland	£12,750
Gloucester and Somerset ..	£11,102
North Wales	£9,535
Cleveland	£4,800

The following analysis of the expenditure up to January 20 shows how the money has been spent:—

Grants to Divisional Committee for boots and clothing, &c.	£1,352,540
Grants for allotment work	£8,133
Supplementary feeding of children (grants to local authorities)	£7,439
Welfare work (Society of Friends and Toc H)	£3,799
School Camps	£414
Country Nursing Association	£900
Assistance in transfer cases	£9,248
Playing Fields Grants	£500

The figure under the last head will be nearly £13,000 before the fund is closed. Mr. Bennett added that there are approximately 20,000 more miners at work in South Wales and 20,000 more at work in Durham and Northumberland than in September and October of 1928. As a result the situation in those areas has been considerably eased.

TALK WITH TELEPHONE OPERATOR

LINESMAN FINED FOR "STEALING" A CALL

The question whether a postal official who rings up a telephone exchange girl without prepayment is guilty of a felony was raised in a novel prosecution before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday.

GEORGE WILLIAM NASH, 25, a linesman in the employ of the Post Office, of Elphinstone-road, Walthamstow, was summoned for fraudulently causing to be consumed electricity as the result of a telephone call.

It was stated that in consequence of someone having made improper suggestions over the telephone to girls in the Temple Bar Exchange, a trap was laid, and Nash was caught in a public call-box. One of the girls had purposely kept him in conversation to delay his departure. He had not paid for the call.

Mr. Head, solicitor, who defended, contended that there had been no felonious intention, which was the essence of the offence. Nash had in the first place rung up the Exchange to inquire the time, as he was entitled to do. He was not asked to pay for the call, or he would have done so. The value of the electricity consumed was infinitesimal. A mistaken inquiry over the telephone would result in the use of a certain amount of current, but no one would suggest that the caller, in such circumstances, was guilty of a felony.

The MAGISTRATE held that the case was proved, and imposed a fine of £2 2s., with an order to pay £3 3s. costs.

THE NATIONAL PARK COMMITTEE

The National Park Committee received evidence on Tuesday from Sir Percy Jackson, on behalf of the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Urban District Councils Association, and the Rural District Councils Association. He suggested that the object before the committee could be achieved by making use of the National Trust, with added representation to include representatives of all classes of local authorities. A Government grant would be necessary; in view of the high rates in most areas, it would be impracticable for local authorities to make large contributions towards the expense of providing national parks. Authorities might, however, have a purely discretionary power to contribute towards either capital or maintenance expenditure. Much could be done to preserve amenities by extending the provisions of the Town Planning Act to cover areas which are not intended to be developed.

Colonel P. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, afterwards attended with Sir Percy Jackson and explained the extent of the interest of the trustees in a national park project.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

OPENING BY PRINCE GEORGE

Prince George yesterday opened the new Preliminary Training School for Nurses, which has been presented to University College Hospital by the Rockefeller Foundation, and of which details appeared in *The Times* last Thursday.

The ceremony took place in the Medical School Library, and on the platform were also the American Ambassador (General Dawes), the Minister of Health (Mr. Arthur Greenwood), the chairman of the hospital (Sir Herbert Samuelson), Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Mr. A. G. Gumpert, Colonel H. A. Wernher, Dr. A. M. H. Gray (Dean of the Medical School), Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Duveen, Miss R. E. Darbyshire (matron), Mr. J. Gerald T. Buckle, and the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Pancras.

Prince George was elected president of the Corporation of the hospital, and presided over the annual meeting preceding the opening ceremony.

SIR HERBERT SAMUELSON, in an address of welcome, said University College Hospital was the first to enlist the services of refined and educated women to take charge of patients in 1862. Notwithstanding the marked improvement in the academic training that followed, all attempts to consolidate the nursing service as a whole on a professional basis appeared to have been unsuccessful until the experiences of the War brought into being the College of Nursing. With the institution of the College of Nursing and the General Nursing Council, the training and teaching of nurses had become standardized to an extent little contemplated by the earliest pioneers. With the improved facilities now available, the nursing school should attract a type of candidate equal in point of culture and general education to those entering other professions. Sister Helen, of University College Hospital, who was appointed Superintendent of the Belle Vue Training School for Nurses in New York in 1875, was the pioneer of the modern system of nursing in the United States. It was a happy coincidence that the hospital should now be indebted to that country for the generous gift of the new school.

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, in seconding the address, thought the establishment of the nursing school was another instance of the evidence of the mutual understanding that existed between the two great English-speaking nations. The gift by the Rockefeller Foundation was a great tribute to the work carried on at University College Hospital, but it was also a special tribute to the nursing profession, one of the noblest avocations of women, and one that never failed to arouse their deepest gratitude and highest admiration. (Cheers.)

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH

PRINCE GEORGE, in responding, said:—

"I thank you for your address of welcome, and can assure you that it gives me the greatest pleasure to be here to-day to open the new Preliminary Training School for Nurses. It also gives me special pleasure to welcome the American Ambassador with us, and to be able to express to him our gratitude for the grant which the Rockefeller Foundation of the United States has made to the University College Hospital. This grant has enabled us to become a centre with unrivalled facilities for the training of our doctors and nurses, and for the development of research.

"It is to the Rockefeller Foundation that we owe our new maternity hospital, new nurses' homes, new wing in the main hospital with 100 additional beds, new theatres and laboratories, and important extensions to our medical school. To-day we are commemorating their latest and by no means least important gift, the new Preliminary School for Nurses.

"All these improvements, besides nearly doubling our accommodation for patients, have also much assisted the educational side of the hospital. I feel we must all acknowledge our debt to the skilled doctor and the trained nurse, and to the hospitals which educate them. Personally, I have a very special reason for paying a tribute to doctors and nurses, for I know that to skilful treatment and devoted nursing the King's recovery from his serious illness is very largely due."

Miss DARBYSHIRE asked the Prince to accept, which he did, a memento in the shape of a silver statuette of a nurse in her first year's uniform in the hospital, carrying a book under her arm.

ELLEN TERRY MEMORIAL MUSEUM

ALLEGED ILLEGAL LOTTERY

Arising out of a scheme in aid of the Ellen Terry Memorial Museum, LADY MAUD WARRENDER, of 56, Manchester-street, W., and NATHAN GORDON, of 1A, Duke-street, W., were summoned before Mr. HAY HALKETT at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday for contravening the Lotteries Act, 1823, by publishing, on or about January 23 and 24, a proposal for the sale of tickets in a lottery known as the Grand National Mutual Subscription Fund.

Mr. H. D. Roome prosecuted for the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, instructed by Messrs. Wontner and Sons; and Mr. Vernon Gattie defended, instructed by Messrs. Gilbert Samuel and Co.

Mr. Gattie, applying for an adjournment, said that the service in regard to the summons against Lady Maud Warrender was not effective, as she was abroad and the summons had not been brought to her attention.

With the consent of Mr. Roome the summonses were adjourned until April 16, Mr. Gattie saying that there would probably be no difficulty in finishing the hearing in one day.

Mr. Roome stated on behalf of the Commissioner of Police that the prosecution would contend that the scheme was an illegal lottery. He said that in order that people who were, or might be, hesitating whether to subscribe or not might be informed that the authorities regarded it as an illegal lottery.

MR. HALKETT.—It puts them on inquiry anyhow.

Mr. Gattie stated that the promoters had been advised that it was not an illegal lottery.

The Magistrate said it was well that people should be told that the summonses had been issued.

FIRE BRIGADE AREAS

MR. CLYNES AND COOPERATION

Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, was the chief guest at the annual luncheon of the National Fire Brigades Association, which was held at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday. LORD AMPTHILL presided.

CHIEF OFFICER H. ROBSON, in proposing the toast of "Central and Local Government Authorities," expressed the hope that Mr. Clynes would use his influence to exempt officers of fire brigades from jury service. Members of the association also hoped that when the Bill dealing with building by-laws and escape from fire came before Parliament he would give it sympathetic consideration.

Mr. CLYNES, in reply, assured them that he would give his sympathetic consideration to the suggestions. Referring to the Naval Conference, he said the Government was encouraged in its work by manifestations of uniform good will from every class and section of the community. They felt that the well being of the country was involved in the ultimate results of that Conference. The questions at issue had long ceased to be party questions. When the Prime Minister went to the United States he was received not as the head of a party, or of a Labour Ministry, but as the mouthpiece of the whole nation. In a tribute to the services rendered by the fire brigades, Mr. Clynes said that the country to whom they gave their best in preserving life and saving wealth, should give its best in return to them. He would like to see a more complete cooperation between area and area for the purpose of making the best equipment available for dealing with outbreaks of fire, and to that question he would give his earnest consideration. (Cheers.)

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE REUNION

The first reunion dinner of those who served in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade under its founder, Captain Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, between 1862 and 1891, was held on Tuesday at The Horns Restaurant, Kennington. The oldest member present was David Hobbs, of Catford, who is 92.

Mr. A. R. DYER, chief officer of the London Fire Brigade, was among those who paid tribute to the men who had led to London possessing what is claimed to be the finest fire brigade in the world. "I venture to say," he said, "that there never has been any brigade in the world where the *esprit de corps* and pride in a brigade has been greater than in the London Fire Brigade, and that spirit started in the time under Sir Massey Shaw."

OVERLOADING OF SHIPS

INTERNATIONAL LOADLINE RECOMMENDED

The report on overloading presented by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, presided over by Sir Norman Hill, has been published by the Stationery Office (price 6d.).

The Committee were asked on March 28, 1929, by the Board of Trade to advise whether the policy of taking every step to secure the adoption and enforcement of an international loadline was the right policy in the interest of British shipping as a whole; whether three alterations in the British law indicated in the Board of Trade memorandum accompanying the request should be made as soon as opportunity occurred; whether a statutory rule should be made by the Board under the existing law to require a notice containing particulars of loading to be posted up on all British ships and filled in at each port by the master and mate of the ship; and whether the Board should give notice that they would (with regard to British ships) after a certain date exercise their powers under section 469 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of cancelling or suspending a master's or officer's certificate in proved cases of deliberate overloading.

The Committee found that, at ports of the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade received reports of 124 cases of overloading among ships (both inward and outward bound) under all flags in the three years 1926 to 1928 inclusive. Of these, 39 were British ships, 16 being engaged in foreign trade and 23 in the coasting trade. Of the 85 foreign ships, 84 were engaged in foreign trade and one in the coasting trade. These cases occurred out of a total of about 229,000 voyages of British ships in foreign trade and out of about 260,000 voyages in the coasting trade. In regard to foreign ships, the 84 instances of overloading occurred in about 147,000 voyages in the foreign trade of this country. Twenty-six of these instances were of vessels loading deck cargoes of timber in Scandinavian ports; and the Loadline Committee, 1927-29, recommended that provision should be made to allow such vessels under certain conditions to have special loadlines permitting their deeper immersion.

INSPECTION SERVICE

Their examination of the evidence satisfied the Committee that the existing British law and shipping inspection service were effective protections against overloading. They were not able to speak with the same confidence of the position in foreign ports, but one-half of the total British oversea tonnage was employed in trade with this country, and, therefore, the loading came under supervision on arrival. Further, the casualty returns for voyages by all British ships confirmed the view that British ships generally were not being imperilled by overloading. On the other hand, the general information before them was that there was a considerable amount of overloading of ships under all flags in foreign ports. The increasing extent to which regulations for the loading of grain cargoes were being adopted, for business reasons, in most of the leading grain ports of the world was an important stage towards the more general recognition of the basis upon which British ships had been built and run since 1876. If international agreement were reached for timber-carrying vessels, a further advance of great importance would be made. But the ultimate aim must be to secure international recognition of the loadline and the establishment of national inspection services in all ports.

With regard to suggestions for preventing overloading submitted by the Board of Trade, the Committee agreed that the first defect in the existing law was that the penalties were insufficient to act as a deterrent, the maximum penalty for submerging the disk being £100, or in some cases less than the extra freight gained by overloading. They suggested, in addition to the existing maximum penalty, that the Court should be empowered to exact a penalty not exceeding three times the freight on the estimated excess of cargo, and that the penalties should be recoverable by the distress or sale of the ship or that the ship should not be released from detention until the penalties were recovered. If an International Convention on Loadline and Overloading were adopted, there should be a simple requirement that every ship, British or foreign, should be marked with a Convention loadline. Board of Trade officers should be empowered to detain any ship not so marked. The powers of detention and prosecution for loading so as to submerge the centre of the disk should apply to all such ships within the ports of the United Kingdom and to all British ships everywhere. The suggestion of the Board of Trade that particulars of the loading of the ship should be posted in a conspicuous place in the ship should be carried out in all British foreign-going vessels, but not in the case of coasting vessels.

The Committee did not agree with a suggestion by the Board of Trade that any master convicted of overloading should be liable to have his certificate cancelled or suspended, holding that it would be contrary to the principle on which the Board have worked hitherto, that is, to refuse to cancel or suspend a certificate for an offence when penalties which Parliament regarded as suitable were attached to that offence. Cancellation or suspension should only be used when the conduct of the master or officer made it manifest that he was unfit to hold a certificate.

AN EXPENSIVE REMEDY

The Committee also rejected the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Vestris that the Board of Trade should invoke the assistance of Consular or other independent responsible authorities to observe and record draughts of British vessels sailing from foreign ports, and report to the Board of Trade, and also rejected a further suggestion that the Board might station officers at foreign ports to prevent overloading. Action on these lines would be a very expensive remedy and of doubtful utility. The object in view could be best obtained by the adoption and enforcement in all ports of an international loadline. Pending that adoption, if there was reason to believe that overloading of British ships was common at a particular port the Board should send technical officers there to report on the facts. If need be, the Government could then approach other Governments.

The Committee understood that the Government were making arrangements to invite representatives of other Governments to an International Conference on Loadline in London this year. Agreement on an international system was the essential primary step. It would naturally entail the international adoption of measures to enforce observance, and it should provide for equality of treatment of all ships. The International Convention of 1929 covered all essential matters for the safety of passenger ships and the wireless requirements of other ships. An international loadline certificate would cover the remaining essential safety requirements for the cargo ship as a ship.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE LOADLINE

MEETINGS IN LONDON

An International Conference of shipowners from all maritime countries has been held this week at the offices in London of the Chamber of Shipping, to consider the report of the British Loadline Committee, 1927-29.

The representatives were welcomed by the President of the Chamber of Shipping, Sir Arthur M. Sutherland, and Sir Norman Hill was appointed Chairman of the Conference.

The Conference unanimously adopted the report as a basis for the preparation of an International Convention on Loadline, and reviewed the report with the view to such amendments as appeared to it to be necessary to improve safety of life and property at sea. An official announcement added that:—"After three days' discussion the Conference is unanimously in favour of an International Loadline being established, and have so informed his Majesty's Government. It is understood that the representatives of the other nations will inform their respective Governments."

INCOME-TAX FRAUD CHARGE

Walter Ashby Mitchell, of P. D. Mitchell, Limited, oil merchants and engineers, Clepington-road, Dundee, now in voluntary liquidation, was arrested yesterday at his home on a charge of defrauding the Income-tax Commissioners. It is alleged that he made false returns in regard to excess profits duty and also to income. Later, Mitchell appeared before Sheriff Malcolm at Dundee for declaration, and was committed to prison pending further inquiries. Bail was provisionally fixed at £2,500.

PROCTOR'S SPEECH AT OXFORD

EVENTS OF THE YEAR

(FROM OUR UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, MARCH 19

A meeting of Convocation was held to-day for the purpose of admitting the new Proctors. The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. Homes Dudden) presided, and, in accordance with custom, the outgoing Senior Proctor, Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton, of Exeter College, delivered a Latin oration on the events of the year.

Referring to the change of Vice-Chancellors, he said that the Warden of All Souls *memoriam omnibus urbanitatis iucundissimam reliquit*, and greeted the Master of Pembroke as his successor: *Cessit Ius Theologiae*. He welcomed Professor Southwell, *virum machinali scientia egregium* as successor to Dr. Frewen Jenkin and Professor Robinson, who *praeceptori discipulus* had succeeded the late Professor Perkin. In lamenting Professor Perkin's death he added: *Spargant musici, spargant chymiae periti purpureos, quos ipse coluit, flores.* He spoke also with feeling of the death of Professor Joseph Wright, *vir per ardua in summos honores enixus* and of Dr. J. B. Moyle, of New College, *vir non minus iuris peritia quam rerum procuratione insignis*, and added *luget et alios mater alumnos, sed Θάσσειν μὴ λέγε τοὺς ἀγαθούς.*

Dr. Phelps, for 15 years Provost of Oriel, *rudem potius sibi depoposcit quam plenum olium accepit: notus in pauperes animi paterni et fuit et erit.* He had been succeeded by Mr. W. D. Ross, *Aristotelicorum coryphaeus, alpha philosophantium.*

Mr. BUXTON referred to the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar last May and to that in November of General Smuts, *columen imperii, vir philosophus, qui in Theatro subtiliter et ornate arcana imperii aperuit.* His exhortations to his audience to think imperially were supported by the visible symbol of Rhodes House, *regiae moles et concavae tholi amplitudines*, on which passers by could see *insigne imperii, aquilam inauditi generis uncis pedibus orbem amplexam.*

Passing on to speak of the Bodleian Library, the Proctor alluded to the installation of electric light: *lovem ipsum caelo elicuit Bibliothecarius, deducuntur fulgura tenuibus filis, renidet lacunar, renident glabra virorum doctorum capita nocem operi addentium.* But the ever-increasing number of books was a grave anxiety: *insidet in omni angulo atra cura, insidet et ingravescit.* It had been decided by the University to add another building to the Library *viz tali iactu distantem*, and American "cousins" had generously offered to defray the cost of a Commission *qui pugillaribus et decempedis instructi de optimo genere bibliothecarum quaerentes orbem terrarum pervagentur.* He wished them success and expressed the thanks of the University to the Rockefeller Trust, and to those of its own members who had devoted so much time and energy to this difficult question.

TWO QUESTIONS

He added that two questions were agitating the University—*seniores quidem, fisci publici angustiae, iuniores autem, quaestionum subeundarum iniqua necessitas*, and for neither had a solution yet been found. It was not, however, true that the subjects studied in the University were without their practical advantage.

The hindrances to quiet study in Oxford increased daily: *Imminent ingruuntque aedibus Musarum Cyclopum camini, viae plateaeque tubarum clangore et rotis stridentibus fervent, fervet et caelum aerobatarum cohortibus pervium.* Small wonder that the Radcliffe Observer had decided to emigrate to Africa. The Oxford Preservation Trust was doing its best to preserve amenities, but he had not rejoiced to hear *quibusdam placere poni haud procul in delicias vulgi hortos bestiarum refertos.*

There were stories abroad of the degeneracy of Oxford undergraduates, which were without foundation: *documento sunt, si documento opus erat, pulvere, immo lulo Twickenhamico laeti et illustres.*

The Proctor in conclusion thanked those who had helped himself and his colleague during their year of office, and wished a prosperous year to their successors.

On the completion of his speech, the Senior Proctor and the Junior Proctor, Mr. G. N. Clark, Fellow of Oriel, resigned their offices, and the Vice-Chancellor admitted as their successors the Rev. R. Trevor Davies, Non-Collegiate, as Senior Proctor and Mr. C. Maurice Bowra, Fellow of Wadham College,

(Continued in next column)

as Junior Proctor. The Senior Proctor then nominated as his deputies Mr. W. G. Kendrew, Non-Collegiate, and Mr. G. D. Parkes, of Keble College; the Junior Proctor nominated the Rev. F. H. Brabant, Fellow of Wadham College, and Mr. A. N. Bryan-Brown, Fellow of Worcester College. The Vice-Chancellor admitted the Pro-Proctors and dissolved Convocation.

ROUND THE SHOPS

NEW SPRING FASHIONS

The new fashions continue to be the chief interest of women just now, and everywhere fashion parades are well attended. The larger number of orders, however, are being taken for day clothes for out-of-doors, in which there is least change, save in a greater neatness of fit, a slightly longer skirt, and a good deal of detail.

The novelty of the ankle-length evening gown and the almost as long afternoon gown is gradually wearing off as one collection after another is shown with from 50 to 100 of these gowns. By a process of attrition the first objections to them are giving way, and presently such skirts will become as usual as the short skirt became once the early antagonism to it (now forgotten) was broken down.

The GOLDSMITHS' AND SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY, 112, Regent-street, have a display of prize cups and trophies in one of their windows at the present time which is attracting a good deal of attention. The centrepiece is the Lipton Cup, which has been presented by Sir Thomas Lipton to the Pearl Harbour Yacht Club, and which is an ornate and beautiful piece with pleasing symbolic figures of deep-sea life as supports to a graceful cup. Other trophies include point-to-point cups, a well-modelled fox in silver, a model of Segrave's Golden Arrow, silver shields, and many charming cups in various sizes. These are excellent examples of modern silver work without being in any way extreme. Their cleanness of outline and simple ornament compare favourably with the decoration of former trophies in Queen Anne and George I. style, and the new style is meeting with much acceptance among people choosing trophies.

FENWICK, Bond-street, are showing charming spring fashions and are very busy with clothes for the Easter holidays, for which neat practical suits, sports wear, and spring millinery are required. In about 10 days' time they will have an extra showroom for their displays, when a large salon (formerly a motor showroom) will be ready, one shop down from their present premises, but connected overhead by existing departments. In the new showrooms there will be evening and day clothes, washing silks, sports frocks, and hats. In the sports section there is a most attractive cardigan suit in jersey tweed, at 6½ guineas, made with a pleated skirt, and a Russian blouse showing the new full sleeve sponsored by Patou. This department is also featuring sports clothes in artificial Milanese which is delightful for spring. In the coats and skirts department there are very smart suits in fine Saxonies, at 6½ guineas in three fittings, in the new colours: one in chrome yellow and black, bound with black braid, is most attractive. Here, too, are charming suits in Angora in light blues and greens and other pastel Riviera colourings, at 5½ guineas; the skirts have a yoke that comes down in points from the neat-fitting hip-line. The tweed two-piece is also excellent value in this house; the tweed is similar to that used in the more expensive suits, and the coat is well tailored and the dress is finished with lingerie and its details are excellent.

SHOOLBRED'S, Tottenham Court-road, are having a series of fashion parades this week, which continue this afternoon and to-morrow. They are introduced by a tableau of 100 years of fashion, and Miss Viola Tree acts as *commère* to the models from the various sections. Each day the models vary, as many are sold during the displays. The special "festival" offers are meeting with much favour; among them there is a flowered chiffon dress with a short coat which has taken 10 yards of chiffon to make it and costs five guineas, and from the inexpensive section there is a pin spot silk outfit with a short coat at 89s. 6d. Model gowns and adaptations and copies of models are shown side by side; there is a beautiful wedding gown in white and silver, of which the trainbearer wears an exact reproduction.

News in Brief

The Belgian Legation has bought No. 103, Eaton-square.

Miss K. E. Chester has been appointed headmistress of Putney High School, in succession to Miss G. Beard.

The Leyland liner Antillian has been sold to Messrs. Thomas W. Ward, Sheffield, for dismantling at Barrow.

Elsie May Maiden, 22, a domestic servant, tried at the Birmingham Assizes yesterday for the second time for the alleged murder of her child, was found *Not Guilty* and was discharged.

Mr. Philip Guedalla has resigned from being prospective Liberal candidate for the Rusholme division of Manchester. He was beaten in the three-cornered fight at the last election by Sir Boyd Merriman.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Liverpool, daughter of the late Colonel Charles Darbishire, Penmaenmawr, has consented to become Labour candidate for Carnarvon Boroughs in opposition to Mr. Lloyd George.

A recommendation will come before the next meeting of the Kensington Borough Council that representations be made to the Home Office for the abolition of the Rag Fair held on Sunday mornings at Notting Dale. The market, it is said, constitutes an obstacle to social reform and a menace to health.

A motor-van containing musical instruments to the value of £170 was stolen yesterday from outside the premises of Messrs. Thompson, Diamond, and Butcher, in Farringdon-road, E.C. An unattended motor-car, stolen in Essex-road, Islington, contained 60 ladies' handbags, the property of Mr. Mark Levy, of Wilson-street, E.C.

Leo McGree, 29, a joiner, living at Lindley-street, Edgehill, who said he was a member of the Communist Party and a friend of Soviet Russia, was fined £2 at the Liverpool Police Court yesterday for disorderly behaviour after being ejected from a meeting held in the Philharmonic Hall to protest against religious persecution in Russia.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward is offered for any information leading to the recovery of the original manuscript of Byron's "Beppo," bound in brown leather, which is missing from the collection of the Earl of Lovelace. (p. 1)

An architectural draughtsman is required by the Government of Tanganyika Territory for the Public Works Department. (p. 3)

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England give notice of a scheme for effecting the union of the benefices of St. Thomas, Portman-square, and St. Peter, Vere-street, and for altering the boundaries of the parishes of St. Thomas, Portman-square, and St. Marylebone, All Souls. (p. 27)

Owing to the imminent erection of a new and larger Royal United Hospital, Bath, an energetic organizer, with considerable experience of the running of a large hospital, is required at once. (p. 3)

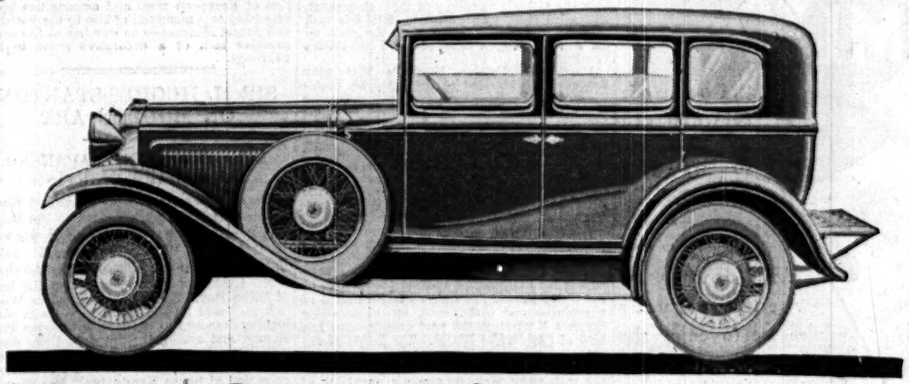
A drapery assistant is wanted by a large general store in the Far East. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the Punjab University Professorship in History. (p. 3)

St. John's College, Oxford, Commemoration Ball will be held on June 25. (p. 1)

LORD RITCHIE AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

LORD RITCHIE of DUNDEE, presiding at the annual meeting of the Poplar Hospital for Accidents on Tuesday, referred to the Local Government Act and said that from the point of view of the voluntary hospitals it was improved by an amendment, introduced in the House of Lords, which empowered a county council to consult any body which it might regard as representative of the voluntary hospitals before embarking upon the provision of further accommodation. There was, however, no obligation on the county councils to consult the voluntary hospitals, or, in the event of such consultations, to act in accordance with the advice given. The committee of the hospital was anxious to cooperate fully with the proper authority in the treatment of the sick. The most urgent need of the hospital was for £30,000 for the building of a new out-patients department.



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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE DRIVE OF THE PROPELLER

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us when we have been to sea have listened with imaginative delight to the drive of the ship's propeller.

It may be a stormy sea so that the ship is sometimes on the crest of the wave, sometimes in the trough; sometimes the wind may help it, sometimes oppose it; sometimes the way may be clear, sometimes dark as pitch. But through it all drives the propeller. The rhythm of it hardly varies. There may be merry-making on the deck: there may be fear. But, far below, drive on the engines, and the ship moves nearer to its destination.

It is so we like to think of this House of Business.

Times may be easy or they may be difficult. The mood of one man or another may vary from the sanguine to the anxious. There may be rejoicing or there may be silence. Circumstances may help us or oppose us. But underneath everything the central purpose drives forward. The great wheels go round. They give a rhythm to all our activities, so that each recurring week or season brings its recurring activities, giving a monotony which sustains and disciplines.

And the great ship moves towards its goal. It is good to feel it so. All of us like to feel that even if we relax for a moment the mighty organization of which we are a part will not slacken but go unperturbably to the achievement of its purpose. We can enjoy for an hour the momentum our own efforts and the efforts of all our comrades and our predecessors have created.

For the ship's propeller is only man's will set in metal. It was he who said it should revolve. It was he who designed it and gave it machinery. When the passenger on deck on a stormy night feels the thrill of power in the driving screw it is the power of man's will that thrills him.

So in a great Business the essential thrill is the thrill of man's will driving forward—will which is stronger than mood, stronger than circumstance, stronger than the individual man himself. To it he has contributed. To it he must contribute again. But there is joy in feeling it like a living thing apart from himself driving on to the great realization.

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"NINE TILL SIX"
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on
Monday Next, March 24th,
to
NEW THEATRE

Cape Forlorn, Mr. Frank Harvey's new play, which Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Reginald Highley will present at the Fortune Theatre on or about March 31, has the whole of its action laid in the living-room of a lighthouse on a desolate part of the New Zealand coast. The characters are the lighthouse keeper, his wife, his assistant, and a man who is wrecked near the lighthouse. There is also a small part, that of a Maori servant.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

SOCRATES ON THE STAGE

One of the most interesting theatrical events of next week will be the production of Mr. Clifford Bax's new play *Socrates*, which will be presented by the Three Hundred Club, now amalgamated with the Stage Society, at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Sunday evening and Monday afternoon. The play is written after the manner of the Dialogues, the Platonic portions being based on "The Symposium," "The Phaedrus," "The Apology," and "The Phaedo." The sets and costumes have been designed by Mr. Norman Wilkinson; the music has been composed by Mr. Alfred Reynolds for flute and harp, and Mr. A. E. Filmer is producing. Mr. Lewis Casson will play the name part, Miss Dorothy Massingham that of Xantippe, wife of Socrates, Mr. Oliver Johnson Crito, Mr. Emlyn Williams Agathon, Mr. Nigel Clarke Alcibiades, and Mr. Grenville Eves Aristophanes, and others in the cast will be Mr. Frank Moore, Mr. Graham Stuart, Mr. Roland Culver, Mr. Lawrence Ireland, Miss Celia Johnson, Mr. R. Claude Pascoe, Mr. Osmund Willson, Mr. Howeson Culff, and the Misses Mary and Ann Casson.

Sir Alfred Butt has chosen to-morrow week for the first performance of *The Three Musketeers*, the musical version of Dumas's novel, to be produced at Drury Lane Theatre. The story, which follows closely the original, is told through 12 elaborate scenes, accompanied by 25 musical numbers and three *ballets*, the latter produced by Mr. Anatole Bourman, who was for a long period a member of the famous Diaghileff company. Mr. Dennis King, an English actor, who played the part of D'Artagnan in New York, will appear in the same part in the London production. He will be supported by Miss Lilian Davies as the Queen, Mr. Arthur Wontner as Richelieu, Miss Marie Ney as Milady, Miss Adrienne Brune as Constance, Mr. Raymond Newell as Aramis, and Mr. Jack Livesey as Athos. Miss Ula Sharron will be the *première danseuse*.

Another important production to be given next week is Mr. Charles B. Cochran's 1930 *Revue*, which will open at the London Pavilion to-day week. The *revue* has been performed in Manchester for the last three weeks with considerable success. It includes a sketch by Mr. Peter Spenser entitled *The Latecomer*, in which Miss Maisie Gay appears; *Piccadilly Throughout the Ages*, and *Bakerloo*, written by Mr. Beverley Nichols and Mr. Vivian Ellis. Mlle. Nikitina and M. Lifar, from the Diaghileff *ballet*, make three appearances. They appear in the 1830 episode of *Piccadilly Throughout the Ages*; *Night*, a *ballet* with music by Sauguet, and *The Freaks*, with music by Lord Berners.

The first London performance of Mr. W. B. Yeats's *Fighting the Waves*, which was produced in the late summer at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, will be given at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on the afternoon of Friday week. Other pieces to be given at this *matinée*, which has been arranged by Miss Vinette de Valois, are *So Fair a Satrap*, by Mr. Gordon Bottomley; *Les Petits Riens*, a *ballet* in one scene with music by Mozart; and *The Picnic*, a pastoral *ballet* with music by Mr. Vaughan Williams.

THE MALVERN FESTIVAL

The programme for the next Malvern Festival, to be held at Malvern in August, has now been arranged. It will include the following seven plays by Mr. Bernard Shaw:—*Heartbreak House*, *Candida*, *The Admirable Bashville*, *Widowers' Houses*, *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets*, *Getting Married*, and *The Apple Cart*. In addition, the new play by Mr. Rudolf Besier, *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, will also be presented during the festival. Elizabeth Barrett was born near Malvern, and this fact has suggested to Sir Barry Jackson the appropriateness of performing Mr. Besier's play there before its production in London. The principal characters in Mr. Besier's play are Robert Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, and Elizabeth's father, a stern disciplinarian and opponent of marriage as an outcome of his own alienation from his wife. The story deals with Robert's courtship of Elizabeth and ends with the father's discovery of their elopement. Historical facts (the period is 1845) are said to have been closely followed in the play, all the action of which takes place in Elizabeth's apartment.

When Mr. Patrick MacGill's War play *Suspense* is presented at the Duke of York's Theatre on Friday, April 4, it will make the third production running in London in which the cast is composed of men only. Both Mr. MacGill and Mr. Reginald Denham, who is producing *Suspense*, have experienced the main situation of the play, which shows a company of men of a London regiment in a captured German dug-out beneath which the Germans are digging a mine. The play portrays the men's suspense while wondering whether they will be relieved before the dug-out is blown up. Mr. Gordon Harker will play the part of Scruffy, a typical Cockney soldier.

The second Wednesday in April has been chosen for the Maurice Browne production, at the Globe Theatre, of *B.J.1*, a naval drama in a prologue and three acts, by Commander Stephen King-Hall, the part author with Ian Hay of *The Middle Watch*. The action of the play centres in the Battle of Jutland, and, as in *Journey's End*, there will be no women in the cast. The prologue shows a gathering of British and German officers at Kiel just before the War. The first two acts are set on a light cruiser before and during the Battle of Jutland. The last act happens after the War, with British and German officers in civil life. B.J.1 stands for a naval signal.

Mr. Edgar Wallace's new play, *On the Spot*, will be produced at Wyndham's Theatre on Wednesday, April 2, in succession to *The Calendar*, which is to be withdrawn on Saturday, March 29. Mr. Charles Laughton heads the cast of *On the Spot*, a play with a prologue and three acts, and the remainder of the cast at present includes Miss Gillian Lind, Miss Gladys Frazin, Mr. Emlyn Williams, Mr. Dennis Wyndham, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Ben Welden, and Mr. W. Cronin-Wilson. The action of the piece takes place in Chicago.

The revival of *Dandy Dick* at the Lyric, Hammersmith, will reach its 50th performance on Monday, and is now in its last weeks. On Tuesday, April 1, Sir Nigel Playfair will produce there *Out of the Blue*, a new play by Michael Orme, which has been adapted from the Viennese play by Hans Chlumberg entitled *Das Blaue vom Himmel*. After the Cosmopolitan Theatre's recent production of the play in German at the Arts Theatre there was some competition to secure the English rights, and Sir Nigel Playfair was eventually successful. Sir Nigel will be supported in the cast by Miss Minnie Blagden, Mr. George Merritt, Mr. Eric Portman, Miss Fay Yeatman, Mr. Arnold Pilbeam, Mr. Claude Pascoe, and Miss Erica Foster.

Owing to two leading members of the cast being required for rehearsals of a forthcoming London production, it has been found necessary to postpone the production of *An Object of Virtue*, which was to be given at the Arts Theatre next week. In place of the play Nyota Inyoka, the Indian dancer, has arranged to give a series of public performances there, beginning on Tuesday. Among the plays to be produced at the Arts Theatre during next month are Mr. John Van Druten's *After All*, with Miss Muriel Aked, Miss Helen Haye, and Mr. Laurence Olivier in the principal parts; *It's a Pity About Humanity*, by Mr. Miles Mander, in which Miss Adele Dixon, Mr. Miles Mander, and Miss Jane Wood will appear; and *Magda*, by Hermann Sudermann.

An unusual compliment has been paid to English dancers and players in the fact that Miss Ruby Ginner and Miss Irene Mawer, with their company, have been invited to give a performance in Athens towards the end of April, a few days in advance of the Greek Festival of Drama, Folksongs, and Dance which is to be held at Delphi in the first week in May. The company, including Miss Ginner and Miss Mawer, will number about 40, and the performance, which will take place in the Stadium at Athens, will be organized by the Delphic Festival organization. In the meantime Miss Ginner is to give at the Central Hall, Westminster, to-day, a lecture-demonstration on the revived Greek dance.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*A Doll's House*, Arts.
SUNDAY.—*Socrates*, Prince of Wales.
MONDAY.—*Nine Till Six*, New (transferred); *Almost a Honeymoon*, Apollo (transferred).
WEDNESDAY.—*The Dunsink Rose*, Savoy.
MARCH 27.—*Mr. Cochran's 1930 Revue*, London Pavilion.
MARCH 28.—*The Three Musketeers*, Drury Lane; *Fighting the Waves*, Lyric, Hammersmith (*matinée*).
MARCH 31.—*Cape Forlorn*, Fortune.
APRIL 1.—*The Co-Optimists 1930*; London Hippodrome; *Out of the Blue*, Lyric, Hammersmith.
APRIL 2.—*After All*, Arts; *On the Spot*, Wyndham's.
APRIL 3.—*Suspense*, Duke of York's.
APRIL 9.—*B.J.1*, Globe; *It's a Pity About Humanity*, Arts.
APRIL 15.—*Brats*, Garrick.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. FREDERICK PORTER

None of the earlier members of the London Artists' Association shows more definite signs of progress than Mr. Frederick Porter, who is now represented at 92, New Bond-street by 24 recent paintings. His progress, like the movement of his designs, is slow, but it is constant, and it is always controlled by a sense of pigment. Mr. Porter never designs what he cannot paint, and he may be said, truly, to be feeling his way with his brush. It is this disinclination to get painting to some to the design which gives to his pictures a slight—and attractive—effect of clumsiness. He paints rather as the country-bred man walks—with the pull of the soil upon his boots.

But, as is well conveyed in the charming poem by Mr. Edmund Blunden, "On Mr. Porter's Room of Pictures"—an ideal form of introduction to a painter—which prefaces the catalogue, any suggestion of heaviness in the above remarks does not apply to Mr. Porter's tone and colour. He is pre-eminently a painter of sunlight, noting its changes in quality at different seasons, and his colour has magic. He has still a good deal to learn about the organization of a large still-life composition, and in both "Still Life" (10) and "Sunflowers" the drapery background shirks its formal part in the design, though the colour relations are just and original. But "Flowers in a green vase," "Autumn," "Hyacinths," and "Chrysanthemums," in which the backgrounds have a colour function only, are successful—with a robust kind of beauty in the flowers themselves. They are flowers of the soil. Mr. Porter's best picture, however, is "Haystack." It strikes one as being exactly what Crome meant when he said to his son, "If your subject is only a pigsty, John, dignify it." The design has real dignity, its pace of movement is exactly proportioned to the weight of pigment, and the colour is soberly beautiful. Next to it one would place "Winter Morning," with its mild sunlight on a suburban house, and "By Hickling Broad," with its quicker and more angular movement in the design, and there are several delightful small sketches, such as "On the road to Vence" and "In the Wood," as well as some lively studies of Rugby football. Not the least encouraging thing about Mr. Porter's work is his "leave"—the room for future development implied. "Haystack" is a picture for consideration by the Contemporary Art Society.

MR. DE L'HOPITAL

The late Mr. René de l'Hôpital, who is the subject of a memorial exhibition of portraits at the Gieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, was an unequal artist, but he had a definite talent for the form of painting that he exclusively pursued. He had, moreover, the good fortune to paint a great many distinguished people, so that the exhibition is more interesting than portrait exhibitions generally are. He was undoubtedly at his best with men, and his technical accomplishment seems to have risen with their interest of personality. At any rate, we should be inclined to name as the best portraits in this exhibition the three-quarter length of "The Lord Irwin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy of India," and the half-lengths of "The Viscount Halifax" and "Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O." Apart from realization of character, the portrait of Lord Halifax gains by the evident interest of the painter in the textures of the robes, and it is more consistent all through than any of the others. Speaking generally, the portraits of women suffer from poverty of arrangement—from a decorative point of view. "The Viscountess Astor, M.P.," is probably the best, though even that is rather baldly vertical and horizontal in arrangement. Remembering that Mr. de l'Hôpital was keenly interested in the ornamental crafts—his collection of European arms and armour has been presented as a memorial of him to the Victoria and Albert Museum—one wonders at the comparative lack of a decorative sense in his paintings.

SIR H. HUGHES-STANTON ON MODERN ART

MR. BINYON AND JAPANESE LANDSCAPE PAINTING

The seventh annual dinner of the Old Water Colour Society's Club, affiliated to the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, was held at the Hotel Victoria last night. LORD BLANESBURGH, the president, was in the chair.

MR. LAURENCE BINYON, proposing the toast of "The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours," said he had spent 10 years in cataloguing drawings in the British Museum Print Rooms, and among the drawings there was a collection of water-colours rivalling in extent and quality the more famous and better-known collection at South Kensington. For 30 years or more he had been studying two other great schools of water-colour—the schools of China and Japan. Last year he was invited to give some lectures at the Imperial University at Tokyo, when he took for his subject "Landscape in English Painting and Poetry." Landscape painting particularly appealed to the Japanese and was considered the greatest thing in art. He was glad to be able to show in Japan that the art of water-colours was particularly congenial to British ideas. The little exhibition of some 50 water-colours which he took out with him was visited by 500 people each day and aroused the greatest interest.

SIR HERBERT HUGHES-STANTON, R.A., in reply, said the society was now in its 127th year of usefulness and was in a robust condition. Water-colour painting had been more seriously practised here than in most foreign countries, and much of the popularity and the taste formed for it were due to the society.

Speaking of some of the aspects of modern art, he remarked that "extreme" was a more proper appellation as regarded certain of its forms. It was a result of a wave of amateurism and imperfect training in different countries, and it was perhaps chiefly carried on by men and girls who lived on hot air, but there was nothing tangible but the glamour of being extreme to be secured by it. There seemed now to be a distinct reaction towards a more thorough training in the more solid traditional art, particularly amongst students in France.

LORD MOYNIHAN responded to the toast of "Our Guests," submitted by the CHAIRMAN, and Mr. FRANK PICK also replied.

Those present included:—

Lord and Lady Gorell, the Dean of Westminster, Lady Moynihan, Lord and Lady Tomlin, the Hon. Helen Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. Evelyn Barron, Sir Rowland H. Barran, Mr. Algernon Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs. R. Anning Bell, the Rev. Max Binney, Miss Binyon, Miss Sibil Blunt, Sir Alfred and Lady Bower, Sir Frederick Bowring, Mr. Bernard Briant, Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn Brinton, Dr. W. Broughton-Alcock, Madame Capo, Mr. E. L. Cappell, Mr. L. Vernon Cargill, Colonel Pepys and Mrs. Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Dawber, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dodd, Mr. J. C. Dollman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell Flint, Sir Frederick and Lady Fry, Mr. O. Garside, Mr. E. W. Haslehust, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hodgkin, Lady Hughes-Stanton, Mr. Reginald Hunt (Secretary, R.W.S.), Mr. and Mrs. Cecil A. Hunt, Brigadier E. M. Jack, Colonel Hope Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Hankey, Mr. Julius Olsson, Commander H. E. Paget, Lady Petter, Mr. Andrew N. Prentice, Mr. Bertram Priestman, R.A., Mr. Arthur Rackham, Mrs. A. N. Radcliffe, Sir John Reith, Sir Alfred and Lady Rice-Oxley, Mr. T. M. Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sandeman, Mr. R. H. Sennett, Lady Shand, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Siddeley, Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A., Sir Charles Strachey, the Rev. E. H. Thorold, Mr. A. R. Middleton Todd, Mr. S. Curnow Vosper, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson, Mr. J. Walter West, Mr. Terrick Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wood, and Mr. Alfred Yeates.

BRISTOL FOX TERRIER SHOW

At Bristol and District Fox Terrier Club's show yesterday the champion dog in the wire classes was Mr. A. Gregory's Safeguards Cornet, with Mr. W. Beresford's Safeguards Boy as reserve. The Kennel Club's challenge certificate for the best bitch went to Mr. H. L. Cottrell's Petwick Cocktail, with Messrs. Locock and Calvert Butler's Champion Cyprus as reserve. In the smooth classes the champion dog was Mrs. Roy Richardson's Farleton Flavian, with Major E. G. Spinks's Dekho Sahib as reserve. The champion bitch was Mr. H. R. Brown's End of Daisy, with Mr. H. C. Padwick's Daneyate Diana reserve. The Challenge Cup for the best dog or bitch in the members' classes was won by Mr. H. L. Popham, of Pensford, near Bristol, with Hunstrete Judy. The entries totalled 512.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

AN ORIENTAL CLOCK

Among the objects recently acquired by the Science Museum, South Kensington, are a number of clocks and watches of the 18th and 19th centuries presented by various donors. Eleven of these, chiefly stop-watches of English and Swiss workmanship, are the gift of Mr. H. W. Ravenshaw, while Mr. Alexander Steuart has presented a small German electric clock of unusual construction in which the motor is continuously rotating, and the contact made with the index-controls by friction.

The most unusual exhibit, however, is an Oriental clock presented by Sir Robert Hadfield, F.R.S., and variously identified as Japanese or Chinese in origin. The time is here recorded by a system which divides the periods from sunrise to sunset and from sunset to sunrise into six intervals each. The hour index (now missing) remained stationary, and there was no minute hand, but the dial, which rotated once in 24 European hours, is divided into 12 parts by characters which represent the signs of the zodiac. The equivalents of these characters in English numerals, beginning with the familiar position of the 12 numeral in modern clocks and proceeding in a clockwise direction, are 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 9. All, with the exception of that in the modern "12" position, are movable, so as to allow for adjustment in accordance with the seasonal variations in the length of daylight and darkness.

In addition, there are two small apertures at the top of the dial plate, showing characters which combine to denote what is known as the cyclic day. These characters are contained on two small revolving disks behind the main dial plate, one marked with 12 characters known as the "branches," the other with 10 characters known as the "stems." In their revolutions they are geared to form 60 combinations, so that the same cyclic day recurs after a lapse of 60 days.

The clock strikes half intervals in addition to full intervals, the order of striking being 9, 1, 8, 2, 7, 1, 6, 2, 5, 1, 4, 2. The single stroke at half intervals which occurs after the 9, 7, and 5 indicates the first half of a subsidiary time period, while the second half is similarly announced by two strokes after the 8, 6, and 4. The going and striking mechanisms are spring driven, and the combination of construction and decoration suggests a period of about 1800 for the clock's manufacture.

The Museum has received a number of other gifts to various departments, notably two small hand looms of the mid-19th century, presented by the family of the late Mr. Edward Bidwell. Both are charmingly finished in the manner of early Victorian furniture, and it has been established that one of the pair was devoted to the specialized home industry of making worsted fringes for bagpipes. It was in actual use in Edinburgh till after the middle of the last century.

A gift from British Columbia, presented by Major F. V. Longstaff, consists of two models of Salish and Haida dug-out canoes. These are interesting not only for their uncommonly elaborate construction with almost perpendicular stems and sterns, which enables them still to be used at sea, but for the exception they make among the normal native craft of North America, constructed not from solid logs but from birch-bark.

CHESS

CITY OF LONDON BEATEN BY UNIVERSITIES

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

A further match in the Universities tour of London was played yesterday evening, when the Combined Universities met the City of London Chess Club at the latter's rooms in Wardrobe-court, E.C. The Combined Universities scored a very creditable win against the strong City club, for there was a margin in their favour of four games at the finish. The following is the full score, with the Universities names first:—

H. T. Reeve (O.) 1/2, R. C. J. Walker 1/2; P. S. Milner-Barry (C.) 1, R. P. Michell 0; Max Black (C.) 1/2, E. G. Sergeant 1/2; A. E. Smith (O.) 1, H. Saunders 0; S. Ader (O.) 1/2, F. L. Alexander 1/2; W. E. Sandwell (C.) 1, E. J. Scrimgeour 0; J. M. Holford (C.) 1, B. W. Hamilton 0; E. James (O.) 0, V. J. Russ 1; R. Hartnett (C.) 1, B. J. Mooney 0; H. J. Snowden (C.) 0, R. Spitz 1; C. A. O. Warman (O.) 1/2, J. L. Poston 1/2; E. S. Bensinger (O.) 1/2, E. M. Lane 1/2; J. Brown (C.) 1, J. H. Van Meurs 0; J. Bronowski (C.) 1/2, G. Smart 1/2; W. Bewer (C.) 0, H. S. Shelton 1; M. J. Alberry (O.) 1, V. Soanes 0; G. C. Ives (C.) 1/2, T. H. Acton 1/2. TOTAL—Combined Universities 10 1/2, City of London 6 1/2.

The "Past" members are Messrs. P. S. Milner-Barry, H. J. Snowden, E. S. Bensinger, J. Brown, and G. C. Ives.

The following game was played at Board No. 6 in this match.

FRENCH DEFENCE

White A. E. Smith (Oxford U.)	Black H. Saunders (City of London)	White A. E. Smith (Oxford U.)	Black H. Saunders (City of London)
1. P-K 4	P-K 3	12. P-Q 5	Q-K 2
2. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	13. Q-B 3	Q-B sq
3. Kt-Q B 3	P×P	14. P-B 5	B-K 2
4. Kt×P	Kt-K B 3	15. B-R 6	Q-Kt sq
5. Kt×Kt ch	P×Kt	16. B-Kt 7	P-K B 3
6. P-K 3	B-Q 3	17. B×R	Q×B
7. Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	18. P×P	B×K P
8. B-Q 3	Kt-Kt 5	19 K R-K sq	B-Q 4
9. P-B 4	Kt×B	20. Q R-Q sq	P-B 3
10. Q×Kt	B-Q 2	21. Kt-R 4	Q-Kt 2
11. Castles	P-K B 4	22. R-B (Q5)	Resigns.

If 22. . . P×R; then 23. Kt×P, and White wins a piece, or gains the queen for two pieces. The Oxford President took full advantage of his opponent's weak plan in the opening.

TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION DINNER

The members of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom held their annual dinner at the Park Lane Hotel last night, when the PRESIDENT (Mr. E. P. Tetsall) was in the chair. Mr. W. R. SMITH, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to Trade and Commerce," said they all heartily wished for that prosperity. They might find upon examination that the position of trade and commerce was not quite so bad as it might appear to be on the surface. LORD HERBERT SCOTT (President of the London Chamber of Commerce), in reply, remarked that after 11 post-War years the British people had grasped the fact that they were no longer sole purveyors to the markets of the world and never would be again. Having assimilated that fact they were beginning seriously to tackle the question of how they were going to compete with the newcomers, who were full of enthusiasm and new ideas. Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON proposed the toast of "The Guests," to which MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GRANVILLE RYRIE (High Commissioner for Australia) replied.

Among those present were:—

The Finnish and Lithuanian Ministers, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Sir Peter Clutterbuck (chairman, Empire Forestry Association), Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Tapuri (chairman, Timber Agents' and Brokers' Association), Sir Keith Price, Mr. F. A. Pauline (Agent-General for British Columbia), Mr. Charles Ganz, Mr. E. Howard May, Mr. W. J. Pott, Mr. Cecil Lomax, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay (Indian Trade Commissioner), Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Mr. E. G. Sahlin (Consul-General for Sweden), Mr. E. W. H. Beaton (president, Timber Trades Benevolent Society), Mr. George T. Axon (president, Manchester Timber Trade Association), Mr. C. Horton, Mr. S. W. Hall, Mr. H. C. David, Mr. C. Danielsevsky, Mr. W. Newland Hilas, Mr. E. Lundström (Consul-General for Finland), Mr. R. S. Pearson, and Mr. J. Tait.

BARCLAYS BANK MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A varied programme of orchestral and male voice choir music was performed at the Queen's Hall last night by the Barclays Bank Musical Society. In the prelude to Act I. of *Lohengrin* the violins were tested rather severely, and it would have been wiser to have taken it at a slower pace both on account of the expression and of clarity. Two movements of Rimsky-Korsakov's symphonic suite "Antar" presented rhythmical difficulties, and the playing here generally needed more alertness and vitality. The orchestra were quite well together in accompanying Miss Stiles-Allen in her firmly held singing of "Ocean, thou mighty monster," and there was considerable vigour in the performance of the "Agincourt Song" arranged for male voices and full orchestra by Mr. A. S. Warrell. Mr. Leslie Woodgate's settings of "Hymn to the Virgin," 13th century, and Herrick's "White Island" for men's voices, strings, organ, and pianoforte have some imagination in the treatment; musically the latter seems to be of the most value. Quite effective performances were given, the solos being taken by Messrs. Wallace Leppard and L. F. Offergelt. Various part-songs showed the choir to be an efficient body of singers, with some very good basses. The conductors were Messrs. D. Marblacy Jones and Herbert Pierce, orchestra and choir respectively.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

THE MUSIC SOCIETY

RECORD OF TEN YEARS

The Music Society, which under Mr. André Mangeot's direction organizes the concerts held at the St. John's Institute, Westminster, has now attained its 10th birthday and has issued a record of its activities since 1920. The composers who have been represented at these concerts are grouped under their national schools, and the distinguished artists who have performed are grouped according to their instruments. No fewer than 27 pianists, 24 violinists, and 13 string quartets have appeared.

The English composers who have most performances to their credit are Bax and Goossens. The French school is represented by many of the less well-known names, as well as Franck, Debussy, and Ravel. The Germans are all classics except Hindemith and Schönberg, whose "Pierrot Lunaire" received its first English performance at a Music Society concert. The Italians are about equally divided between ancient and modern. There are a few Spaniards in the list, and a miscellaneous group of other schools and no school at all.

A satisfactory feature of this record is that the financial position of the society is secure, and that even in these very difficult days for concert-giving the best artists have been engaged and paid fees consistent with their reputations. The Music Society has proved itself a valuable organ of London musical life.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS

A PERFORMANCE FOR PARENTS

Concerts for children are now a recognized part of their education. The Barking Education Authority is to-night going one better and arranging a special concert for parents only, to which children will not be admitted. The intention is that parents may learn at first hand what is being done for the musical education of their children. Regular concerts are given monthly, to which senior children from all schools in the area are brought after suitable preparatory study in class of the music to be performed. The concerts are arranged in cooperation with the People's Concert Society, and the programmes drawn up by Mr. Frederick Woodhouse, who is musical adviser to the Barking Education Committee. The programme to-night at the Central Hall, East-street, Barking, will be performed by the Bronkhurst Trio, who will give a Haydn piano trio, and whose members will contribute piano, violin, and vio'oncello solos; choral numbers will be sung by a choir selected from the Barking schools and songs sung by Miss Gwendolene Embley and Mr. Frederick Woodhouse.

To-night, also, an orchestral concert will be given by the Audrey Chapman Orchestra at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Finsbury. This orchestra has for eight years been doing work in this area similar to that of the People's Concert Society. Now, in the 32nd season of its existence, it has this year added a new locality to its sphere of operations at East Ham. Mr. Frank Bridge is the present conductor and the founder of the orchestra. Miss Audrey Chapman (Mrs. B. Melville) will play violoncello solos at the concert to-night.

PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA IN MANCHESTER

Princess Helena Victoria visited Manchester on Tuesday to fulfil a number of engagements with the Y.M.C.A. She was received at London-road Station by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and Sir Alfred Law, M.P., president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Division of Y.M.C.A.s. After a reception at the Town Hall she attended a meeting in the Lord Mayor's Parlour at which a divisional women's auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. for the two counties was formed and a constitution for the new body accepted. Lady Derby was elected president. The Princess then received purses, containing contributions amounting to £468, for Y.M.C.A. work among his Majesty's Forces at home and abroad.

In the evening her Royal Highness was the guest of Sir Alfred Law at dinner at the Midland Hotel, and later she attended a Two Counties ball at the hotel in aid of Y.M.C.A. funds.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Ice surface 24,300 sq. ft. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition Saturday, 8.30 to 9.30. Restaurant fully licensed. Free car park. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Poneysgrove 2771.

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.

"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW," with MISS FRANCES DAY. AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.

THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND. THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LAST DAY.
EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN ART
ROYAL ACADEMY.
Open from 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Admission, 1s. 6d.

ALPINE GALLERY, 27, Mill-street, W.1. MEMORIAL EXHIBITION of WORKS by HARRY BECKER. Hours 10-6 Daily. Admission free.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1. Owing to request the EXHIBITION OF RUSSIAN BALLET DECOR will be continued till March 27. Admission 1s. Daily, 10-6, including Saturdays.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-st., W.1. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES. By Miss EVE KIRK. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st. (1) ENGLISH GARDENS and the RIVIERA. Water Colour Drawings by BEATRICE PARSONS. (2) Etchings by Cain, Warlow, Briscoe, Austen, &c. Exhibition of Water-Colours by ADELA STOBART. Closing March 28th.

ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-st., W.1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. IMPORTANT PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH ARTISTS. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & Co. Portraits engraved in Mezzotint. By Early British Artists. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

M. KNOEDLER & Co., Inc., 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of Contemporary British Paintings. Daily, 10-6 (Sats. 10-1), until March 31.

NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens. FIRST EXHIBITION of the YOUNG PAINTERS' SOCIETY. Daily, including Saturdays, 10-5. Admission free.

CARDINAL AND HARFORD (LONDON and PERSIA), Ltd. Established 1760. COLLECTION of RARE PERSIAN CARPETS, RUGS of 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The largest and most unique collection in London. Inquiries and inspection invited. 108-110, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD. RECENT PAINTINGS by CEDRIC MORRIS. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street, W.—On view. Exhibition of English Landscape and Portraits of Children, by ARTHUR E. VOKES.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. A. BAKER CLACK'S Recent Paintings of France (closing 24th); also, PAINTINGS of MODERN FRENCH MASTERS.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. 1. Oil paintings by V. Radimsky. 2. Drawings by Frank C. Medworth.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Exhibition of Paintings. JOHN, SICKERT, MATTHEW SMITH, DUNCAN GRANT, and PAUL NASH. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION. Paintings by FREDERICK PORTER.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st. ABBEY GALLERY. ARILD ROSENKRANTZ. "Visions of St. John" and other pictures. Abbey House, Victoria-st., S.W.1. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. Free.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. ALEXANDER COZENS to H. G. HINE. 2. ARTHUR BRISCOE, A.R.E. Sea Pictures in Oil and Watercolours. 3. HANS SEBALD BEHAM—1500-1550—Engravings. 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

BARBIZON HOUSE. PAINTINGS by ARMAND GUILLAUMIN and ALBERT LEBOURG. Also Pictures by Sickert and Russell Flint, now on view 10-6. Sats. till 1.—9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

EXHIBITION OF CONVERSATION PICTURES at 28, PARK-LANE, LONDON. Open daily, 11 to 7. Thursdays 11 to 9. Admission 2s. Lecture to-day (Thursday), by Professor Rothenstein at 5 o'clock. Tickets 2s. 6d.

EXHIBITION of 19th and 20th CENTURY ENGLISH DRAWINGS.—SAVILE GALLERY, Ltd., 29, Bruton-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

OPERA

SAVOY. LAST WEEK. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne Jennings. RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of GILBER

Imperial and Foreign News

KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19

The advance party of the Kanchenjunga expedition is due to arrive in Calcutta to-morrow, after having visited Bombay, Delhi, Agra, and Benares. The members of the expedition have met with cordiality from every one, particularly from the Indian Government and the Himalayan Club, whose secretary, Mr. Young, has given help. On March 16 they were entertained at luncheon in Delhi as the sole guests of the Viceroy. The Viceroy told them that he would follow their fortunes with the greatest interest and wished them the best of luck.

Mr. Wood-Johnson, a tea-planter of Darjeeling, has obtained leave to join the expedition. He is an experienced Himalayan mountaineer and a member of the Himalayan Club, and it is hoped that he will be able to join the expedition at Darjeeling. A Gurkha non-commissioned officer, who speaks English, has been selected to accompany the party by Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, who received the expedition at Delhi. Mr. Smythe, the English member of the expedition, arrived in Calcutta yesterday in advance to make commissariat arrangements. He was much helped by Mr. Moussell, a merchant, and by Mr. Gourlay, the local secretary of the Himalayan Club. Mr. Smythe will reach Darjeeling, also in advance, to-morrow, to make arrangements with Mr. Wood-Johnson and for porters, who are reported to be assembling at Darjeeling eager to join the expedition. Signor Gaspari, who left the party at Bombay because of ill-health, has now rejoined and all are in good health.

The expedition has applied direct to the Maharajah of Nepal for permission to enter Nepal. The probable date of departure from Darjeeling is about April 4, but this depends on the route taken. If the Sikkim route is taken an early departure will be made as the way lies along the valleys, but if the Nepal route is taken much will depend on how much snow lies on the Jongri and Kang passes and the expedition may have to leave later.

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SIR RONALD LINDSAY IN NEW YORK

"MAJOR PROBLEMS" OF EMBASSY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 19

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the new British Ambassador, and Lady Lindsay, arrived in New York yesterday, but the Aquitania, which brought them, was held back nearly a day by fog, and it was not until this morning that they were able to disembark. They went at once to Washington.

In answer to questions Sir Ronald Lindsay said that disarmament and the abolition of war were the major problems involved in his new duties. In a prepared statement he said that, speaking broadly, the Naval Conference in London had demonstrated "the fundamental identity of British and American thought on those basic questions which, somehow or other, must be solved before the future of our civilization can be considered fully guaranteed." Whatever the result of the Conference might be—and he could not admit the possibility of failure—it would have lasting influence for good on Anglo-American relations.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19

Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay arrived in Washington from New York at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They were welcomed at the Union Station by the staffs of the British Embassy and the Legations of the Irish Free State, Canada, and South Africa. In a brief statement for sound cameras, Sir Ronald Lindsay expressed his pleasure at returning as Ambassador to Washington, where he had enjoyed his stay as Secretary.

He will stay at the Mayflower Hotel until the new Embassy is ready.

"POISONOUS" EUROPEAN LITERATURE

CONTROL OF IMPORTS BY U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19

The Senate debate on the censorship ended late yesterday in a compromise after a heated argument between those who urged the most stringent measures possible to exclude from the American home "the fragrant poison of European literature" and those who, like Senator Tydings, of Maryland, objected to being "personally conducted to heaven" by their fellow-legislators.

An important point was gained by the advocates of more liberal censorship, inasmuch as it was agreed that the question of whether a book is "obscene or seditious" should be left to the United States District Courts instead of to the Customs officials. On the other hand, in spite of warnings of the abuses to which such a provision might lead, a clause was inserted in the Bill prohibiting the importing not only of obscene literature but also of "any matter advocating treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to the laws of the United States."

LORD BLEDISLOE IN WELLINGTON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 19

Lord Bledisloe, the new Governor-General, was warmly welcomed on his arrival in Wellington to-day. Official receptions occupied the morning, and the swearing-in ceremony was conducted in the afternoon on the steps of Parliament House in the presence of a large assemblage of the public. Replying to the Government spokesman's address, Lord Bledisloe expressed his and his wife's appreciation of their "delightful welcome to God's own country."

A proclamation was subsequently issued announcing that Lord Bledisloe had assumed the office of Governor-General.

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 19

According to the latest official bulletin the Queen of Sweden has, during the last few days, had several long periods of unconsciousness. Her general condition is reported to be serious.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES IN THURINGIA

REICH SUBSIDY SUSPENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 19

Herr Frick, the National-Socialist (Fascist) Minister of the Interior and Education in Thuringia, has aroused the wrath of Herr Severing, the Socialist Reich Minister of the Interior, who has stopped the payment of Reich funds to the State Government, pending the receipt of a reply to a letter which Herr Frick has ignored. He has also, in a letter announcing this decision, explained that he has doubts whether the Thuringian Government is fulfilling conditions upon which the payment of a Reich subsidy towards the upkeep of the State police is dependent, and that he will not be able to authorize further instalments until the Thuringian Government has proved satisfactorily that it is fulfilling them.

This unusual action against a Federal State arises primarily out of Herr Frick's activities as Minister of Education since his appointment. Herr Frick, who has declared his intention to conduct his departments in accordance with National-Socialist principles, began by banning Herr Remarque's War books "Im Westen Nichts Neues" from the State schools, and then cancelled the order given by a headmaster for the dissolution of an alleged National-Socialist society, the "Eagle and Falcon League," in his high school in accordance with a regulation that political associations are not allowed in schools. On February 17 last Herr Severing wrote to Herr Frick a letter, asking whether it was true that the "Eagle and Falcon League" pursued aims hostile to the Constitution, to which he has received no reply.

The matter of the police subsidy may be more serious. Information has apparently reached the Reich Ministry of the Interior that since Herr Frick has been State Minister of the Interior (and consequently responsible for the police) a movement has been perceptible to recruit for the Thuringian police from Nationalist and Fascist sources only. Newspapers publish to-day an alleged conversation between the burgomaster of Eisenach and a former Prussian police officer, who applied for a post as police commissioner. According to one version, the burgomaster pressed the candidate to say whether he would take action as police commissioner against the Fascist or Nationalist Stahlhelm organizations if they should start a revolt. On receiving an evasive reply, he is alleged to have insisted that the candidate must produce recommendations from prominent National-Socialists or Stahlhelmers to the effect that he was an absolutely trustworthy supporter of their views. The burgomaster admits that the conversation took place, but challenges the version published.

The Reich authorities evidently feel that the matter requires careful investigation; it has been noted that Eisenach was one of the places frequently visited by the two serving officers of the Reichswehr arrested in Ulm last week on suspicion of subversive activity in the Fascist interest. The officers have been brought to Berlin for further examination, from which the impression is believed to have been gained that the movement for the formation of Fascist "cells" in the Reichswehr has been caught at an early stage. If something similar were going on in the Thuringian police with official encouragement Herr Severing's refusal to pay the Reich subsidy, which in Thuringia covers nine-tenths of the police expenses, would be justified on the ground that the money was not being used for its proper purpose. The total amount of which Thuringia is provisionally deprived by Herr Severing's decision is about 250,000 marks [£12,500] a month.

GENEVA TARIFF CONFERENCE

APPLICATION OF CONVENTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 19

The Tariff Truce Conference has passed through another crisis during the past few days owing to difficulties which arose between Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Three hours on Monday and nearly all day Tuesday were spent in private negotiations and, after an arrangement had finally been arrived at, the full Committee on the Customs agreements met last night at 9 o'clock and sat until 2.15 this morning.

The text brought in by the sub-committee as a clause of Article 1 of the Protocol laid down—(1) that Austria declares that she is unable to maintain the provisions of her economic treaties with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, while Czechoslovakia makes a similar declaration in respect of her treaty with Hungary; (2) that Hungary accepts the reservations made by Austria and Czechoslovakia, while Czechoslovakia accepts the reservation made by Austria; (3) that the contracting parties may denounce the convention should the negotiations between Austria and Czechoslovakia and Hungary result in an increase of duties.

The difficulties between Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia having thus been overcome, the meeting adopted, after a short discussion, Article 6 of the draft convention, which authorizes the contracting parties to except, on application, certain commodities from tariff stabilization. Requests for exceptions were presented for the examination of the Committee by the following countries:—Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia. In the course of the examination, Signor Michelas (Italy) suggested that it would be well to consider again the suppression of Article 6. On a nominal vote being taken, 15 nations were in favour of the suppression of the article, two were opposed to suppression, and seven reserved their opinion. It was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee.

The Committee then examined the clauses of the draft concerning the ratification and the date of application of the convention. It was decided to fix November 1, 1930, as the final date for deposit of ratifications, and to make the application of the convention dependent upon the accession of at least 12 countries, including certain countries named.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND CHINA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 19

M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, on returning from the Far East last year, asked the governing body to set up a correspondence office in China. This office will be opened shortly and will be placed in charge of Mr. C. S. Chan, a Chinese official of the International Labour Office, who leaves Geneva for his own country on Friday. The office will probably be set up in Nanking, and will be a centre for impartial information on conditions of work in China.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 19.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Hughes asked whether Mr. Fenton was instructed merely to support the British Government at the Naval Conference in London, or whether the Australian Government had a policy of its own. He said that if Great Britain's naval power was reduced below a certain level it would be incumbent on Australia to increase its naval expenditure.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, replying, said that the Government's instructions to Mr. Fenton were to support in the main the principle of the reduction of armaments. On the question of parity his instructions were to see that the interests of the Commonwealth were preserved.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. SEN GUPTA

RIOTING AT RANGOON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MARCH 19

The crowd outside the District Magistrate's Court to-day got out of control when the hearing of the charge of sedition against Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, was in progress.

Bricks and broken bottles were thrown at the police, several of whom were badly injured, as were members of the public, including Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, a late member of the Legislative Council, who was injured on the head. Although heavily outnumbered, the police dispersed the rioters and made a number of arrests.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

A CHANGE OF ROUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 19

The whole of to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly was taken up by five speeches on the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill, and the House adjourned with the fifth still unfinished.

A newly returned Congress member from Madras pleaded that the Government ought to arrest Mr. Gandhi and his "volunteers" when they courted arrest, and said the Government was no sportsman for failing to do so. "I only ask," said the speaker, "that the Government should provide to accommodate in prison all those seeking arrest, and provide them with food. Then the Government will see by the numbers coming forward how strong this movement for freedom is."

BORSAD, March 19.—Mr. Gandhi, who so far has received over 100 resignations of officials from 25 villages in the Kaira district, to-day addressed a public meeting at Raas. The prohibitory order was not enforced.

Mr. Gandhi said that as a reply to the arrest of Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Raas should send 500 volunteers to take part in the campaign. He had been told, he added, that if he manufactured salt it would be snatched from his hands; but he would like to see how the Government could snatch salt from his hands, weak though he was. He warned the volunteers, however, that they would have to fight to the last, and that they would not be treated mercifully if they were arrested and sentenced. —*Reuter.*

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi has changed the plan of his march, and does not intend to pass through any of the territory of Baroda State, but will march to Jalalpur entirely through British Indian territory. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the National Congress, is to confer with Mr. Gandhi when he reaches Ras.—*Reuter.*

SWARAJIST CONTROL IN CALCUTTA

CORPORATION ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19

The Calcutta municipal elections, which were held yesterday, give 43 seats to the Congress candidates as against 42 to the other parties. The majority can elect five aldermen, and that power is certain to be exercised in favour of Swarajists, who will again obtain control of the Corporation.

Locally the chief interest in the elections has been in the contests between the candidates of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, representing the section of Congress members who follow Mr. Subhas Bose, and those of the district committees, which acknowledge the leadership of Mr. Sen Gupta. Of three such contests the Bose party won two, and it is probable that Mr. Bose's influence will dominate the Corporation. Another noteworthy fact about the elections has been that members of the Congress who have abandoned the Legislature have been eager candidates for the Corporation.

LABOUR COMMISSION AT BANGALORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, MARCH 18

The Whitley Commission heard the evidence of Guruswami, secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, this morning.

Guruswami said that the 12 unions affiliated with the federation represented 125,000 men. The federation was not recognized till last year, when Sir George Rainey, Railway Member of the Government of India, received a deputation, and it had now been decided that the Railway Board should receive a deputation twice yearly. Guruswami said that eight of the 11 members of the Executive Committee were not connected with the railways, and also that he relied largely on his own discretion. Two former office-bearers were under trial in connexion with the Meerut conspiracy case. The witness criticized railway medical and housing arrangements, and alleged that there was a general anti-Indian discrimination.

Amusement was caused by Guruswami's contention that the workers paid monthly drank more than they would if they were paid weekly, because their desires were repressed longer.

THE MACEDONIAN OUTRAGES

FURTHER YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

SOFIA, MARCH 19

As the Yugoslav Government is of opinion that the Bulgarian Government has not taken sufficient action against the Macedonian revolutionaries, M. Neshitch, the Yugoslav Minister in Sofia, to-day made more energetic representations to M Buroff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister. He warned M. Buroff of the grave consequences of inactivity on the part of the Bulgarian authorities in the execution of the measures demanded by Yugoslavia, who reserved entire freedom of action if the result was unsatisfactory.

BELGRADE, MARCH 19

Mr. Nevile Henderson, the British Minister in Belgrade, and the French Minister to-day informed M. Kumanudi, the Acting Foreign Minister, of the assurances given by the Bulgarian Government to the Powers, and of the measures taken by the Bulgarian authorities with regard to the security of the frontier and the prevention of a recurrence of outrages. They were informed that the Yugoslav Government considered these measures incomplete and insufficient.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 19

The Northern New South Wales coal-owners to-day announced that, following their call for labour, one or two mines will be ready to reopen on Monday and the bulk of the others at the following week-end. It was stated that most of the mines had received a third of the labour required and that some were able immediately to command three-quarters of their full staff.

The miners' inter-State convention in Sydney has not yet reached a decision on the resumption of work.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHILE

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE WELCOMED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO, MARCH 18

The Chilean Foreign Office, on the occasion of the publication of the news that the British and Chilean diplomatic representatives will be reciprocally raised to the rank of ambassadors, made to me the following declaration:—

The initiative of his Majesty's Government in taking this step has created an excellent impression in Chilean governmental and all other circles, as it constitutes a proof of cordiality and a closer political relationship. This decision of his Majesty's Government has not surprised the Chilean Government, because ever since the early days of Chilean independence the bonds which have united Chile and Great Britain have always been solid and practical. British commerce encouraged and led Chilean commerce, in its infancy, with both capital and navigation; British culture brought to Chile instructors of the first magnitude, under whose guidance were developed many public men who have rendered outstanding services to the nation. Fiscal loans always met with more than favourable acceptance in the City of London. The Chilean mercantile marine and the Chilean Navy were conceived entirely in British shipyards, and no instructors other than British officers have entered Chilean naval institutions to teach us nautical science. There are thousands of different links in the already long and tried chain of Anglo-Chilean relations, and it is but a natural consequence that both countries should raise their representatives to the highest rank in the Diplomatic Service.

The Foreign Office spokesman added that it was a matter of particular and intense satisfaction to the Chilean Government that this announcement should have been made during the term of office of Mr. Archibald Clerk Kerr, whose outstanding qualities had earned for him a position rarely acquired in governmental and society circles. The Chilean Government is now looking forward with interest to the appointment of his successor. Its announcement has caused great satisfaction in the British Colony here.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST SOVIET AGRICULTURE

OFFICIALS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 19

The Ogpu [Cheka] has announced the discovery of an extensive new plot to wreck Bolshevist "constructive" work. It is asserted that whereas all former organizations of wreckers attempted to overthrow the Soviet system by dislocating industry, railways, mines, and trade, the new organization has attacked the Government through agriculture, especially in the Ukraine. The "plot" resembles those which have gone before by appearing where there is the most serious crisis and where the Government needs scapegoats as an explanation of the failure of its experiments.

All the "conspirators" have not yet been arrested, but there are enough to begin the arrangements for a large demonstrative trial. The arrested men are principally those who have enjoyed the confidence of the authorities and have occupied high posts in the agricultural commissariat, the Gosplan [State Planning Commission], and the agricultural cooperatives.

U.S. OIL INDUSTRY

FEARS OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19

The Royal Dutch-Shell Company was the centre of a debate in the Senate this afternoon, when Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, reintroduced his amendment to the Tariff Bill—defeated in Committee of the Whole before the new "high tariff coalition" took control of the Senate—which would provide for a duty of $1 a barrel on crude oil imported into the United States.

Throughout the debate "the menace of the British oil interests" was used to induce Senators into giving protection to independent American producers in the mid-Continent field, and the Royal Dutch Company has been accused of various machinations. But it would seem to be a lack of organization and rationalization rather than the effects of imports from which independent producers are suffering. In the same breath in which they declare themselves unable to work the fields profitably they complain that British interests are buying up oil lands in mid-Continent fields.

NEW GUINEA MINING REGULATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 18

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, has acted promptly in issuing a categorical denial of the charges made in Sydney labour circles that Mr. Theodore, the Treasurer, and Mr. Beasley, the Assistant Minister of Industry, had conspired to alter the ordinances governing mining in New Guinea in favour of big companies and in abrogation of the rights of working miners. It was even alleged that the intention was to allow Chinese and Kanaka labour.

Mr. Scullin explained that the Labour Government, after inquiry, ratified a new ordinance prepared by its predecessor preventing the holders of mining claims from operating upon dredging or sluicing leases. The amount, £13, that it had been originally required should be expended per acre had been reduced to £3. The Government was actuated by the desire to promote the rapid development of a permanent industry on a large scale and working reefs and deposits down to some depth.

AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 19

During the debate in the House of Representatives to-day on the measure for the re-assessment of land values Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, declared that not a penny of additional tax was proposed; it was sought only to carry out Parliament's original intention. There was a fundamental objection to retrospective legislation, but only when something new was introduced. If the Opposition thought that wrong was being done he was prepared to meet them in Committee and discuss amendments.

STOWAWAY IN A PACKING CASE

(FROM OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENT)

Konrad Kölbl, a young workman in Augsburg, attempted to smuggle himself into the United States in a huge packing case labelled "Glass with care," and addressed to a firm in Chicago. The police learned of the scheme, and the case was seized just before the train to Hamburg left Augsburg. It was opened on the platform and the would-be stowaway was discovered.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI'S BIRTHDAY

CABINET NEGOTIATIONS POSTPONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 19

To-day, being the feast of Saint Joseph, and therefore the name-day of Marshal Pilsudski, was kept as a semi-public holiday, in accordance with the custom which has grown up since the May revolution. The Prime Minister-designate complied with an old rule and postponed his task of Cabinet-making until to-morrow.

The celebrations had been planned on a larger scale than in previous years, but were robbed of the demonstrative significance which, in the special circumstances of the crisis, they might otherwise have had by heavy and incessant rainfall. The streets of Warsaw had already been beflagged and illuminated last night, in preparation for a military tattoo which ended in the forecourt of the Belvedere. Portraits of the Marshal, framed with coloured lights and recalling the ikons of the Eastern Church, were a conspicuous feature in the scheme of decorations. To-day the schools were closed, and public lectures and special performances were given in the afternoon. Besides the customary walking race from the Marshal's villa at Sulegowek to the Belvedere, a distance of 22 miles, there were marches of homage from places as far off as Vilna. A delegation of Hucules, Ukrainian mountaineers from the Eastern Carpathians, brought a valuable casket, a carpet, and children's toys which had taken their tribe a year to manufacture.

The Deputies of the Government *bloc*, 120 strong, were among the first visitors to be received by the Marshal. They were followed by members of the diplomatic body, with the Papal Nuncio at their head, the military attachés of all the Powers, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Warsaw. Bedraggled armies of soldiers, postmen, firemen, police, and schoolboy cadets were still making their pilgrimages at dusk. The final torchlight procession of citizens almost had to be abandoned because of the downpour, but a few hundred enthusiasts persevered to the end, carrying banners on which were such inscriptions as: "We demand the dispersal of the Senate and Seym"; "We demand a Constitution promulgated by President Moscicki and Marshal Pilsudski"; and "Long live strong government in Poland."

Although the celebrations were as strictly partisan as ever, they showed that the enthusiasm of the Marshal's admirers grow no weaker with the passage of time.

SIR HUBERT WILKINS'S RETURN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 19

Sir Hubert Wilkins returned to New York to-day in the liner Eastern Prince, bringing with him Mr. Parker Cramer and Mr. Al Cheesman, his pilots, and Mr. Orval H. Porter, his mechanic. The members of the explorer's party were in good health, notwithstanding the exceptionally bad weather experienced during their recent explorations in the Antarctic.

Sir Hubert was unwilling to discuss his plans for his proposed Arctic submarine expedition next summer further than to say that his work in the Antarctic had convinced him that it was practical, and that, while it would be a very expensive undertaking, he believed he could get financial backing for it.

FRENCH MINISTRY'S PROGRAMME

EARLY RATIFICATION OF YOUNG PLAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 19

A full programme of work for the next session of the Chamber was drawn up at a Cabinet meeting held this morning. A measure to ratify the Young Plan and the non-German reparations settlement will be introduced as soon as the Budget has been passed. M. Gignoux, a member of the Democratic Action Group in the Chamber, was chosen to-day as *rapporteur* on the Young Plan. The Bill for the relief of the flooded areas will be treated as a measure of extreme urgency, and Bills to regulate the corn and wine industries will be proceeded with. Parliament will also be asked to consider, among other items, national equipment, tax reductions, loans to the Colonies, the oil trade, social insurance, judicial reform, and changes in motoring legislation.

M. Tardieu gave an account of the naval negotiations in London and the Cabinet unanimously approved the attitude of the French delegation.

M. Raoul Péret, the Minister of Justice, announced that the Government proposed to bring in an amnesty Bill, which he would discuss with the Judicial Committee of the Senate this afternoon. M. Germain-Martin, Minister for the Budget, explained that he was in agreement with the Finance Committee of the Senate on the means by which the balance of the Budget would be restored. As was stated yesterday, the *rapporteur* to the Finance Committee of the Senate has announced that the alterations made to the Budget in the Chamber will produce a deficit of about 500,000,000f. This is only a very small fraction of the total amount of the Budget, and the gap is likely to be filled without much trouble by minor readjustments.

STATE AID FOR FRENCH AGRICULTURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 19

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, who presided at a banquet of the French Chambers of Agriculture last night, delivered an address in which he said that his Government was firmly determined to encourage the greatest and most vital single industry in the country by every means in its power.

The farmer, he said, could rest assured that as soon as the Government was freed of its immediate preoccupations it would press forward with a programme of development almost without precedent. The four principal objectives would be—the improvement of the quality of produce, a greater measure of organization and cooperation, greater credit facilities, and the extension of markets at home and abroad. This programme called for appropriations of 1,750,000,000f. [£14,000,000], apart from an expenditure of 800,000,000f. [£6,400,000] on roads, from which agriculture would also largely benefit. The agriculturist, for his part, must meet the Government in a spirit of cooperation, ready to combine where necessary and to adopt the most modern methods. In this way not only would a temporary depression be overcome, but fresh heights of prosperity would be reached.

M. Matko Laginya, formerly Ban of Croatia, died in ZAGREB on Tuesday at the age of 78. He was one of the prominent Croat politicians who struggled for the reunion of Croatia with Serbia. After the unification he was nominated Ban of Croatia by the King.

Telegrams in Brief

President Masaryk, accompanied by his son Jan, Czechoslovak Minister in London, and his daughter, arrived at CAP MARTIN yesterday.

Mr. Henderson's report of the 58th Session of the Council of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 3514, price 6d.).

General Paraskevopulos, formerly Commander-in-Chief, has been elected president of the GREEK Senate by 65 votes to one, with seven abstentions.

An outbreak of fire on Tuesday close to the Municipal Theatre, RIO DE JANEIRO, gutted two buildings and damaged the new premises of the newspaper *Jornal*.

A passenger from the Narkunda was landed in quarantine at MELBOURNE yesterday, and his clothing and luggage fumigated. Both vessel and passengers will be released to-day.

Senator Boydell, formerly South African Minister for Labour, was fined £10 or 14 days' imprisonment at CAPE TOWN yesterday on an amended charge of common assault on Mr. Marwick in the precincts of the Union Senate on February 7.—*Reuter.*

M. Barman, the naturalized Belgian subject who was recently arrested in a suburb of BRUSSELS on suspicion of being in relations with Moscow, has been released. Inquiry showed that he had left Russia at the age of 16, and had since been in South Africa and Belgian Congo before coming to Belgium.

The debate in the CANADIAN Parliament on trade arrangements with New Zealand was resumed on Tuesday, and the Government's sub-amendment, which suggested negotiations for a new treaty, was carried by 95 votes to 57. After further debate the Speaker accepted a motion from Mr. Dunning, Minister of Finance, to reconstitute the Committee of Supply.

During gunnery practice in Norfolk Bay, SOUTH-EAST TASMANIA, yesterday, a seaplane from the aircraft-carrier Albatross, attached to the Royal Australian Navy, went into a tail-spin and fell from a height of 2,000ft. into the water. The occupants, Mr. MacGowan, the wireless operator, Flying-Officer Grant, and Lieutenant Elliott, were taken to hospital, injured.

Commodore Blake, the officer commanding the NEW ZEALAND cruiser Dunedin at Apia, who has been subjected to much criticism on account of a statement he was said to have made advocating the use of force in Samoa [reported in *The Times* of February 19], returned to Wellington yesterday. He declared that the matter was published without his knowledge or authority, and was not an official statement.

BRIGANDAGE IN MEXICO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 19

The Mexican brigands who captured J. E. Bristow, a 60-year-old American oil prospector, in the mountains of the Territory of Nayarit in Mexico several days ago have demanded a ransom of $1,500 (£300) for him. The Mexican Government has assured the United States Embassy that it will do whatever is possible to secure Mr. Bristow's release. Nevertheless his son has engaged an aeroplane in San Angelo, Texas, and will carry the ransom to Mazatlan, where he expects to meet an agent of the brigands. Three Mexicans were captured with Mr. Bristow, and are still in the hands of the brigands.

NANKING'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST YEN

NANKING, March 19.—The official news agency says that Yen Shi-shan intends to establish an independent Government in Peking and has invited Wu Pei-fu to become War Minister; Tuan Chi-jui, who was Provisional Chief of the Executive in 1925, to become Minister of the Interior; and the former Prime Minister, Liang Shi-yi, to become Minister of Finance.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

Patent Nos 260353—274749—291313.

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LORD BALFOUR

PEACEFUL DEATH YESTERDAY

TRIBUTE FROM THE KING

"A NATIONAL LOSS"

We deeply regret to record the death of the Earl of Balfour, which occurred yesterday morning at the house of his brother, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Fishers' Hill, Woking.

Lord Balfour had been staying with his brother in failing health for more than a year. Early this month he caught a cold, and his health grew worse. Within the last few days it had become known that his condition was causing anxiety to his family, and the bulletins issued had prepared the public for the news of his death. He retained his mental powers to the last, and up to quite recently was able to follow political events with close interest. The following members of the family were at the bedside when he died:—

Mr. Gerald Balfour (brother) and Lady Betty Balfour (sister-in-law), Mrs. Sidgwick (sister), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Balfour (nephew and niece), and Mrs. Dugdale (niece).

The official announcement of the death was in the following terms:—

"Lord Balfour died peacefully at 8.15 this morning.

"RICHARD THORNE-THORNE, M.D."

Before he died Lord Balfour asked to see his personal servant, Mr. James Coleman. Mr. Coleman went to his bedside, and Lord Balfour took his hand and said, "Good-bye, James. Thank you very much for all you have done for me." By Lord Balfour's special request, none of the blinds in the house was drawn.

THE KING'S MESSAGE

The King sent the following message to Mr. Gerald Balfour:—

The death of Lord Balfour will evoke throughout the Empire, and in many other parts of the world, feelings of deep sorrow, which the Queen and I fully share. It is the national loss of a great statesman, one of the last of Queen Victoria's Ministers.

I shall treasure his memory as a lifelong friend, a great and charming personality, a wise and trusted counsellor.

GEORGE R.I.

The Duke of Connaught telegraphed:—"Very deeply sympathize with you on the death of your distinguished brother. —ARTHUR."

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, sent the following message:—"Deepest sympathy with you and your sister in the loss of your dear brother. He leaves a noble name.—LOUISE."

In accordance with Lord Balfour's wish, the funeral will take place at Whittinghame, his Scottish home, on Saturday. The family wish it to be as private as possible. Flowers should be sent to East Linton Station, L.N.E.R. There will be a memorial service at St. Giles', Edinburgh, on the day of the funeral.

Our Edinburgh Correspondent telegraphs:—

Colonel Eustace Balfour, brother of Lord Balfour, was buried in the Whittinghame grounds in 1911. His widow, Lady Frances Balfour, afterwards wrote:—"I greatly disliked funeral trappings, and Arthur (Lord Balfour) consented to what was then a somewhat new thing—a farm cart, with the horses and men all belonging to the estate. As we left all that was mortal in the bushwood, Arthur said that he hoped every one of the family might be buried in a like manner and in the same place." It may therefore be assumed that Lord Balfour will be buried with the same simple rites.

A memorial service will be held in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Seats will be reserved for Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires who wish to attend, if they will apply to the Master of the Diplomatic Corps at St. James's Palace. Owing to the restricted space available, it is regretted that there is only accommodation for the heads of Missions unaccompanied. No applications for tickets are to be made to the Abbey authorities.

TRIBUTE OF PARLIAMENT

The House of Commons adjourned before questions yesterday as a mark of respect to Lord Balfour. The Prime Minister rose directly formal private business had been disposed of, to express his deep regret at the news of Lord Balfour's death, and to announce that those tributes to his memory, which all parties would desire to make, would be paid to-day. He therefore moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel both agreed that this course was in accordance with the sentiments of the whole House. The same procedure was followed by the House of Lords, which adjourned immediately on the motion of Lord Parmoor.

Immediately after questions to-day the Prime Minister will rise to pay his tribute to the memory of Lord Balfour. He will be followed by Mr. Baldwin and by Mr. Lloyd George, who, it is hoped, will return from Carnarvon in time. On this occasion Mr. Lloyd George will speak both as Leader of the Liberal Party and as Father of the House of Commons. After the tributes have been paid the House will proceed to its allotted business. Tributes will also be paid in the House of Lords.

*** A special memoir of Lord Balfour appears on pages 9 and 10, and representative tributes to his memory will be found on page 18. Pictures illustrating his career are published on page 20.

A. J. B.

Draw down no blind; but let the morning light
Shine on his face who had no thought to hide,
And ne'er from the straight pathway stept aside;
Who, though endowed with more than manly might,
Fenced gently ever in the keenest fight,
Least moved when sudden dangers were descried;
Midst treasons' traps the surest, safest guide;
And in debate all friends' and foes' delight.

In silence mourn him—trouble not his sleep—
He loved not lamentation; half disdained
The plaudits of the crowd; content to reap
The harvest of his soul; and oft restrained
The cries of such as call the world to weep
O'er woes that pass—and, with a smile, refrained.

DARLING.

*** It was stated yesterday that Lord Balfour asked that at his death the blinds should not be drawn down.

DE RIVERA'S FUNERAL

IMPOSING PAGEANT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 19

The special train carrying the body of General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella, his sons, the Ministers of the Dictatorship, and many members of the Patriotic Union, arrived in Madrid at 7.30 a.m. to-day.

Prince Alfonso, King Alfonso's nephew, and the Marqués de Estella's brother and nephew were at the station. The coffin was laid in the chapel arranged in one of the waiting-rooms, where it was placed at the foot of a large crucifix, and Masses, at which military chaplains officiated, were at once begun. At one of the Masses a group of girls, who have taken a vow to wear mourning for six months in Estella's memory, received Holy Communion. Many wreaths and flowers from Valencia filled the black-draped chapel with colour. A special guard of honour was mounted by Royal Halberdiers around the coffin. At 10 a.m. King Alfonso arrived and heard the fifth Mass, at which the Chaplain-General of the Forces, the Bishop of Sion, officiated.

A large crowd waited outside the station, and when the coffin was carried out, wrapped in the Spanish flag, to be placed on an artillery limber, the solemnity of the moment was forgotten and "Long live the Saviour of Spain," "Long live the Pacifier of Morocco" were shouted. There were also cries of "Long live the King," although his Majesty was not present, having delegated his brother-in-law, Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, to represent him during the funeral procession, which proceeded along the avenue parallel to the Manzanares as far as the bridge of Segovia, beyond which a circular plaza was the saluting point for the march-past of the escort. The Captain-General of Madrid rode immediately behind the artillery limber, to which were attached long silk streamers, held by generals, admirals, and grandees of Spain, and it was followed by Prince Ferdinand, the family of the Marqués de Estella, the Government, civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities, all the Ministers of the Dictatorship, and a host of friends and comrades. A respectful public lined the avenue on both sides. Several foreign representatives in Madrid, including the French Ambassador, were present at the railway station, although the Diplomatic Corps was not officially invited; the Diplomatic Corps will be invited to a solemn requiem ceremony to be held in the Cathedral at a future date. When the procession reached the saluting point, the crowd invaded the Plaza in its anxiety to approach the coffin, and it took some time to clear a passage for the troops.

After the march-past the authorities withdrew, and the coffin, escorted by a troop of Hussars, was taken to the cemetery, where it was carried to the grave by officers of the Madrid Garrison. General Martinez Anido then made a short speech. In the name of the former Ministers and of the family of the Marqués de Estella, he gave thanks to all present, to the people of Madrid and of all Spain, who had come to render homage to one who was a model as soldier and as citizen.

COMMUNIST OUTRAGE IN BERLIN

CHURCHES DESECRATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 19

During last night two Berlin churches were desecrated, and at one, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Sebastian, the form taken by the desecration leaves no doubt of its Communist authorship. The outside walls of the church and the main steps were found this morning to have been covered with the following phrases, painted in large red letters: "Religion is opium to the people," "Down with the parsons," and "We defend the Soviet Union." The extent of the painting and the care with which it was carried out suggest that it must have taken a long time. Yet nobody appears to have seen the culprits, although there is a police station close by and attention had been attracted a fortnight before by a brushful of red paint being thrown at the figure of St. Sebastian above the porch, and a week before by a smear of red paint on the pavement at the entrance.

At the Protestant Heilandskirche in Moabit the authors of the other outrage were seen but not caught. About midnight passers-by heard the whirr of stones and the crash of glass. They saw half a dozen youths take to their heels and disappear into a neighbouring park. The target had been a large electrically lighted sign above the church door in which texts were displayed in rotation. The glass was broken.

It is not clear whether the outrages were the beginning of a systematic anti-religious campaign or were the work of individual Communists inspired by the inflammatory anti-religious matter now appearing in Berlin Communist newspapers. The protests of religious communities everywhere against the religious persecution in Soviet Russia, and especially the movement initiated in Rome by the Pope's indictment, are the subject of furious abuse in the Communist Press, which is calling upon the "working masses" to "get out of the Church" and "break loose from Rome."

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

DAY OF EXPIATION IN ROME

POPE AT ST. PETER'S

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 19

An unusually large crowd attended the Mass celebrated by the Pope this morning in St. Peter's "in expiation and reparation for the profanation and atrocious wrongs perpetrated against the Majesty of God and against holy things in Russia, for the return of Russia to the true peace of Jesus Christ, and in propitiation for the faithful who have fallen victims to the religious persecution."

In order that this note of penitence might be respected, the external aspects of the ceremony were the simplest possible. There was no special decoration of the Basilica, and no tribunes had been erected. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, who were present, together with the Pope's relatives and representatives of the Roman aristocracy, therefore, took their places in the apse in front of the Altar of the Confession. Seats had, however, been reserved for the 20 Cardinals who attended, as well as for the Archbishops and Bishops, and a special place had been set apart for the Archduchess Marie Immacolata of Austria-Tuscany. The students of all the Catholic seminaries and colleges in Rome and many members of the Catholic associations and religious orders also attended the service. Among the general public present were many foreign visitors and residents and a large number of representatives of the Russian colony.

The Pope ascended into the Basilica shortly after 10 o'clock. He was dressed in keeping with the simplicity of the ceremony in a red stole over a white surplice, and appeared without his tiara and his Pontifical cloak. The baldachino and flambeaux which usually accompany the gestatorial chair were also absent. After a brief pause for worship in the Chapel of the Sacrament, the Pope was raised on his gestatorial chair and, accompanied by members of his Court and escorted by the Noble Guard, was carried to the Altar of the Confession. There the Holy Father, who appeared deeply moved, descended and began to prepare for the Mass. He was assisted during the ceremony by the prelates of the Court, by his chaplains, and by the privy clerics, and used a precious chalice presented to him by the Benedictine Order for the present and other Masses of expiation.

The Pontifical Mass was followed by the recital of prayers of expiation, consisting of several psalms, litanies of the saints, and a large number of "oremus," which had been printed on special leaflets and distributed to the public. These chants were brought to a close by the recital of the "De Profundis" for Russian victims of the persecution. Before the Pope left the Basilica Mgr. Cherubini exposed from the loggia of the Veronica the precious relics of the Passion. These relics are rarely exposed, except on Good Friday morning. As the Pope left the Basilica a leaflet was distributed bearing the title "Let us pray for our Russian brothers" and containing the Pope's appeal, details of the day of expiation, and an account of the relief work organized by the Roman Catholic Church in Russia.

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that masses were held yesterday in Notre Dame Cathedral and the Sacré-Cœur Church.

Services were held in all the churches of Belgium. At the Church of Ste. Gudule, in Brussels, a Pontifical Mass of Expiation was celebrated by the Papal Nuncio.

The services of intercession in Poland were held last Sunday instead of yesterday, when Marshal Pilsudski's birthday was being celebrated.

VATICAN AND ALSACE

BISHOP'S REPLY TO GERMAN ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 19

The Bishop of Strasbourg, Mgr. Ruch, has published a protest against statements about him made by a German publication, the *Katholisches Jahrbuch*, which is published annually.

An article in the *Katholisches Jahrbuch* for 1930 contains the statement that Mgr. Ruch, "with his excessive devotion to French nationalism," has done his best to transform "the German individuality of the Alsatian people into a French mentality." His "efforts," according to the *Katholisches Jahrbuch*, have not been supported by the Vatican; on the contrary, the Papal authority has "repeatedly advised him to remain within the bounds of ecclesiastical action, and to avoid every appearance of political or national partiality."

As the *Katholisches Jahrbuch* is an official Roman Catholic organ, these allegations have caused some dismay in ecclesiastical circles. Mgr. Ruch denies them vigorously, and says that, so far from receiving repeated admonitions from Rome, he has on eight occasions received Papal commendation. It is being asked how the statements in the *Katholisches Jahrbuch*, which are held to constitute a serious intrusion into politics, received the authority of the Vatican before publication, and whether a repudiation of them will not now be issued in Rome.

£800 DAMAGES IN "MERRY WIDOW" CASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 19

Damages of 100,000 francs [£800] have been awarded by the Courts here to Prince Danilo of Montenegro against the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Company on the ground that the Prince was held up to ridicule and contempt in the film version of *The Merry Widow*. In its judgment the Court held that both as to its characters and *mise-en-scène*, the film purported to deal with the Prince and aspects of Court life in Montenegro.

THE EUROPA'S MAIDEN VOYAGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ON BOARD THE EUROPA AT SEA, MARCH 19

The new North German Lloyd liner Europa left Bremerhaven at 10 o'clock this afternoon on her maiden voyage to New York, in the course of which she is to meet her sister ship the Bremen at Southampton to-morrow. Large crowds were assembled at the quayside as she moved out to the strains of "Deutschland über Alles," played by the ship's band.

CONFERENCE DEADLOCK

ANGLO-AMERICAN EFFORTS

M. BRIAND GOING TO PARIS

Strenuous efforts were being made throughout the whole of yesterday to discover any way of breaking the deadlock caused by the refusal of the French delegation to the Naval Conference to reduce its tonnage figures without a guarantee of security and the unwillingness of Italy to produce any concrete figures apart from a general demand for parity with the most powerful European Continental nation.

Ever since the meeting at Chequers on Sunday between Mr. MacDonald and M. Tardieu the experts attached to the delegations have been at work on the problem. Many sets of figures have been examined, but none has yet been found which is likely to prove acceptable as a basis for a Franco-Italian discussion. Yesterday Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson took a hand in the task. It cannot be stated too strongly that neither the Prime Minister nor Mr. Stimson desires to impose any figures or definite proposals on either France or Italy. Their sole concern is to explore every possible avenue to discover whether there is any way by which the deadlock can be eased and the work of the Conference resumed.

FIGURES EXAMINED

Mr. Stimson entertained Mr. MacDonald and Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, at luncheon yesterday, when the whole problem was reviewed, and it was then agreed that a further meeting might be usefully held with experts in attendance. A meeting was accordingly summoned for the late afternoon at St. James's Palace. At this meeting there were present Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Dwight Morrow, Mr. R. L. Craigie, and Captain Bellairs, of the British Admiralty. Two hours were spent in an examination of figures, and there is little doubt that as a result further proposals will be laid before the French and Italian delegations in due course. Mr. MacDonald, of course, cannot meet M. Tardieu until Sunday, but it is expected that he will have an earlier meeting, possibly to-day, with Signor Grandi.

M. Briand is returning to Paris this morning, but has announced that he hopes to come back to London with M. Tardieu at the end of the week. Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by Mr. Craigie, dined with M. Briand last night, and they had a long discussion on the best way of surmounting the present difficulties.

There is general agreement that it is an unsatisfactory state of affairs to have all the delegations in London with no work to do and with no immediate sign of a renewal of the main activities of the Conference. While it is agreed that no definite decisions can be taken until M. Tardieu returns there is a growing feeling that the proceedings of the Conference must be definitely speeded up during the week-end if definite results are to be achieved.

It is emphatically declared in official circles that whatever efforts are being made to ease the position are being made in London and not in other European capitals. It is denied, for instance, that the British Ambassador at Rome has been instructed by the Government to get into touch with Signor Mussolini, as has been stated in some quarters.

A RUMOUR DENIED

The members of the American and British delegations are bitterly annoyed at a report which appeared in a London morning newspaper yesterday that a difference of opinion had arisen between the heads of the British and American delegations. It was stated that when Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson met on Monday the Prime Minister took Mr. Stimson to task for giving what he alleged was a misleading impression concerning Japan's attitude towards the latest American offer which had been telegraphed to Tokyo. When the Prime Minister's attention was called to the report he declared it to be "absolutely and gratuitously false," and in British official circles it was stated that this country had been kept fully informed of every step in the American-Japanese discussions. We had raised no objection and we had not been asked either to accept or to reject it. It is generally known that Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald formed a firm friendship during the latter's visit to America in the autumn and that nothing has occurred since then to alter their relations.

ITALIAN DENIAL

NO ANGLO-AMERICAN DEMARCHE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 19

A denial—bearing every evidence of official inspiration—of the reported Anglo-American *démarche* here is published in to-night's Press. It is stated that no such step as that reported from Paris has either been made or is to be expected. It is further denied that Signor Grandi has in any way modified the Italian attitude, and it is declared that there is no likelihood whatsoever of his doing so.

The irritation caused here by these reports is clearly seen in an article contributed to to-night's *Giornale d'Italia* by Signor Virginio Gayda. The article bears out the interpretation of Italian sentiment sent to you in this Correspondence last night. At the same time, Signor Gayda lays much more stress upon the French omission to include Italy among those Powers with whom war is inconceivable. Signor Gayda thinks, therefore, that Italy has every right openly to consider the hypothesis of a war with France. Starting from this hypothesis, he contests France's claim to a greater navy on account of her Colonial Empire, because, he says, the fate of her colonies and those of Italy would be decided in the Mediterranean, in the same way that Germany lost her colonies on the Allied fronts in Europe. Thence he proceeds to the now familiar argument that France could not be blockaded by Italy, whereas Italy, which gets her supplies largely through Gibraltar, could be exposed to a successful French blockade. Therefore, he declares that parity with France is a vital necessity.

INDIA

"THE TIMES" BOOK

PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK

The Times book on India, reprinted from the Special India Number of February 18, will be published next Wednesday, March 26. It will thus be in the hands of the reader and available for reference when the Report of the Statutory Commission is issued.

The many and varied subjects which were described and discussed in the Number will, for greater convenience of reference, be classified and grouped in 11 parts. In Part I., "The Past and the Future," will be found Lord Zetland's masterly sketch of British administration during the last 150 years, together with chapters on the origin and task of the Statutory Commission and the work of the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the chairman. Part II. will deal with the structure of Government in India and the complicated and important land revenue system; Part III. with the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Air Force; and Part IV. with irrigation, agricultural research, forests, posts and telegraph, and other administrative services. Part V. will be devoted to the peoples of India and will include articles on Hinduism and Islam by the late Sir Valentine Chirol, on the Caste System and the Untouchables by Sir William Marris, on the Women of India by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, and on the work of the Churches in India, Education, and Indian literature.

Part VI. will contain an inset map of India and will be geographical and descriptive of the Indian peninsula and its people. It will include Sir Walter Lawrence's sketch of the Indian States and Sir Harcourt Butler's account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans. The monuments of India will be described in Part VII., and the railways and roads in Part VIII. Lord Inchcape's review of the services rendered by British shipping to Indian trade and Sir Philip Sassoon's description of a journey to India by the air mail route will form Part IX., and the trade and industry of India will be analysed in Part X. Part XI., which is devoted to sport, will include the authoritative article on big and small game in India contributed to the Number by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorpe, the well-known *shikari*.

The format of the book will be crown quarto, 10in. by 7½in., containing 310 pages, bound in red cloth with gilt lettering on front and back. The text will be composed in Baskerville type, clearly printed on paper of good quality. Nearly 60 beautiful pictures have been specially selected to illustrate the text and to convey a vivid impression of life in British India and the Indian States; and the portraits in colour of Clive and Warren Hastings, which formed an attractive feature of the Number, will be reproduced.

Apart from the widely recognized value of the survey of India by eminent authorities which the book will contain, it will be a handsome and welcome addition to the bookshelf. The price will be 7s. 6d., postage inland 9d., abroad 1s.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

DISUNION IN LABOUR PARTY

INDEPENDENT MEMBERS WARNED

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

As a result of the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday the breach between the majority of the party and the independent group has been considerably widened. Mr. Snell, the chairman, drew attention to the action of Mr. Beckett and other members in bringing forward and pressing to a division, during the consideration of the Air Estimates on Tuesday, an amendment tantamount to the abolition of the Air Force. He pointed out that a similar amendment had been placed on the Order Paper in regard to the Army, that these amendments were entirely opposed to party policy, which was in favour of disarmament through international agreement, and that the domestic rules of the party forbade action of this kind. Mr. Snell cited decisions of the party reached last year in support of his contention.

It is understood that an animated discussion followed, and that the dissentient members put up a vigorous defence. Mr. Wheatley and Mr. W. J. Brown stated the case for the independents, and eventually they were plainly told that the time had come for them to decide whether they would remain within the party and be loyal supporters of its policy or become an altogether independent group. No final decision was reached, and the matter will be discussed at a further meeting. In the meantime the independents are to be supplied with a copy of the decisions referred to by Mr. Snell. The present feeling among Left Wing members is that the continued existence of what is called a "ginger" group within the party is necessary.

The amendment to abolish the Air Force was supported on Tuesday by the following Labour members:—

Mr. W. H. Ayles, Mr. Oliver Baldwin, Mr. A. Bevan, Mr. A. F. Brockway, Mr. W. J. Brown, Dr. Forzan, Mr. Groves, Mr. Haycock, Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. W. T. Kelly, Mr. Kinley, Miss Jennie Lee, Mr. Longden, Mr. Matters, Dr. Salter, Mr. Sandham, Mr. C. J. Simmons, Mr. Campbell Stephen, Mr. Wellock, and Mr. Winterton.

The tellers for the amendment were Mr. Beckett and Mr. Buchanan. One Independent, Mr. Scrymgeour, and one Liberal, Mr. H. F. Owen, also voted for the amendment. It is probable that Mr. Owen will be asked by the leaders of the Liberal Party to explain his action, seeing that the party as a whole officially supported the Government in rejecting the amendment.

Owing to the prolonged discussion on this question there was little time left at the Labour Party meeting to consider unemployment, which was, therefore, left for further discussion next Wednesday.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

Among the books reviewed in *The Times Literary Supplement* to-day are Miss Edith Sitwell's study of Alexander Pope, Mr. Leslie Hotson's volume of newly-discovered letters from Shelley to his wife, Mr. C. J. C. Street's book on President Masaryk, Miss I. Pinchbeck's "Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution," Brigadier-General Baker-Carr's "From Chauffeur to Brigadier," Mr. Arnold Fleming's "Flemish Influence in Britain," Mr. James Laver's History of British and American Etching, Mr. W. L. Calderwood's "Salmon and Sea Trout," and Mr. Thornton Wilder's "The Woman of Andros."

HEAVY FALLS OF SNOW

SEVERE FROST IN THE NORTH

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Severe cold was experienced early yesterday morning in Scotland. At Eskdalemuir (Dumfries) 18deg. of frost were recorded 4ft. above the ground and 24deg. of frost on the ground. Farther south and in Ireland the temperature did not fall so low, but few places even on the coast escaped a moderate frost.

Another small secondary depression of Arctic origin passed south-eastwards across Wales and South-west England and snow fell in many places. In Scotland most of the snow fell on Tuesday night and early yesterday morning, the day being generally fine and sunny. In England and Wales, and especially in Eastern England, the influence of the depression continued throughout the day. At Sealand (near Chester) the depth of snow was about 8 inches by the early afternoon. In Kent there were very heavy falls of sleet and snow, amounting at Margate to the equivalent of nearly an inch and a half of rain. Low day temperatures, with mainly cloudy skies even when snow was not falling, and rather strong northerly winds, made the day one of the coldest in England as a whole this winter.

There is still no sign of any change in the general type of the weather, but sunny intervals may be expected in all districts.

DEEP SNOW IN KENT

TRAFFIC TROUBLES

In the Folkestone district snow fell heavily for six hours yesterday, and at times the storm in the Channel was so thick that fog signals and horns had to be sounded to assist shipping, which had to reduce to at most half speed. Over 4in. of snow lay on the high ground between Folkestone and Dover, and in some places it was even deeper, snow ploughs being used in the country districts.

The omnibus services between Folkestone and Dover were dislocated for some time, and a number of cars were stranded on the steep gradient just out of Folkestone. The Shorncliffe Garrison Point-to-Point Races at Smeeth, near Folkestone, and the Kent schoolboys' cup tie between Folkestone and Woolwich were postponed. Cross-Channel air services were suspended, two machines which had left Paris for Croydon having to descend on the French coast and wait until the conditions improved. The air services were resumed in the afternoon.

In East Kent a blinding snowstorm raged all the morning, five to six inches falling. In the afternoon, however, brilliant sunshine caused a rapid thaw. The suddenness of the snow surprised motorists, and on practically every hill lorries and cars were stranded. Large numbers of the unemployed were taken on by the local authorities to help in clearing the streets. Though skidding was frequent no serious accidents were reported.

The first snow of the year fell in South Wales, and numerous accidents were reported. A car driven by Mr. Philip Webley, of Penarth, skidded on Leckwith Hill, near Cardiff, and after striking a bank turned over. The hood and part of the body were smashed, and the driver had to be taken to the infirmary. A motor-omnibus taking children to the Mountain Ash county school crashed into a railway wall at Miskin, but, though the driver's cabin and the front part of the vehicle were badly damaged, no one was injured.

There was a sharp fall of snow in the Isle of Wight, while Weymouth had its first fall for two years.

COAL MINES BILL

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE TO MINERS

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The postponement from Tuesday to yesterday of the meeting of representatives of the Miners' Federation and of the miners members of Parliament with Mr. Graham had the effect of simplifying the conversation because in the meantime the Liberals had decided not to vote against the Government to-day when the minimum price clause of the Coal Mines Bill is taken. At the time the Federation asked for the meeting its executive committee was greatly disturbed by the possibility that another defeat of the Government on an issue of importance would be followed by the withdrawal of the Bill. The executive therefore decided to impress upon Mr. Graham the necessity for proceeding at least with the part of the Bill that reduces the hours of work.

After the meeting Mr. A. J. Cook was able to make the announcement that the Federation had been given an assurance that "the Government stand by the Bill and will use their power in every possible way to ensure its becoming law as soon as possible."

COAL OUTPUT

THE DISTRICT RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended March 8, 1930, were as follow:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	295,300	49,300
Durham	783,700	142,300
Yorkshire	992,400	171,800
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	414,200	91,200
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	681,000	118,700
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	392,700	76,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	1,024,000	181,800
Other English Districts*	125,400	25,300
Scotland	714,800	102,400
Total	5,423,500	959,700

In the preceding week the output was 5,570,300 tons, and the number of wage-earners 959,500.

The estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Great Britain during February was as follows (the previous month's figures being repeated for comparison):—

Districts	February	January
	Tons	Tons
Northumberland ..	1,193,700	1,283,900
Durham	3,172,000	3,523,700
Yorkshire	3,878,600	4,316,900
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	1,677,600	1,817,900
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	2,825,500	3,027,400
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	1,593,100	1,742,400
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	4,075,500	4,655,000
Other English Districts*	483,500	516,100
Scotland	2,817,000	2,885,400
Total	21,717,300	23,768,700

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

REARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS

A good many Liberal members of Parliament are extremely dissatisfied at the official party decision to abstain from voting on the amendment, to be moved on the resumption of the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill to-day, to omit the price-fixing provisions. They feel strongly that, even if the leaders of the party could not see their way to adhere to their earlier decision to support the amendment, they might at least have left members with a free hand to vote or abstain, as they thought fit. It is realized, of course, that it is impossible to reverse the decision taken on Tuesday night, but there are many complaints about the leadership of the party during the second reading and Committee proceedings on the Bill.

There is to be no alteration in the business in the House of Commons to-day, except that yesterday's questions will be taken to-day, in addition to those already down for this afternoon. This means, of course, that many questions will not be reached and that the replies will be circulated as "written answers." The Government hope to conclude the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill to-day, and on Monday the Army Estimates, which were to have been considered in Committee yesterday, will be taken. On Tuesday, by arrangement, the Report stage of all the Service Estimates will be taken in one day. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to the passage of the Consolidated Fund Bill through all its stages.

Interesting information about the number and total face value of the contracts definitely concluded between the Department of Overseas Trade and exporters in Great Britain in respect of exports to Russia under the Exports Credits scheme are contained in a written reply to a question put yesterday by Mr. Hacking. The reply is in the form of the following statement, giving the desired information as from August 1, 1929:—

—	Number of contracts	Face value	Govt.'s liability
1929—		£	£
August ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	3	6,270	3,762
October ..	3	130,000	78,000
November	12	130,748	78,599
December..	7	120,411	72,247
1930—			
January ..	13	194,568	116,741
February ..	16	137,373	82,424
Total ..	54	£719,370	£431,773

At the House of Commons yesterday a deputation from the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons, consisting of Major Elliot, Major Lloyd George, and Mr. D. J. Vaughan, saw the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, to urge that, in the event of alteration in the taxation of motor-vehicles or the petrol duty, there should be no depletion of the Road Fund. Major Elliot said the committee were not so much concerned about the method of taxation or the amount raised, but they held it to be imperative that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should provide that the moneys to be paid to the Road Fund for the ensuing year should not be less than at present. If at all possible these resources should be increased to enable £10,000,000 per annum to be spent on road improvement and development, over and above the expenditure for road maintenance and administration. In reply, Mr. Pethick Lawrence said that the points placed before him were very important. They would be most carefully considered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to any rearrangement of taxation of road vehicles that might take place.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Cooper, McDougall and Robertson.
Eastern Bank.
Ericsson Telephones.
Swan and Edgar.
United Kingdom Provident Institution.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Savoy — RUDDIGORE — 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi — THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT — 2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych — A NIGHT LIKE THIS — 8.15
Ambassadors — THE CONFEDERATES and THE MAN IN POSSESSION — 8.30
Apollo — NINE TILL SIX — 2.30 & 8.30
Comedy — ODD NUMBERS — 8.30
Court — MISALLIANCE — 2.30 & 8.15
Criterion — MILESTONES — 8.15
Daly's — A SONG OF SIXPENCE — 8.30
Dominion — SILVER WINGS — 8.15
Duke of York's — JEW SUSS — 8.30
Everyman — FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE — 2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety — DARLING, I LOVE YOU — 8.15
Garrick — THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS — 2.30 & 8.30
Globe — CHARLES AND MARY — 8.30
Haymarket — THE FIRST MRS. FRASER — 8.30
Hippodrome — MR. CINDERS — 2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's — BITTER SWEET — 8.30
Kingsway — THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW — 8.15
Little — FRANKENSTEIN — 8.30
Lyric — MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR — 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith — DANDY DICK — 8.30
Piccadilly — HERE COMES THE BRIDE — 8.15
Playhouse — DEVONSHIRE CREAM — 2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales — JOURNEY'S END — 2.30 & 8.30
Princes — A WARM CORNER — 2.30 & 8.30
Queen's — THE APPLE CART — 8.15
Royalty — APPEARANCES — 2.30 & 8.30
St. James's — MICHAEL AND MARY — 8.30
St. Martin's — HONOURS EASY — 8.30
Shaftesbury — THE MIDDLE WATCH — 2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic — MACBETH; LA TOSCA — 2.; 7.45
Vaudeville — ENCHANTMENT — 8.30
Wyndham's — THE CALENDAR — 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum — 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire — 6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre — 3 & 8
Palladium — 2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace — 6.15 & 8.30

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall — M. NICOLAS MEDTNER — 8.15
Queen's Hall — ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC STUDENTS' ORCHESTRA; STROLLING PLAYERS — 8.; 8.30
Wigmore Hall — MISS JOSEPHINE BROWN — 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily — 9.30 to 9
Crystal Palace — 10 to 10
Tussaud's — 10 to 10
Zoological Gardens — 9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra — NO NO NANETTE — 12 to 11
Astoria — NOT FOR PARIS — 12.45 to 11
Capitol — MIRTH AND MELODY — 12 to 11
Carlton — THE LOVE PARADE — 2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire — THE KISS — 12 to 12
Kensington — SAY IT WITH SONGS — 2 to 11
London Pavilion — CONDEMNED — 2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion — DISRAELI — 2 to 11
New Gallery — ROOKERY NOOK — 1.30 to 11
Palace — HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA — 2.30 & 8.30
Plaza — THE LAUGHING LADY — 11.45 to 11
Polytechnic — STAMPEDE — 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal — SALLY — 12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre — ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE — 12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli — MEN WITHOUT WOMEN — 12 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind northerly or north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; occasional snow or sleet locally; frost early and late.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Wintry weather in most districts. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Lord Balfour died yesterday morning at the home of his brother, Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Woking. (pp. 9, 10, 16, and 18)

The efforts to break the deadlock caused by the attitudes of the French and Italian delegations to the Naval Conference have not yet succeeded. Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and other members of the British and American delegations, had long discussions yesterday, and further proposals are to be put before France and Italy. (p. 16)

At the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday Sidney Harry Fox, who is charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, in a Margate hotel last October, went into the witness-box and gave a complete denial of the charge. A professor of forensic medicine gave evidence for the defence, and was under examination when the trial was adjourned till this morning. (p. 11)

Prince George yesterday opened the new Preliminary Training School for Nurses presented to University College Hospital by the Rockefeller Foundation. (p. 13)

The Lord Privy Seal has issued a statement on works approved for Government financial assistance in connexion with unemployment. (p. 8)

On the last day of March the Port of London Authority will reach the 21st anniversary of its establishment, and Lord Ritchie of Dundee, the chairman, gives an account of the great developments accomplished. (p. 13)

At Christie's yesterday old English silver plate brought £13,002; a George II. silver-gilt toilet service, engraved with the arms of Beaufort and Berkeley, 1729, brought £3,700. At Sotheby's a copy of "Notes on the State of Virginia," Paris, 1782, with a long presentation inscription from Thomas Jefferson to the Marquis de La Fayette, fetched £1,030. (p. 7)

Evidence for the National Federation of Property Owners was given yesterday before the Committee which is considering the judicial and legislative powers of Ministers of the Crown. (p. 8)

POLITICS

Our Parliamentary Correspondent states that the breach between the majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the independent group has been considerably widened as a result of a long discussion at the party meeting yesterday. (p. 16)

In view of the death of Lord Balfour both Houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday without transacting any public business. Tributes will be paid by the Leaders of parties to-day. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A day of expiation for the Soviet wrongs against religion was observed by the Roman Catholic Church yesterday. The Pope celebrated Mass in St. Peter's. (p. 16)

At a meeting of the French Cabinet yesterday a full programme was drawn up for the Chamber when it reassembles. Ratification of The Hague Agreements is provided for as soon as the Budget has been passed. (p. 15)

The advance party of the Kanchenjunga expedition arrives in Calcutta to-day. The expedition will probably leave Darjeeling about April 4. (p. 15)

The Chilean Foreign Office has issued a statement on the excellent impression made in Chile by the elevation of the British and Chilean diplomatic representatives to the rank of Ambassadors. (p. 15)

General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella, the former Dictator of Spain, was buried in Madrid yesterday with military honours. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

A Race Meeting under National Hunt Rules was held at Chelmsford yesterday. (p. 6)

Guy's beat St. Bartholomew's in the final of the Hospitals' Rugby Football Cup at Richmond yesterday by 18 points to nine. (p. 7)

The Isthmian League beat the Royal Navy and Royal Marines in an Association football match at Gillingham yesterday by four goals to three. (p. 7)

In the course of his billiards match against W. Smith at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, yesterday, W. Lindrum made a break of 1,978; L. Steeples (Sheffield) beat H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff) in the final heat of the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall by 538 points. (p. 7)

In a hockey match at Merton Abbey yesterday Essex and Sussex played a drawn game, each side scoring three goals. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Monetary Position; Effect of the Rise in Investments; Terms of the Bristol Loan; the Tate and Lyle Issue; Two Railway Debenture Issue; Telegraph Construction Accounts; Swan and Edgar Share Splitting; Diverse Tea Planting Results; and the Meeting of the United Kingdom Provident Institution. (p. 22)

Money in Lombard-street was in abundant supply. A further fall occurred in market discount rates, which are once more quite out of touch with Bank rate. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Paris rate further advanced. Spanish currency cheapened. The recovery in the Argentine exchange made further progress. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 10½d. per oz. and silver 3-16d. to 19½d. (p. 22)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was renewed activity in gilt-edged securities, which continued buoyant in tone, and the buying movement spread to other investment stocks. Industrial shares were also in increased demand, prices closing with a fairly general rise. Foreign bonds were firm. The Oil and Mining markets were subdued. (p. 22)

LORD BALFOUR

The death of LORD BALFOUR closes a singular career of service to the State. There are few others to approach its active span and there is none that will quite serve as its parallel in kind. Historical comparisons can be found to define and test most statesmen of his standing, but the memory of LORD BALFOUR is no more likely to yield to classification than to time. He lived to help in the fashioning of modern Britain. He lived to play a great part in the fashioning of the modern world. The loss to-day is not England's alone. The young man who watched DISRAELI and SALISBURY at work in the Congress of Berlin turned his apprenticeship to full account, and a long strand of history was to pass through his hands. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the Anglo-French Entente were largely his work. He watched over the vast political changes that took place under the mantle of war, the rise of the new world-idea that took shape in the League Covenant, and the commercial, naval, and diplomatic expansion which has brought the United States into a new relationship with external affairs. LORD BALFOUR was abreast of all these movements, prominent and influential in all. Because he had little of age save its experience he was capable down to the last decade of his life of inestimable service as a leader of international and Imperial thought. His own countrymen especially are able to reflect with gratitude that nothing less than the whole life could have disclosed the whole man, while even now they will feel that there is a slightly mystifying residue never fully realized or explained. The unexpected was indeed a constant factor in his public service from its beginnings. He was, to all appearance, the least likely choice for the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He made his name where it was others' fate to lose it. To borrow a happy inversion from an Irishman and fellow-Parliamentarian, he proved to be "iron "painted to look like lath." The philosopher stepped out as an acute and practical politician and an imperturbable administrator, equal to conceiving and carrying a connected series of remedial economic measures, as he was later to completing a decisive reform in the British educational system.

The course that was begun with these surprises carried him straight to the highest office in the State. He was Prime Minister for three years only—and they were years, relatively, of less distinction in home affairs than any in his active political life. At the summit—so it seemed, though later stages of the journey proved it a false crest—he encountered difficulties beyond his powers. He would neither embrace the unauthorized doctrines which MR. CHAMBERLAIN pressed with growing fervour upon his party, nor would he expel the ablest and most vivid personality among his Ministers. Nor, again, would he affirm the sanctity of Free Imports among the binding verities for the comfort of the other sections of his party. There was one very good reason for inaction. He was intellectually and honourably incapable of either view. He was distrustful of the emotions at any time—in politics especially, and in economics, with justice, most of all. But more than that is necessary to explain, or even to excuse, all the events of the time. Party unity was the guiding thought of a man who knew how PEEL had wrecked one party and had seen GLADSTONE wreck another. The difficulties of the episode were extraordinary, and in the perspective of time his method can be held to have been right at least in intention. The controversy recalls itself only because its lessons have not lost all their significance for our own time and because it exhibited MR. BALFOUR'S limitations as party leader. Delay without diversion is not an appetizing dish. It can neither allay passion nor excite enthusiasm. BALFOUR suffered permanently by contrast with his more decisive lieutenant, and, though it had six more years to run, his leadership virtually ended there. When he had again to counsel patience and concession in 1911, his reunited and hopefully belligerent party looked for more dramatic leadership. With a cool and characteristic gesture of renunciation, their leader reasserted his authority only to lay it philosophically down.

A still greater paradox of success was to follow this paradox of failure. A man retiring at the not immature age of 63 might be expected to have nothing more to offer but the by-products of an active leisure. Yet BALFOUR'S resignation proved also to be his release. Within three years of it the gifts which a party, not without pretext, had found wanting were found essential by the nation. Though he was never anything but a loyal Unionist and a strong believer in the party system, his detachment from party service strengthened his claim to confidence in non-party times. The War gave the community one purpose; and to that purpose his experience was essential. He returned unofficially to power as consultant before he rejoined a Government. But his worth, as always, lay in his influence rather upon the councils of State than directly upon the public imagination. None of the great War speeches was made by him. The studied declamation was not his to make and, with all the resources of his musical voice, his habit of thinking aloud could interest but could not rouse an audience. In smaller gatherings the mastery of a mind ordering its thought, whether on a political or on some more abstruse topic, in a fine filigree of unrehearsed sentences was a constant marvel. But he was at his greatest in debate, which he deliberately, and almost alone, refused to regard as an occasion for prepared speeches. He could never have been a platform favourite, and his failure as a party leader is mainly to be explained by a lack of ambition for that role. With all his social gifts and interests he remained something of a solitary. A rich and wide cultivation; a liking for the company of alert minds and especially of young minds; fastidious intellectual standards tempered by gay courtesy, by unsuspected human interests and by extraordinary personal charm—all these were LORD BALFOUR'S. But behind them was the reserve of which the ordinary man was infallibly aware and a certain lack of those emotions and sympathies which the ordinary man might have shared. Courage—another of his conspicuous qualities—is a sure passport to respect, but the courage of the Stoic can never be infectious and endearing like the courage of the optimist. These were shortcomings in a party leader, but they were the defects of qualities far more significant. LORD BALFOUR has strengthened the English political tradition with a high example of that magnanimity, that impatience of the petty and that indifference to self which party politics seem to forbid, but without which the system would grind itself to dust. In the War years he was ideally qualified to graduate as an elder statesman growing in the affection and confidence of all, and not least of the newest party in the nation.

The best work of what must be termed his second career was done in the realm of foreign and Imperial affairs and was founded on a lifetime's close study of history in the making. But the valuable stimulus of his mind was not lacking among the problems characteristic of the first decade after the War. Like HALDANE he knew that the fount of prosperity must be science, but his faith in science was schooled by a vigilant suspicion of cant in any zeal for wholesale organization. If the economy of the times demanded first of all the services of science, he insisted that the economy of science required concentration on research. The Civil Research Committee was largely his creation and remained his special charge. But it is his stewardship of national interests overseas—shading, as they must do, into international interests—that gave his public life a splendid climax. His part in the Peace Treaties, as the method of their making ordained, was relatively small; but his part in the practical beginnings of the League was great and the Assembly repaid him with earnest attention to his sagacious counsel. In his last years two topics could move him to a warmth of statement that seemed to belie the incapacity for enthusiasm believed to be common both to old age in general and to his temperament in particular. His advocacy, almost impassioned at times, of the purposes of the League on the one hand, and of strict but always even-handed collaboration with the United States on the other, sprang from a sincere belief in both and from a deep insight into the function of the British Commonwealth. It will be remembered of him on both sides of the Atlantic that he had a surer and quicker understanding of America than any other British statesman of his time since BRYCE. These two interests may perhaps be taken to furnish the main articles of his political testament. He was among the first, when War came, to see where its casting vote would lie. He was the most successful interpreter of British policy to the American nation during and after the War in the Mission of 1917 and at the Washington Conference. These were great services to the Empire, neither the first nor the last in a life more and more devoted to its unity and its safety. His pen has left another true memorial of him in the historic analysis of existing Empire relations that issued from the Imperial Conference of 1926—a witness equally to the unfailingly fresh and supple mind of a man who entered politics within a few years of Canadian Federation and to his power, displayed elsewhere in his books and in many State papers, of cogent exposition in exact and flexible English. Even in his latest years of failing health and secluded life the public has hardly ceased to think of LORD BALFOUR'S sagacity as one of its permanent reserves. And it is news not easy of belief that recourse is no longer possible to one, the last of his day, who "gave counsel by his under-"standing, a leader of the people by his counsel, "wise and eloquent in his instructions."

Serbs and Bulgars

The approach of spring in the Balkans has been heralded by a series of outrages clearly designed by their perpetrators to check the recent improvement in the political relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia; and yesterday fresh representations had to be made in Sofia by the YUGOSLAV MINISTER. The Frontier Agreement which was signed on February 14 at Sofia promised, and was intended, to inaugurate a happier state of affairs on the common border of the two Slav States; but the terrorists have profited by the fact that it is still unratified to throw bombs in Yugoslav territory in the hope of at least delaying its ratification. The conspirators who have recently been attempting to wreck it are believed by the Yugoslav Government on *prima facie* evidence to be members of the powerful Macedonian Internal Revolutionary Organization. This illegal body, which has its headquarters in the mountains of south-west Bulgaria, is largely composed of political exiles or fugitives from Yugoslavia. One of its organs recently prophesied fresh outrages in Yugoslav territory because petitions submitted by Macedonians of Yugoslavia to the Secretariat League of Nations had not come before the Council, and it is probable enough that some of its members threw the bombs which lately caused so many casualties at Pirot and Strumitza. Its chiefs, no doubt, hoped both to impress their followers and the patriotic but less bellicose Macedonians from whom they exact large subscriptions, and at the same time to warn the Bulgarian Government, which is confronted by other political and economic difficulties, against any understanding with Belgrade. They probably counted upon a Serb demand for the suppression of the Internal Organization, which would have placed M. LIAPTCHEFF and his Cabinet in the delicate position of having to choose between offending a powerful militarist neighbour and taking the risks of a conflict with an organization which is perhaps more dangerous to-day to its Bulgarian hosts than to its Serb enemies.

Till now the Yugoslav Government has made no such demand. Through its Minister at Sofia, a firm supporter of an understanding between Serbs and Bulgars, it has requested the Bulgarian Government to arrest and punish the persons who committed the outrages and to prevent further crimes of this sort, which are inimical to good relations between the two Governments. The British and French Ministers have made similar representations, and for the present it seems that the attempt to embroil Sofia and Belgrade has failed. At the same time the news that meetings have been held in Yugoslav Macedonia and in Serbia, and have called upon the Government to take strong measures against the Macedonian conspirators, would be disquieting if it indicated that the soldiers and the policemen, who are now more powerful than ever in Yugoslavia, were dissatisfied by the moderation of the diplomatists. The Yugoslav Foreign Office is well aware of the difficulties of the Liaptcheff Government and of its desire to avoid friction with the Yugoslav Dictatorship. But it probably realizes the dangers of an extension of an entirely justifiable request for satisfaction for the recent outrages—assuming them to have been committed by revolutionaries from Bulgaria—to a demand for the suppression of an organization which owes whatever Bulgarian support it still enjoys to the fact that no Yugoslav Government has applied the minority clauses of its Treaty with the principal Allied Powers to the Bulgar-speaking Slavs of its Macedonian territory. The fact is that neither the Bulgarian nor the Yugoslav Government can yet deal severely with the officers or officials who protect Macedonian or Agrario-Communist gangsters, and until they can deal with them they will both be disposed to refrain from throwing diplomatic stones at one another's glass-houses. It is an unpleasant reflection that the relations of the two States should still be so largely dependent on the whims of the gunmen on both sides of the frontier.

General Primo on his Work

The first of four articles by GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA, the late Dictator of Spain, appears on this page to-day within a week of his death. The series can hardly fail to be of historical, as it is certainly of immediate, interest, for the man who ruled a great country for six years now submits to the judgment of posterity his own account of his assumption of supreme power, the motives that impelled him, and the use that he made of his acquired authority. It is not often that an autocrat thus takes the public into his confidence. But the story is simply told. Its ring is true. He writes as one who believes in his mission. There was something of the mystic in this man of action, who more than once retired from Madrid in the plenitude of his power to sojourn in the monastery of the austere Escorial, and there for a period devoted himself to contemplation, self-discipline, and prayer. He was indeed prone, as many great men are, to regard himself as an instrument of Divine Providence; and the very unimpressiveness of his personality must in his own eyes at least, for he was a humble man, have strengthened his claim. In the later articles he defends himself against the criticism of his opponents, which has been singularly bitter since his fall. But their bitterness is not altogether surprising. For GENERAL PRIMO himself had a caustic tongue, and heaped taunts and opprobrium upon his dispossessed political adversaries, who, for their part, were compelled by the censorship to endure them in infuriated silence. Small wonder that they should retaliate when the opportunity eventually came. Perhaps his death, so closely following his resignation, will bring some mitigation of their feelings, and modify their desire to undo whatever he had done. As this series of articles will show, much of it is worthy to remain.

The Last of the Italian Pictures

One striking effect of the exhibition of Italian Art at the Royal Academy is a feeling of incredulity that to-morrow it will be no more. It is possible that this feeling of something to be taken for granted is a stronger proof of the real success of the exhibition than any positive evidence that might be brought forward. As the ITALIAN AMBASSADOR aptly observed, "going to the pictures" has become a general habit that needed no further specification. Artistic purists might question the motives of the majority who have indulged the habit, but any such inquiry would be, in the strict sense, impertinent. The broad fact that remains is that since January 1 half a million English people have been exposed to the influence of Italian Art. Our obligation to Italy, and especially to the good will of SIGNOR MUSSOLINI which made such an exhibition possible, is universally recognized, but it may be worth while to call attention once more to the peculiar nature of the courtesy because that bears upon what has been described as the real success of the exhibition. Waiving all comparisons in artistic merit or value, and for reasons which are a commonplace of history, this gesture from Italy has an intimacy which would not be possible to any other nation with similar material. In sending us her pictures Italy has shown us her heart.

To the student the exhibition has been fruitful. Relationships between one picture and another have been established, and attributions have been confirmed—or altered. The sale of photographs has brought out some curiosities of popularity—as that the "best "seller" of all was the Leonardo cartoon of "The Virgin with St. Anne," which can be seen any day in the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy. That for many people the exhibition has meant the discovery of our own National Gallery goes without saying—and it is not necessarily a matter for scorn. All these, and other reactions that might be quoted, are subtler consequences of the visitation of beauty, parallel to the beneficial effects of visiting in human intercourse. The visitor gone our familiars wear brighter faces. That in the same unconscious way—the more valuable for its unconsciousness—the exhibition will have a steadying influence upon contemporary art cannot be doubted, nor, again, that the popular habit of "going to the pictures" will leave consequences to the material benefit of contemporary artists. Finally, in sending us, in a special meaning, herself, Italy has given us a clearer sense of how we should respond in such international exchanges. There would be no particular point in our sending to exhibitions on the Continent our own examples of the Continental schools, important as they are. For reasons of courtesy and practical politics alike we need to send ourselves, in the persons of our great portrait and landscape painters—REYNOLDS, GAINSBOROUGH, CONSTABLE, TURNER, and CROME, to name no others. It is thus that we can make to Italy or any other nation a gesture of the same intimacy as that which we have just received, and any Parliamentary action arising out of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries should be concentrated upon that end.

BRANGWYN PANELS

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT

LORD IVEAGH'S EXPLANATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the statements which have been made on the subject of the redecoration of the Royal Gallery, I think it will be useful if I mention a few facts which will correct some assumptions and may clear up some misunderstandings.

My father entered into a contract with Mr. Brangwyn to paint certain decorative panels of such a size as would occupy spaces, which were specified, on the walls of the Royal Gallery, in connexion with the Peers' War Memorial. Under the terms of the contract it was contemplated that when half the number of panels were completed they would be placed in position.

It was intended by my father that their acceptance or rejection should be entirely at the discretion of the House of Lords and of those responsible for the Royal Gallery.

The contract with Mr. Brangwyn is, of course, a liability of my father's estate, to be discharged by his executors. In the event of a decision being reached that the panels are not to be accepted for the decoration of the Royal Gallery they must, under law, fall into residue, to be dealt with under the terms of the will. They will not, as has been stated, become my personal property.

I am yours faithfully,
IVEAGH.

11, St. James's-square, S.W.1, March 19.

LORD BALFOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An incident in the life of Lord Balfour may be worth recording. The British delegation were coming home after the First Assembly of the League of Nations. Unknown to him I had arranged to drop off at a little wayside station near a cemetery in Northern France. It was late at night, and in a bitterly cold wind and sleet, when, as I was getting my traps handed down to me on the siding which served for a platform, I was amazed to see Mr. Balfour clambering down the three or four feet from his carriage. He had been told of the cause of stoppage and, in spite of cold and wind, had climbed out to bid me goodbye. That was characteristic of the man as I knew him in the strenuous days of the War and after.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE N. BARNES.

THE EMPIRE IN COUNCIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The answer which the Prime Minister gave to my question in the House of Commons on Monday is not, I hope, to be the last Ministerial word on the suggestion which *The Times* has made on the subject of Empire trade and party politics.

Mr. MacDonald referred to correspondence (Cmd. 2301) which took place between the British and Dominion Governments on the proposal of Mr. Thomas, when Secretary of State for the Dominions, that "Imperial Conferences should not be confined to representatives of parties in office for the time being." That was six years ago. The objections then raised by Canada and Australia related to Imperial Conferences—full Ministerial responsibility must be preserved—and those objections still hold good. Do they apply to Imperial Economic Conferences?

The Prime Minister does not claim that the Dominion Governments have objected to the proposal in its present form. It has not been put to them. A reference to the Canadian and Australian replies of 1924 shows that when they doubted the feasibility of an all-party representation at Imperial gatherings they were thinking expressly of foreign and defence policy. That is, and must remain, the business of Imperial Conferences with unabated Ministerial responsibility for it, and indeed all policy. But the discussions and developments of the intervening years may well lead us and the Dominions to put Imperial Economic Conferences in a different category. They may, in the words used by the Australian Government, be "raised above the ordinary level of domestic policy, and not be subordinated to local political issues." One of these new developments is the Empire Marketing Board, and the success with which it pursues its economic way without regard to party differences here or in the Dominions is an indication of the new spirit which is beginning to animate our Empire partnership in the economic sphere.

The Canadian fear of 1924 was lest we should seem to be "setting up a new body, supreme over the several Parliaments." After the momentous decisions of the Imperial Conference of 1926 this fear can no longer vex even the most sensitive Dominion statesman. The Imperial Conference would remain the repository of Ministerial power and responsibility, or, to use the words of the Canadian Government, a "conference of Governments of which each is responsible to its own Parliament and ultimately to its own electorate."

We have now come to this pass. Either, as you yourself put it, our Empire economic relations will gradually take shape by mutual agreements, or divergent policies will become the war-cries of parties throughout the Empire, and we shall have lost the best hope of achieving and consolidating prosperity. Cannot we now agree to use the Imperial Economic Conference as a meeting ground for those, of whatever country or party, who see in Empire development the best way out of our most pressing national and Imperial difficulties? These difficulties exist no less in Canada, Australia and other Dominions than in Great Britain itself. Together we can solve them.

Yours faithfully,
House of Commons, March 19. PERCY HURD.

EARLY VICTORIAN PRIDE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is indeed a pleasure to read in your report to-day of Mr. Morrison's speech at the inaugural meeting of the "Beautiful England" campaign that the Minister recognizes that "those who are keen on amenity are not all cranks."

Without asking you, Sir, who are such a purist in language, to define the word "amenity" or the word "crank," I feel it my duty to the much-abused Victorian era, in which I was bred, to point out that the love of Nature was always with us, though perhaps the outward expression of it differed as much as does in Nature itself the exotic orchid, the simple primrose, or the odoriferous leek. I will give only two examples of this:—

About the year 1883 I had to walk every morning from the Marble Arch to Victoria Station, and noticed day by day the really wonderful display of flowers which the family butler produced in each window of each dining-room under the stimulating influence of competition. Where is that wealth of colour in that street to-day, except in the artistic tints of my friend Lord Ashfield's omnibuses? Is the love of window-boxes transferred, as Mr. Morrison suggests, to Bermondsey, where perhaps his L.C.C. trams are also designed to rival in their beauty of green and gold Calverley's well-known "St. John's Wood omnibus"?

My second instance, alas! goes back to 1864, when I lived in Regent's Park, and is also connected with family butlers. My grandmother had decorated her house, against all the laws of the Crown officials, with flowers and creepers and even a little fountain, which played when the butler opened the front door. The crowning joy of that butler's life was the day when her late Majesty, who loved driving round Regent's Park, stopped to admire—and sent her equerry to present her compliments to the unknown resident who had added so greatly to the pleasure of her Majesty's drive. After that day there came no more letters stating that "Creepers on H.M. property, being insanitary, must be removed."

Can we draw any moral, except the Latin tag which opened my Latin grammar—*Sic utere tuo ut alieno non laedas*?

Yours retrospectively,
FARRER.

Abinger, St. Patrick's Day, 1930.

THE SPANISH DICTATOR

HIS OWN STORY

I.—HOW THE REGIME BEGAN

We publish below a translation of the first of four articles written in Paris during the last weeks of his life by General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella. They trace the history of the Spanish Dictatorship from its origin to its end. Succeeding articles will deal with its constitution and work, with the Civil Dictatorship, and with the final events.

By the late Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella

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I have been asked to write this series of articles, which, being devoted to the conception, birth, development, and end of the dictatorial Government through which Spain has passed, will have an undeniable historical interest and bear a lively relation to current events.

To the period of my Command-in-Chief at Valencia in 1920 dates back my first idea of the necessity to Spanish politics of methods different from the usual. It would have been ridiculous to pretend to the possession of such personal qualities as would modify the trend of Spanish politics by more normal means, since men of great talent, some of them of unquestionable good faith, one after the other, had failed in the attempt.

A few days after I had entered into that military command, of which I retain pleasant memories, I learnt that the Mayor of a small town near the capital city, Catarroja, had been treacherously assassinated as he was stepping into a tramcar by trade unionists of Communist revolutionary character, because he was reputed to have exercised his authority against those of their way of thinking, who had constantly coerced labour organizations. Two weeks afterwards, at the cross-road and railway line of Grao, an attack was made with revolvers by a similar group on the Count of Salvatierra, who had been an excellent Civil Governor in Barcelona, and on his wife and sister as they were in a carriage. The Count and his sister were killed; his wife was seriously wounded. I went away for a few days, and during this time the Civil Governor himself was the object of an attempt on leaving the theatre, a dozen revolver shots being fired at his car. On at once returning to my post I found throughout the city an atmosphere of pessimism and demoralization, which put me to shame as an authority. In the circles which I most frequented, in the Casino de la Agricultura, the club to which I went in the evening, precautions were taken, unfortunately justified, but which produced an impression of fear and nervousness incompatible with my prestige as the chief military authority. Reproaches against the Government were deep and continual, and I represented it, as the post of Civil Governor was vacant for some time. This proved to be very fortunate, because the Secretary of the Civil Government, the Colonel of the Civil Guard (Police), and myself, coming to an agreement, were able to take steps which amounted for Valencia to a miraculous intervention, seeing that they put an end to the terrorist attempts.

From the post of Commander-in-Chief of Valencia I was, against my wish, transferred to that of Madrid, to take the place of Lieutenant-General Don Francisco Aguilera, who passed on to the Supreme Council of War and Marine, and advocated my appointment because I had served as a general under his orders in Morocco and in Madrid, and had inspired him with confidence. After a few months as Commander-in-Chief of Madrid I spent an interval without any post, as I was dismissed from my command because I had in the Senate, as a Senator elected by my native province and not by Royal appointment, expressed my opinion on Morocco. I then became Commander-in-Chief of Catalonia, the most important and difficult post which we lieutenant-generals have to fill.

Meanwhile, terrorism had continued to wreak its effects in Spain. One day it was the engineer Don Perez Muñoz, or the contractor, Señor Madurell, who fell shot dead in Madrid; another day Cardinal Soldevilla, the ex-Governor Regueral, and the municipal engineers of Saragossa; and in Barcelona every day employers, Government officials, and workpeople. Such was the situation in Spain when I was appointed to Barcelona, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Civil Governor, General Martinez Anido (who repressed this state of affairs as far as he could) and the confidence the city felt in him.

CATALONIA'S PART

But, however grave the terrorism was in Catalonia, that was not what gave me most concern soon after my arrival. It was the Separatism which, in the mask of modern autonomy and integral autonomy, regionalism, Catalonian solidarity, and other disguises, was producing, against the rest of Spain and the union of the country, discordance and rancour, which I am inclined to believe far exceeded the wishes and even the anticipations of those who, by their imprudent and continuous propaganda, found themselves embarked on an exceedingly dangerous venture and could no longer stop the drift which threatened the unity of the country. The virus extended to other regions, which, seeing what Catalonia was successful in wresting from the public authorities, who cowered before her audacity, were already accentuating their regionalism. They declared, in the first place, in favour of forms of language which differed from the beautiful tongue of Cervantes, and in the second place made suggestions of political autonomy.

Matters being in this state, and General Martinez Anido having been shortly afterwards relieved, various Civil Governors succeeded one another, until the day came when Barcelona was at the mercy of the anarchistic trade unionist gangs, and the spectacle of unswept refuse and silent streets—as the strikers permitted no wheeled traffic—made the great city look gloomy and unhealthy.

IN MADRID

I decided to go to Madrid and explain the situation to the Government, which was thinking of yielding to the strikers in order to get out of the difficulty. This I resisted with a contrary view, a faithful interpretation of the feeling of the whole of Barcelona, which saw in the strike not an economic, but revolutionary political affair. I wrote a pressing letter to Don José Sanchez Guerra, who was spending the summer in San Sebastián, as I, in the little political ability I possessed, considered him as my chief. My family had always belonged to the Conservative Party and I was indebted to him for the suggestion that I should stand for election as a Deputy for Algeciras about the year 1913, which I renounced in order to retain the command of my Brigade of Chasseurs in the field. And—why not say it?—I always had confidence in his patriotism and governing powers. But he replied postponing to a possible interview in San Sebastián the occasion of dealing with the matter in greater calm and fuller detail, no doubt because, being remote from the scene of the events which I could not abandon—which the city would not let me abandon—he was not sufficiently apprised of them to realize their importance.

In the last two journeys to Madrid, one applied for by me and the other called for by the Government, I began to conspire, but in the open day and with little reservation, avoiding all opportunity of interview with the King, because I found it disrespectful and incorrect to make his

Majesty acquainted with my schemes, of which, moreover, it was certain he would disapprove.

A step in my brief and open conspiracy was to make known my intentions to General Aguilera, with whom I continued to maintain the warmest friendship and whom I wanted to see at the head of everything because of his great authority at that time and because I did not wish to be reproached with ambition; but he replied more or less as follows:—

My dear Miguel,—You have taken leave of your senses, you have had a bad night and are very young and headstrong, and you do not know that you are rushing into a failure; in that movement not even your assistant will follow you.

I insisted, depicting to him the state of mind of Catalonia and its garrisons always wounded in their patriotic sentiments by the parade of Separatism and disdain for all that represented Spain, including her glorious flag, which was already superseded in most of the municipalities by the Catalonian colours. There was no means of convincing him, though General Arraiz de Condorena, who had been called to the interview, supported my view.

CONSPIRATORS

I held many meetings with Generals the Duke of Tetuan, the Marqués de Cavalcanti, Don Federico Berenguer, Don Leopoldo Saro, and Don Antonio Daban. They all saw things as I did myself, and all agreed that the movement must be initiated by me in Barcelona and that they would support it. General Cavalcanti, without our having arranged it, had already satisfied himself that matters justified such action as I proposed, and had even exchanged views with some of his friends, specially with the Duke of Tetuan.

I left for Barcelona, I drew up the manifesto which is known to all, I sent the papers to Madrid. They were approved by my fellow-conspirators, I had them printed, and sent out the first copies in advance to our representatives abroad in order that when things took place they should know their meaning. I sent some by post and by messengers to the commanders-in-chief; I gathered together, in full uniform, at my office, the Commander-in-Chief of Barcelona, the generals and leading chiefs, and the Commandant of Marine, and explained the situation and my intentions to them. They unanimously held them to justify energetic and prompt military action. In the name of the nation I gave them instructions to keep the troops quietly in barracks, explaining to the classes of the second category what was in question, the patriotic zeal by which we were moved, and the desire to maintain unanimity and avoid violence and bloodshed. All was arranged for September 14, when three chance circumstances precipitated events by 24 hours.

1. On September 11, on the occasion of the annual homage to Casanova, Separatism went to extreme lengths, dragging the flag of Spain in the mire. This aroused extreme popular excitement.

2. The Government on the 12th sent a Minister to Barcelona to represent it at the closing of the Furniture Exhibition and he seemed to us disloyal, but as he had up to a few days before been Civil Governor of Barcelona, to shut him up in the same city would have been at variance with the chivalrous traditions of that city.

3. The movement was already discovered and known, and the Minister of War, the worthy General Aizpuru, telegraphed to me, first exhorting me, afterwards reprimanding me, and finally dismissing me. As I could not deceive him by calming him with lies, I told him the truth, my irrevocable purpose.

It is known how the garrisons responded to my declaration, and how the Spanish people, sick of politics and desirous of uplifting their soul by any means to the hope of salvation they had almost lost, also responded.

THE MANIFESTO

The manifesto is, I will not deny, a passionate improvisation, summing up the public sentiment which prevailed at the time. I was not making an attempt to seize power, which I did not hope to exercise, but was demanding that it should be abandoned by those who in the general judgment were exercising it weakly and sluggishly. It was necessary to indicate the personages who stood out most in public detestation, and for this reason mention is made in the first place of Don Santiago Alba, and in the second place of Señor Garcia Prieto the Marqués de Alhucemas [at that time Prime Minister]; the latter merely as chief of the governing group and therefore legally most responsible, for in truth nobody ever thought him capable of treason and betrayal, though many of us thought him of too small calibre to be a chief of Government in those circumstances. The case of Señor Alba is different. A man of ambition and talent, firm and serene as he proved once more during his ostracism, he was the mind and soul of the Ministry, and public opinion pointed him out as the promoter of its whole policy, being angrier with him on account of the sharp crisis which caused the withdrawal of Señor Villanueva. Whatever my opinion about Señor Alba, in justice two reservations must be made: one that I may be wrong in my opinion, and in that case the judgment given by the Courts and that which public opinion has formed may prevail; and another that nobody can be classed under a single heading, because most of us men have been bad and good, and only those who are bad by deliberate and persistent intention must be eliminated from the possibilities of redemption which faithful service to the country always offers.

Another point in the manifesto of September 13 has been censured because its sense was not clearly understood. I refer to the paragraph which says that we should be inflexible in requiring from all the fulfilment of their duty, including those of our "own caste," meaning to express by these words the military profession, to the members of which it was directed. In point of fact time showed that we had exercised more severity towards our own military supporters than towards anyone else, because this was required by the character of their profession, although it was the occasion of much bitterness and so many difficulties.

(To be continued)

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THE BUDGET AND THE ROAD FUND

A deputation from the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons and the Roads Improvement Association saw Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in his room at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon to urge that, in any rearrangement of taxation the Chancellor of the Exchequer may propose in his forthcoming Budget, he should provide that the resources available to the Road Fund for the ensuing year should not be decreased, but, if at all possible should be increased. The Financial Secretary stated that he fully realized the importance of the matters submitted, and that, while he was, of course, not able to say anything regarding the Chancellor's intentions, the deputation could rest assured that their recommendations and suggestions would receive the fullest consideration.

The deputation consisted of the following:—

Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons.—Major W. E. Elliot, M.P. (U.), chairman; Major Lloyd George, M.P. (Lib.), vice-chairman; and D. J. Vaughan, M.P. (Lab.), hon. secretary.

Roads Improvement Association (Inc.).—Wallace E. Riche (general secretary).

TRIBUTES TO LORD BALFOUR

AN OUTSTANDING FIGURE

SERVICE TO THE NATION

Lord Balfour's death has been the occasion of a widespread expression of the esteem and affection in which he was held by leading men of all parties. Among the tributes paid to him yesterday were the following:—

THE PRIME MINISTER.—It is the end of a long and useful life, and the whole of the nation will unite in expressing its regret and paying its tribute.

MR. SNOWDEN.—He was a great statesman, an unsurpassed Parliamentarian, and a charming personality. With his death there passes the last of the great statesmen of the last generation.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.—I had the deepest and warmest affection for Lord Balfour. We were associated during some of the most troublous times that ever befel the British Empire. No man could have had a more courageous or noble colleague in any time of difficulty and stress.

LORD ABERDEEN.—The personality of Arthur James Balfour was in large degree unique. It is easy to mention some of his distinctive gifts—a handsome appearance, a delightful manner, a strong intellect, which though never obtruded could not be hid, and, by no means least, a beautiful voice. This, and a good deal besides, he doubtless inherited from his mother, Lady Blanche Balfour, one of the most attractive women of her time. She was a Cecil, and the Cecil voice is a family heritage. But even apart from the many gifts with which Lord Balfour was endowed, there remained a certain winsome magnetic attraction, not easily defined, but which can never be forgotten by his friends. [Lord Balfour was best man to Lord Aberdeen at his wedding in 1877, and was chosen to make a presentation from many friends to Lord and Lady Aberdeen at their golden wedding in 1927.]

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.—In Lord Balfour the nation has lost the finest mind that has been given to politics in our generation. We shall not look upon his like again. To me he was ever the kindest of friends and most delightful of companions. I owe much to him.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Lord Balfour's death is the passing of the last of the overtowering Parliamentary figures to which we looked up when I entered the House of Commons a quarter of a century ago. At the General Election of 1905 he was indeed defeated, and we Radicals rejoiced in his downfall, but I shall always preserve the impression of how quickly and surely he recaptured the interest and admiration of a hostile majority. I have special reason to remember with gratitude the kindness and encouragement bestowed in debate on a young man of whose politics he disapproved and whose profession he disliked. Balfour's charm seems to me to be closely connected with an attitude of mind which he once disclosed to me by saying "I am never bored." His name stands as a shining example of how much our public life has gained from the contribution and leadership of those whose souls have not been completely absorbed in the vortex of politics.

MR. CLYNES (speaking at the annual luncheon of the National Fire Brigades Association at the Holborn Restaurant).—Though a steady and consistent political opponent, a kindlier nature and an abler man I have never known in modern Parliamentary life. He had the greatest subtlety of mind, but I believe he was always sincere, and he had that gift of philosophic temperament and disposition which enabled him to emerge from every difficulty without tearing passion to tatters.

LORD BEATTY.—A great world figure has passed away—a great statesman and great patriot who can ill be spared by the country for which he worked so long and loved so well.

LORD CREWE.—Of the statesmen born within the last 100 years a very few may have had a mind as powerful as Lord Balfour's, none a mind with so keen an edge. To his friends he was a perfect companion in their gayest as in their gravest hours.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.—When I first entered Parliament, some 27 years ago, I had a conception of Lord Balfour, who, was then Prime Minister, entirely different from that which I came later to hold, when I was privileged to come into a close contact with him as one of his colleagues in the Cabinet. When I was younger I thought of him as just the leader of the political party with which my own party had least in common. Only when we were in the Cabinet together, during the latter half of the War, did I first discover what it was that others found so attractive in his personality. No one could have taken greater pains than Lord Balfour to manifest sympathy with me personally and with members of my family in the loss we suffered in the autumn of 1916.

MR. CHURCHILL.—I have sustained a very keen personal loss, because I have known Lord Balfour since I was a child, and have always been treated by him in 30 years of political life with extreme kindness. Through all the vicissitudes of politics the friendship with which I was honoured continued.

He was the greatest member of the House of Commons since Mr. Gladstone. The earlier part of his political work was intermingled with party controversy, but his principal actions were national, and command the gratitude of all.

He it was who, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, by a personal decision, turned the policy of Great Britain into a channel definitely friendly to the United States. He it was who, in the black week of the South African War, insisted upon the appointment of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to the chief command, thus restoring the situation. The influence which he acquired in the United States, and the charm which his personality exerted on all, enabled him, in his mission to that country during the War, to procure a measure of good will and cordial co-operation between the two English-speaking peoples which was invaluable. He it was who, at the Washington Naval Conference in 1921, unhesitatingly accepted the principle that Britain and the United States should be equal Powers upon the sea; and finally the broader constitution of the British Empire which emerged from the Imperial Conference of 1927 owed its shape and its force to him above all others. These are only some of the chief personal interventions which, according to my knowledge, have marked his memorable influence upon or control of our affairs.

His death cuts us sharply away from the famous past. Politics, society, the world position of Great Britain, all are changed. During the last few months I had the privilege of visiting him several times, and he lay facing with serene philosophy and faith the approaching close of his life. There arose in my mind John Morley's phrase about John Stuart Mill: "A great and benignant lamp of wisdom." It is grievous that it should be extinguished even in the fullness of time.

LORD BUXTON.—One by one the towering political figures of the last generation are vanishing. To-day one of the greatest has passed away. Lord Balfour was a great Parliamentarian. He was, perhaps, a greater Parliamentarian than Prime Minister. There was something in his personality, appearance, voice, and detachment that, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, made him, during my 30 years in the House of Commons, the outstanding figure. His courage was undaunted; his Irish Secretaryship is recognized as the undoubted success of his administrative career. His mission to the United States has had a lasting effect on the relations of the two countries. It is interesting to recall that it is 25 years ago since the slogan of "B.M.G." was sounded and now to look back to the immense and invaluable public work that Lord Balfour subsequently accomplished. There is no need to dwell on the unfailing charm and courtesy which marked his personality.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (in a message to Mr. Gerald Balfour).—The citizens of London are greatly moved by the announcement of your brother's death, for he was their Member of Parliament for many years, and was respected and honoured by them irrespective of party. His services as Prime Minister, and in other ways, will long be remembered with admiration and gratitude.

LORD PARMOOR.—Lord Balfour was an attractive personality, combining a quiet charm of manner with the power of vigorous action whenever a decision was required in the public interest.

MR. AMERY (speaking at Dulwich last night).—Lord Balfour brought to public life a wide culture and long years of study and reflection, and consequently gave to public affairs something better balanced than was contributed by those to whom politics were the beginning and end of all things.

The Liberal Administrative Committee, meeting in London yesterday, sent an expression of sympathy on the death of Lord Balfour to the chairman of the Conservative Party and to Lord Balfour's relatives.

SERVICE TO IRELAND

"GREATEST OF CHIEF SECRETARIES"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 19

Only 40 years of time separate Ireland from Lord Balfour's Chief Secretaryship, but so much history has been made in the interval that here, even before his death, his name had become a legend. Few Irishmen who are now in the country's public life can recall the stormy days of 1887, when his appointment to be Chief Secretary infuriated Nationalist Ireland, or the events of the following four years, in which he turned hatred into grudging respect and established his name as the greatest of all Chief Secretaries.

To-day the older Nationalists sincerely regret Lord Balfour's death. The older Unionists mourn it as the breaking of their last link with a great body of fine achievement and high tradition. The younger Nationalists, curiously enough, have learned respect for Lord Balfour through the Republican Party's great and frequent praise of his Irish measures as compared with the legislation of a native Irish Parliament. His abiding mark on this country was the establishment of light railways and the settlement of the congested districts. It is admitted that the Congested Districts Board was perhaps the most successful of British institutions in Ireland, and there is general agreement that the state of the districts has not improved since the Board was abolished.

The appeal of the Balfour legend is enhanced in a country which has become somewhat drab and dull by its associations of elegance and wit. The grimmest members of the old Irish Party enjoyed their Parliamentary exchanges with the subtle and bland Chief Secretary, and Irish affairs never were administered with a more brilliant, and, at the same time, a firmer, touch than in the years when Mr. Balfour was supported by the graceful genius of his private secretary, George Wyndham.

MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

GENERAL SMUTS'S TRIBUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 19

General Smuts pays a tribute to Lord Balfour in the *Cape Argus*.

He describes Lord Balfour as a "man who left his impress very deep on the Empire since the War. His reputation in South Africa is chiefly associated with his championship of Palestine as a Jewish National Home, his work during the drafting of the Peace Treaty, and his share in framing in the Imperial Conference the declaration of 1926 on Dominion status.

"Personally I knew Lord Balfour very well, and never knew anyone with whom it was easier to work, who was wiser or more generous in outlook. We corresponded off and on, and my last letter from him was written on the day when I left England two months since. His fame as a statesman was equalled by his fame as a philosopher; few modern thinkers have made a greater impression on their time. Although not in the first rank as an original thinker, he had a width of outlook and experience and a command of English such as no other thinker of our time possessed.

"He will be remembered in South Africa as a friend and well-wisher, and as a man who supplied guidance in some of our most critical periods."

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, when asked for a statement about Lord Balfour, said that he had had the highest respect for him, but did not wish to say anything more.

CANADIAN TRIBUTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 19

When the sitting of the House of Commons began this afternoon Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who had previously sent a message of sympathy to the Balfour family, expressed the general sorrow of the members of the Canadian Parliament and of the Canadian people at the loss of the statesman whose services to the Empire had been so long and manifold. He paid a tribute to Lord Balfour's personal qualities and varied gifts as politician, scholar, and man of letters, and gave a brief account of his distinguished career. The Prime Minister made special mention of Lord Balfour's last great public work as Chairman of the Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations in 1926 and said that the Report to which his name was attached would go down as a great historic document. Mr. Bennett, the Leader of the Opposition, joined in this expression of sympathy and tribute and said that no man of his time had touched life at so many points with such real distinction.

The flag on the Parliament Buildings has been flying at half mast all day in mourning for Lord Balfour.

WORK FOR THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 19

On learning of the death of Lord Balfour the President of the Council of the League of Nations, M. Zaleski (Poland), sent the following telegram to the British Foreign Office:—

In the name of the Council of the League of Nations I beg to convey to his Majesty's Government and to the people of Great Britain our deepest sympathy and regret on learning of the death of Lord Balfour. As British representative on the Council and Assembly during the early years of the League, he guided and inspired their labours by the brilliance of his intellect, by his immense experience in great affairs, by the faultless nobility and justice of his character and by his unfailing devotion to the cause of Peace and of international cooperation. I am convinced that future generations will regard his work for the League, accomplished after he had passed his 70th year, as not the least distinguished part of his career, and it is certain that it will ever be gratefully remembered by all who believe in the League of Nations and the maintenance of world peace.

Lord Balfour represented Great Britain on the Council of the League and in the Assembly until 1923 with the exception of the first meeting in Paris, which was attended by Lord Curzon. He worked in close collaboration with the late M. Léon Bourgeois in the early days of the League's organization, and contributed largely to its guidance through the difficult early stages of its career. His keen political sense and the great authority he enjoyed both in the Council and the Assembly enabled him to play a prominent part in such questions as those of Austrian reconstruction, Vilna, Danzig, and the administration of the Saar. He is remembered here as one of the outstanding figures of those early days before it was the habit of Ministers for Foreign Affairs to represent their countries at Geneva, and when so much depended on personal prestige. His collaboration with Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General, was especially close and friendly, as Sir Eric had been his private secretary at the Peace Conference, and they had learned then to know and appreciate one another.

REGRET IN UNITED STATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19

The news of the death of Lord Balfour has been received with profound regret in Washington. Although so many of those who were most intimately associated with him during his visits to the United States with the British War Mission in 1917 and to the Washington Conference in 1922 are already dead, he remained in the eyes of the American public an outstanding figure commanding affection and deep respect. Mr. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, on learning of his death, said he would attempt no elaborate comment, but would express as simply as possible the great sorrow of himself and his colleagues.

Mr. Hughes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, perhaps the most distinguished of those who worked with Lord Balfour at the Washington Conference, said:—

I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of Lord Balfour. My association with him in the work of the Washington Conference is one of the most delightful memories of my life. In his intellectual quality and breadth of vision he represented the highest type of statesmanship.

Mr. Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador, another of those associated with Lord Balfour at the Washington Conference, said:—

I have learned with profound regret of the passing away of Lord Balfour, whose name has been so dear to all who stand for world peace and understanding. His untimely death at this moment reminds us particularly of his great work at the Washington Arms Conference. I wish to express to the British people my sincere sympathy and condolence in the irrevocable loss which they have been called upon to suffer in the death of their distinguished statesman.

FRENCH ESTEEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 19

News of the death of Lord Balfour has called forth expressions of the most lively regret here, and many tributes are paid to the memory of one who was considered the firm friend of France. Lord Balfour's services to the Allied cause during the War naturally receive the larger measure of attention and grateful allusion is made to "the tact, diplomatic skill and persuasive eloquence" which helped to turn the scale in favour of British participation in the War. But full descriptions of his long and distinguished career are given in the Press.

In the words of the *Journal des Débats* "he possessed the qualities of the statesman. But he had also endearing personal qualities. He was a charmer in every sense of the word." Many examples are given to show his unusual combination of philosophic distinction and practical ability; and it is recalled how the *dilettante de la philosophie* gave proof of an astonishing firmness, energy, and courage when called upon to deal with one of the most difficult phases of Irish history. But it is felt that the dead statesman is one of the last representatives of another age, which produced a series of *grands seigneurs* to whom politics represented the beliefs of a patriotic duty and the assumption of a disinterested career.

The general esteem is summed up by the conclusion of a leading article in the *Débats*, which says: "Statesman, orator, thinker, writer, sportsman, *grand seigneur*, Arthur James Balfour, Lord Balfour, leaves behind him the memory of an accomplished gentleman who was one of an older England's most distinguished sons and one of her most eminent and devoted servants.

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister of France, has sent (says Reuter's Agency) the following telegram to the French Ambassador in London:—

"Please convey on my behalf the following message of condolence to the family of Lord Balfour:—I have learned with deep regret of the loss you have suffered. On my behalf and that of the French Government I ask you to accept our most sincere sympathy.—A. TARDIEU."

GERMAN APPRECIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 19

Seldom since the War has the death of a statesman in a former enemy country called forth in Germany such dispassionate, even sympathetic, appreciation as that of Lord Balfour. Exceptional understanding is shown of his career, and recognition of his wisdom, impartiality, and logic is unanimous.

Lord Balfour is seen in retrospect as a man who never allowed himself to be swayed by momentary political passions, who regarded every issue from the outside, coolly and clear-sightedly, and whose sincerity was always beyond all doubt. Although as Prime Minister from 1902 to 1906 he is held to have been partly responsible for the Entente with France and other developments, which are firmly believed in Germany to have led to an anti-German policy of "encirclement" and to the War, the commentators, with few exceptions, are content merely to record this view dispassionately. As for his association in the War Cabinet with the "knock-out" policy, emphasis is laid on the driving force of Mr. Lloyd George, upon whom Lord Balfour is credited with having sought to exercise a moderating influence afterwards at Versailles.

To Lord Balfour's part in the Washington Naval Conference is attributed the first—and so far only—success in disarmament.

JEWISH MOURNING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, MARCH 19

The news of the death of Lord Balfour has made a profound impression on Jewish Palestine. All the Hebrew newspapers have issued special editions, and the Zionist Executive and the Jewish National Council held a memorial meeting at which addresses were made commemorating Lord Balfour's great support for the Zionist cause. A message was sent to Dr. Chaim Weizmann asking him to convey the sympathy of Jewry in Palestine to the Balfour family.

To-morrow a delegation from the Jewish institutions will wait upon the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, to request his Excellency to convey an expression of the grief of the Jews of Palestine and of their association with Great Britain's mourning for the loss of a great statesman. On Saturday all synagogues will hold memorial services. At the hour of the funeral the teachers in all Zionist schools will explain to their pupils Lord Balfour's great services to the Jewish cause.

JOHANNESBURG, March 19.—A special meeting of the executive council of the South African Zionist Federation this evening recorded its grief at Lord Balfour's death. Messages expressing regret were sent to the members of his Lordship's family, the Zionist headquarters in London, and to the British Government.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN SYMPATHY

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Gerald Balfour from the French Ambassador:—

M. Tardieu, M. Briand, and the members of the French Delegation to the Naval Conference have asked me to convey to you their deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your brother, Lord Balfour, whose decease causes the greatest regrets in France. Will you also accept an expression of my personal condolences?—FLEURIAU.

Telegrams of sympathy have also been received from the Italian and German Ambassadors and the Swiss Minister.

Mr. Stimson, head of the United States Naval Delegation, made the following statement:—

The death of Lord Balfour in the midst of the work of the present Naval Conference recalls his great contribution to the cause of naval disarmament at the Washington Conference. His services to his country have always been of a nature to increase the good will among the English-speaking peoples, who both honour his memory.

The Belgian Government has instructed Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador in London, to present to the British Government its condolences on the death of Lord Balfour and to represent it at his funeral.

ENGINEERING WAGES

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY SOUGHT BY UNIONS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committees of the engineering trade unions had a combined meeting in London yesterday, Mr. J. T. Brownlie presiding, and rejected the suggestion of a joint inquiry into working conditions and costs of manufacture in foreign countries. The employers suggested the inquiry in reply to the request of the unions for arbitration of the wage claim that was refused last November. The employers' idea was that a small deputation equally representative of their own federation and of the unions should investigate industrial conditions on the Continent first and, perhaps later, in America also.

Behind the request of the unions for arbitration there was something like a threat. The executives decided two months ago that if they could not get arbitration they would ask the Government to order an inquiry into the engineering industry on the lines of the inquiries into the cotton and the iron and steel industries. There was little support yesterday for the employers' suggestion. The criticism was that an investigation abroad would not provide the unions with the information they desired as to the methods of organization and management in British engineering works. An inquiry into foreign working conditions and costs of manufacture—including wages costs—did not appeal to them, and they decided to ask for a Government inquiry.

According to an official announcement, "it was decided to instruct the deputation of the unions to approach the Government to set up an inquiry on the lines of the present investigations into the cotton and steel industries, and particularly to direct the attention of the Government to the statement made by the employers' chairman, Sir Allan Smith, regarding wages and social services."

An official inquiry may or may not be granted. The unions will approach Mr. MacDonald, and will, of course, have to say that they have declined to cooperate with the employers in an investigation of foreign competition. But an inquiry would not alarm the employers. Whether it would, in fact, serve the ends of the trade unions is another matter. Some of the union leaders have their doubts. They recognize that the industry is passing through a difficult period, and that circumstances are not favourable to the success of a wages movement. The achievement in 1927 of a 2s. a week advance of plain-time wages was something of which they are secretly proud, not because it satisfied the claim that was made—it came far short of that—but because it was obtained under difficult conditions, and the discussions furnished evidence of the desire of the employers to go as far as the economic position of the industry would allow in raising the wage standards.

PRESENT WAGE LEVELS

They recall, moreover, the course of engineering wages and the improvement in earnings that has followed the extension of the piecework system. In 1873 the wages of fitters and turners in London were 38s. a week; in 1901 they were 39s.; in 1906, 40s.; in October, 1914, there was an increase of unprecedented amount to 43s.; after the War-time and post-War fluctuations the rate for plain-time workers was raised in 1927 to 62s. 11d. Wages are not yet up to the pre-War standard for plain-time workers, but the wages paid throughout the industry, including piece and bonus rates, are definitely above the pre-War level. An ascertainment of actual wages paid in March of last year gave the following as the levels of real earnings:—Fitters, 105.8; turners, 106; pattern makers, 105.2; moulders, 104.1; platers, riveters, and caulkers, 99.9; labourers, 120.2—all classes of operatives, 114.4. Since the War, also, hours of work have been reduced from 53½ a week to 47.

The decision of the unions to take to the Prime Minister Sir Allan Smith's reference to the cost of social services is interesting. They have evidently found reason to reflect on the statement that an expenditure of £300,000,000 or £400,000,000 a year on social services enhances the value of real wages, and that "you cannot have it both ways; and if from the State . . . you are getting an enhancement of wages which, when all is said and done, has got to be made by industry, then you cannot expect to have a direct pull on industry if industry is not in a position to pay."

The Electrical Trades Union and one or two others that have abandoned hope of the success of a combined wages movement and have withdrawn from the joint conference were not represented yesterday.

THIEVES IN GUISE OF ELECTRICIANS

MISTRESS AND MAIDS BOUND AND GAGGED

Scotland Yard detectives, under Divisional Inspector Horwell, of Vine-street, were last night trying to trace two young men who, after binding and gagging the woman occupier of a flat in Park-street, W., and her two maids, made off with jewelry worth £1,000.

The men, wearing overalls, called at the flat and represented that they had been sent to carry out electrical work. They were admitted by one of the maids, but as soon as they got inside they seized her, tied her with straps, and fixed a gag in her mouth. They then went into another room and seized and bound Miss Ella King, the occupier of the flat, and another maid. Then they collected all the jewelry they could find, including diamond bracelets, brooches, and diamond rings, and also a fur coat. The materials used for binding the maids and their mistress consisted of sheets torn into strips, pieces of silk, and leather straps.

It was not until someone passing the flat heard the sound of moans that the affair was discovered, and the Vine-street police were called by telephone.

The three victims were afterwards able to make statements to Scotland Yard officers and also to supply descriptions of the two men.

SIR H. OLIVER AND NAVAL REDUCTIONS

MAJOR F. A. FREETH, a member of the headquarters staff of Imperial Chemical Industries and the inventor of a number of processes concerned with explosives, in an address yesterday to the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, said that one of the greatest disservices the public Press could do to this country was to alarm the civilian population with all sorts of imaginary dangers when it was a fact that poison gas and modern explosives were not half so bad as they were made out to be. In the event of another war the nerve of the civilian population would be most important, and if they were going to bring up a generation who would believe that gas was so deadly that cancer was a bedtime story for little children by comparison, we would get them predisposed to panic. He agreed that gas was a potent weapon in restricted ranges, but science did not possess poison gases of great range and killing power. There was, in fact, a large body of opinion which believed that the only really effective gas was mustard gas.

ADMIRAL of the FLEET SIR HENRY OLIVER, who presided, in a reference to naval reductions, said:—"To my mind we have already cut things so very fine that the man who could protect our trade routes now would be a genius. I can only say that I could not do it myself—and I have had some experience of it."

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

CARDINAL BOURNE, preaching at Derby yesterday, said that things for which there was no justification, had been said to the discredit of the Holy See in regard to its attitude concerning religious persecution in Russia. The Holy See possessed most complete and accurate information on the subject. It was mere camouflage to assert that the victims were persecuted because they would not accept the State regulations laid down for the good of the commonwealth. The intention was to destroy religion. It was atheism of a diabolical character, and therefore, would seem to be inspired by the evil one himself. The great objective of Bolshevism was the destruction of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Catholic Church.

The Piccadilly Club, carried on since December 16 last year in a basement in Regent-street, with entrance from Regent-street and Swallow-street, was struck off the register by Mr. Dummett at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, and the premises were disqualified for use as a club for three years.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED AND COLD

Meteorological Office, March 19

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A secondary associated with a depression over Scandinavia is moving north-east over the southern part of the North Sea. Further secondary disturbances are likely to travel southwards in the general northerly air current which covers the British Isles. Weather will be cold and cloud amount variable. Occasional snow or sleet is probable, more particularly in the North and East.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., N., WALES, N.—Wind northerly or north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; occasional snow or sleet locally; frost early and late.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S.—Wind northerly or north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; probably wintry showers; cold.

SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind mainly between north-east and north-west, light to fresh; variable sky; snow or sleet at times; frost early and late.

IRELAND.—Wind north-westerly or northerly, light to fresh; bright intervals and perhaps wintry showers; cold, but possibly becoming somewhat milder.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Wintry weather in most districts.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh northerly winds; variable sky; sleet or snow showers; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate or fresh northerly or north-westerly winds; variable sky; perhaps sleet or snow showers; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds north-west, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud amount, showers of snow or hail. Visibility mainly 4-8 miles, but 1,000-2,000 yards during showers.

Sun rises, 6.6 a.m.; sets, 6.10 p.m.
Moon rises, 12.40 a.m.; sets, 8.13 a.m. Last quarter, Saturday.
Lighting-up time, 6.40 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.17 a.m. and 5.42 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 19, 6 P.M.

A shallow secondary to a depression over Southern Scandinavia moved south-east from Ireland to a position over the Netherlands. Winds were at first light and variable in Southern England, but later became mainly northerly in all districts and moderate, except in the Western Channel, where they were strong locally.

Weather was cold, with alternate bright and cloudy periods and falls of hail, sleet, or snow in most districts. Snowfall was heavy locally in North Wales, while heavy falls also occurred in Kent, particularly near the coast. Thunder and lightning were also reported by some places in South-East England. Precipitation amounted to 23mm. (0.91in.) at Margate, 21mm. (0.83in.) at Manston and Deal, 20mm. (0.79in.) at Ramsgate, 19mm. (0.75in.) at Dover, and 18mm. at Folkestone.

In the North some large sunshine amounts were reported, but elsewhere were mainly moderate. N. Berwick and Troon had 9.4 hours, St. Andrews 9.2 hours, and Berwick-on-Tweed 9.1 hours, while the Scilly Isles had 8.7 hours.

Temperatures were generally at least 5deg. below normal, and at Harrogate, Eskdalemuir, and Nairn the screen maximum was only 32deg.; the highest figure recorded was 47deg. at Weymouth. At night very severe frost occurred in most districts, particularly in Scotland and Ireland. Eskdalemuir recorded 14deg. in the screen and 8deg. on grass, while Renfrew recorded 19deg. in the screen and 11deg. on grass. In Southern England the lowest figures were at Leafield, with 25deg. in the screen and 16deg. on grass.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 19, 6 P.M.—Bar., 997.4mb. (29.45in.), rising slowly; temp., 36deg.; humidity, 74 per cent.; wind, N.E., moderate; weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 31deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 42deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.9hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, 2; Lowestoft, 0; St. Andrews, 3½; Southport, 2½; Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 2½.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	3·7	6	31	37	Bright periods.
Banff	6·1	1	26	34	Bright periods.
B'wick-on-T.	9·1	1	26	34	Fine.
Bexhill	2·7	15	32	41	Bright intervals.
Blackpool	3·0	1	30	37	Bright periods.
B'mouth	3·2	1	29	43	Bright intervals.
Bridlington	0·2	4	29	35	Dull, some show.
Brighton	3·5	5	35	43	Bright intervals.
Buxton	6·8	4	35	42	Bright periods.
Cheltenham	—	—	25	41	Dull, some snow.
Clacton	1·7	2	30	39	Cloudy, somesnow.
Cleethorpes	—	0·4	31	35	Dull, some show.
Colwyn Bay	4·5	7	31	34	Bright periods.
Cromer	—	0·2	32	39	Dull, some snow.
Deal	1·7	21	32	38	Cloudy, snowearly.
Douglas	7·6	2	29	34	Bright periods.
Dover	1·5	19	33	37	Cloudy, snowearly.
Dovercourt	—	4	30	41	Dull, snow, rain.
Eastbourne	3·2	13	33	43	Bright periods.
Exmouth	3·7	1	31	42	Bright periods.
Falmouth	3·8	3	35	39	Bright intervals.
Felixstowe	1·3	2	29	39	Cl'dy, some snow.
Folkestone	1·5	18	32	38	Cl'dy, some snow.
Guernsey	7·2	9	37	44	Bright periods.
Harrogate	1·3	1	27	32	Cl'dy, snow early.
Hastings	2·5	16	32	41	Snow, thunder.
Ilfracombe	1·1	1	34	40	Cloudy.
Ilkley	0·7	2	27	34	Cl'dy, snow early.
Jersey	8·2	6	38	42	Mainly bright.
Leamington	0·2	—	28	38	Dull, snow later.
Lerwick	3·4	1	26	33	Bright intervals.
Littlehampton	1·9	5	31	43	Cloudy, snow.
Llandudno	1·3	7	31	35	Bright periods.
Lowestoft	—	3	28	36	Dull, some snow.
Mablethorpe	0·4	2	29	37	Cloudy, snow.
Maldon	1·7	—	30	41	Cloudy, snow.
Malvern	—	3	29	34	Dull, snow.
Margate	1·8	23	31	38	Heavy snow.
Morecambe	5·5	0·2	30	35	Fair.
Nairn	4·5

P&O
A Cruise in May

The cruise of the s.s. Rawalpindi from London on May 8th offers a widely varied survey from end to end of the Mediterranean. Visits will be made to Athens, Rhodes, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt, Malta etc., and the cruise will afford a delightful spring holiday, for, at this season, climatic conditions should be perfect. The ship is luxuriously furnished and most efficiently staffed to ensure for passengers of all ages the maximum of pleasure and comfort. The cruise will occupy 26 days, ending in London on June 4th. Fares from 50 guineas. Descriptive picture handbook on application as below.

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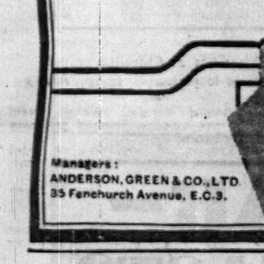

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 19

Mr. Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Riga.

The Prince George (The President), attended by Major Ulick Alexander, presided at the annual General Meeting of the University College Hospital and opened the new Preliminary Training School for Nurses, this afternoon.

The Duchess of Norfolk left Norfolk House on Tuesday for Arundel Castle.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland have left 19, Arlington-street for Aske, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore will return to 84, Eaton-square next week from St. Paul's, Waldenbury.

The Earl and Countess of Munster will leave to-day for Egypt and will be abroad until the end of April. No letters will be forwarded.

The Earl and Countess of Bective returned to 41, Portman-square on Monday from Maybanks, Rudgwick.

Countess Peel returned to 34, Holland-park on Tuesday from Leydene, East Meon, Petersfield.

The Countess of Leicester has returned to 47, Park-street from Holkham.

Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig arrived at the Danish Legation last night.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will leave 28, Grosvenor-street to-day on a short visit to Paris.

Lady Cynthia Slessor will arrive at 48, Sussex-gardens on Tuesday, on a short visit from Osterley Park.

Lord Churston, who has undergone a serious operation, is making satisfactory progress.

Lady Southwark, who has been on a cruise in the Mediterranean, returned yesterday to 17, Clifton-gardens.

The Hon. Eleanor Brougham has left London for Florence.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Somerset will return to 8, Stratford-place on April 10 from Tangier.

Sir Percy Loraine has arrived at the Carlton Hotel from Paris.

Sir Walter Lawrence has returned to Sawbridgeworth from the South of France.

Lady Headlam-Morley and Miss Headlam-Morley have left Wimbledon for a few months, and have taken Windy Ridge, Great Broughton, Stokesley, Yorkshire.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley will return to London on Saturday from the South of France.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Bernard James will leave 34, Ovington-square on March 27 for Fingest Grove, High Wycombe.

Mr. Justice MacGregor, of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and Mrs. and Miss MacGregor are staying at the South Kensington Hotel.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Callander have left Kent for Braehead House, Cramond Bridge, Mid Lothian, which is now their permanent address.

Mrs. Kipling, who arrived at Bermuda with Mr. Kipling on Tuesday, was taken to hospital. Her case, however, is not serious.

Mr. George Terrell has gone to Alexandria, and expects to return before Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Belleville have arrived at 47, Catherine-street, Westminster, which they have taken for five weeks. (Telephone, Victoria 5335.)

Mr. and Mrs. de Bille are disposing of their house at Sheen and taking up by April permanent residence at their country home, White Gate, Acryse, Kent.

Mrs. Walter Lester wishes to express her grateful thanks to all her kind friends for the many expressions of sympathy which she has received. She had hoped to write personally to every one, but has had to leave for New York.

Acting upon medical advice, Miss April Day is obliged to abandon the organization of the proposed ball in aid of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund at the Park Lane Hotel on March 28. The committee prefer not to appoint another organizer, and the ball will, therefore, be indefinitely postponed.

The Earl of Denbigh will open a garden fête to be held in the grounds of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Regent's Park, on June 14, in aid of the St. Marylebone Hospitals League.

ST. PANCRAS HOUSE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

The Queen gave several articles, including six ash trays, two tea trays made of Chinese embroidery framed in wood, an antique lacquer tray, and an antique bronze reading lamp, to the stall which Chichester Theological College held at the bazaar in aid of the St Pancras House Improvement Society at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday. Other stalls were held by the Additional Curates' Society (home-made produce), the Federation of Working Girls' Clubs (toilet requisites), the Walsingham Fund (china and glass), the Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies (flowers and groceries), the Girls' Clubs Work of the Social Institutes Union (toys), the Hostels for Crippled Women-Workers (babies' clothes), and the County Industries (woven fabrics). The bazaar will be open again to-day from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m.

HUNT BALL

R.A. HARRIERS

The R.A. Harriers (Salisbury Plain) held their annual ball at the Officers' Club, Tidworth House, last night after the Harriers' Point-to-Point meeting. In addition to Major C. P. J. Layard, the Master, others who took tickets included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Anstey, Captain E. H. Antrobus, Captain R. J. Awdry, Captain J. F. Batten, Captain W. J. R. Bedford, Captain A. G. Bennett, Mr. A. J. C. Block, Mr. D. A. K. Block, Brigadier A. F. Brooke, Captain G. Burge, Captain F. H. Bury, Mr. C. Dalby, Mrs. Dunlop, Captain G. St. G. H. Dyson, Mrs. Everard, Brigadier R. G. Finlayson, Colonel H. G. Gandy, Captain K. F. D. Gattie, Captain Garrett, Mrs. Godwin, Captain C. F. Goldney, Captain L. D. Goddard, Mr. W. J. Gyde, Captain J. W. Harper, Major W. E. E. Harrison, Mr. J. F. M. Haslam, Mrs. Hunt, Colonel A. J. Hunter, Mr. C. F. Hutt, Mr. H. A. P. Hutchins, Mr. T. F. Hayman-Joyce, Major G. C. Kemp, Captain F. Lane, Major Lawson, Mrs. Leatham, Colonel F. F. Lock, Lieutenant-Colonel V. H. B. Majendie, Mr. G. H. Marche-Phillips, Mrs. Mergerou, Mrs. McCreery, Mr. B. J. Murphy, Major R. H. Neale, Mrs. Newall, Major St. J. R. Nicholson, Mr. E. A. L. Oldfield, Mr. F. C. G. Page, Mr. Palmer, Mr. G. Peddie, Captain H. B. Peters, Major W. C. Pickthall, Major H. S. S. Pengelly, Captain C. D. Pugh, Captain Rigby, Mr. G. W. Rooke, Maj. C. C. Russell, Mr. R. W. Sorabji, Major R. H. Studdert, Major J. C. Des R. Swayne, Mr. L. R. Ward, Captain P. J. K. Warren, Mrs. Warrell, Captain Williams, and Major Wilson.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. T. A. A. WATT AND MISS CAVENDISH BENTINCK

The engagement is announced between Mr. T. A. A. Watt, Life Guards, only son of Captain and Mrs. S. Watt, of Gunthorpe, Oakham, and Alice, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Cavendish Bentinck. The wedding will take place towards the end of April.

MR. G. W. WILLCOX AND MISS STEPHENS

The engagement is announced between Gerald William Willcox, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., eldest son of Sir William and Lady Willcox, 40, Welbeck-street, London, W., and Catherine Audrey Stephens, eldest daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Stephens, of Broomhill, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire.

MR. T. MOTT AND MISS BAUMANN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Tom, only son of Major-General S. F. Mott, C.B., of The Manor, Leamington-Hastings, and Helga, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Baumann, of 169, Queen's-gate, late of The Lodge, Englefield Green, Surrey.

CAPTAIN H. E. D. ELLIOTT AND MISS W. M. GROSS

The engagement is announced between Captain Hedley Edmund Denys Elliott, only son of the late E. W. Elliott and of Mrs. Elliott, of Roundabout, Pulborough, and Winifred Marjorie, youngest daughter of the late William Gross and of Mrs. Gross, of Abbotsmead, Guildford.

MR. H. I. CUNINGHAM AND MISS ALLEN

The marriage arranged between Mr. H. Ian Cuningham, The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, and Violet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Allen, Hightown, Liverpool, will take place quietly at Sefton Church, Lancs, at 11.15 a.m. on Thursday, April 24.

DR. E. R. WILLIAMS AND MISS B. SYMES

The engagement is announced of Dr. E. Rohan Williams, of St. Mary's Hospital, W.2, and Barbara Joyce, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Symes, of Southsea.

MR. J. P. HIPPISLEY AND MISS S. B. GORHAM GEE

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in June, between John Preston Hippisley, elder son of Commander R. J. B. Hippisley, O.B.E., and of Mrs. Hippisley, of Ston Easton Park, near Bath, and Sybil Barbara Gorham Gee, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gorham Gee, of Granville House, Leicester.

MR. G. BROOKS AND MISS BENTLEY

The engagement is announced between Mr. George Brooks, of Malpas, Cheshire, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Brooks, of Brooklands, Cheshire, and Marjorie, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Bentley, of Ashley, Cheshire.

MR. H. D. T. MILLER AND MISS S. H. MACPHERSON

The marriage arranged between Hugh Desmond Tennant Miller and Sheila Hendry MacPherson will take place very quietly at St. Columba's, Pont-street, on Thursday, March 27.

MR. W. B. ENEVER AND MISS HOWARD-WILLIAMS

An engagement is announced between William Baxter, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Enever, of Willow Grange, Watford, and Isla, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard-Williams, of Belgrano, Stanmore, Middlesex.

MR. O. STUART TODD AND MISS HICKS

The engagement is announced between Oliver Stuart, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuart Todd, of Clent Grove, Clent, Worcestershire, and Dorothea Janet, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Hicks and Mrs. Hicks, of Leylands, Wotton, Surrey.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place yesterday at St. Michael's, Chester-square, of the infant daughter of the Hon. John and Mrs. Bruce. Canon Mitchell officiated, and the child was named Gillian Constance. The godparents were Mr. A. Ruthven Stuart, Mr. Bruce Richmond, the Countess of Bradford, and Mrs. Hugh Browning. The Dowager Lady Aberdare gave a small party afterwards at 83, Eaton-square.

The christening of the infant son of the Hon. Bertram and Mrs. French took place at St. Joseph's, Redhill, on March 7. The Rev. M. Hanlon officiated, and the child received the names of Maurice Aloysius. The godparents were Major John Murray and Miss Naish, for whom the Hon. Hubert French and Mrs. Edmund Dease stood proxy.

DINNER

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN

Mr. Walter Runciman gave a dinner party last night at 8, Barton-street, at which the following guests were present:—

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, the French Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, Signor Grandi, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Viscount Cowdray, the Marquess of Crewe, Mr. Dwight Morrow, Mr. J. L. Ralston, Mr. J. E. Fenton, Sir Donald Maclean, and Mr. Leslie Runciman.

Mrs. Runciman gave a reception afterwards to members of the Liberal Council to meet delegates attending the London Naval Conference. Among those present were:—

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, the Italian Ambassador, Major and Mrs. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mrs. Ralston, Captain N. E. Cayley, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. C. F. Hyde, Admiral and Lady Takeshi Takarabe, M. Massigli, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. and Mrs. George Rublee, Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. P. Vanier, M. J. L. Dumesnil, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. te Water, Mr. Warriner, Admiral Baron Acton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Burnett, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mr. George A. Gordon, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Napier, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Commodore Walter Hose, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mme. de Fleuriau, Mme. Matsudaira, Mrs. A. Henderson, Sir William and Lady Plender, Mr. Walter Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Phillipps, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Allen, Lady Bryce, Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Lord and Lady Charnwood, Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, Lady Emmott, Sir Dugald and Lady Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender, Sir John and Lady Barran, Sir Kaj and Lady Knudsen, Major-General Sir Frederick and Lady Maurice, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, Earl and Countess Buxton, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Sir John and Lady Simon, and Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison.

RECEPTIONS

VICTORIA LEAGUE

Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore and Sir Charles Bayley (deputy presidents) received the guests at a reception given yesterday by the Victoria League to meet the Governor-designate of Hong-kong and Lady Peel. Among the guests were:—

Lord and Lady Passfield, Sir John and Lady Shuckburgh, the Consul-General for China and Mrs. Chen, Tunku Abdul Rahman, Tunku Mahomed Jewa, Tunku Fenglran, Earl and Countess Buxton, Lord Leigh, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Lord and Lady Wrenbury, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. te Water, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Amery, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Miss de Bunsen, Lady William Seymour, the Hon. Lady Talbot, Lady Bayley, Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Bradford, Sir William and Lady Allardyce, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard, Sir Frederic and Lady Kenyon, Miss Kenyon, Lady FitzGerald, Lady Wilson, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Lady Antrobus, Miss Antrobus, Lady Campbell, Sir William Chance, Dame Maud McCarthy, Sir John and Lady Power, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, Mrs. Ernest Swart, Sir Campbell Stuart, Admiral and Mrs. Eyres, Mrs. Maurice Macmillan, Professor F. J. C. and Mrs. Hearnshaw, Sir Benjamin and Lady Gott, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy, Miss Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Ezekiel, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Thomson, Mrs. C. G. M. Cathorne Hardy, Mrs. Grinnell Milne, Mrs. Alfred Morris, Mrs. O'Hea, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Dodgson, Mr. E. S. Hose and Miss Hose, Mrs. A. T. Stanton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. J. P. Hume, Mr. C. G. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morkill, Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Ward (president of the Association of British Malaya) and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Marks, Hall Wahab Syed Sheh Bashir, Inchi Abdul Hamid, Inchi Asmi Mahomet, Mr. T. P. Chong, Miss Mary Wong, Miss Wong Mr. S. G. Pillay, Mr. C. K. Lee, Dr. R. K. Seah, and Mr. T. W. Ong.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Architectural Association held its 82nd annual reception last night at its premises in Bedford-square. About 800 members and guests attended, and were received by the president, Mr. F. Winton Newman, and Mrs. Newman. Dancing took place until 2.30 a.m. Among those present were:—

Sir John and Lady Burnet, Sir John Simpson, Mr. Gilbert Ledward, Mr. Charles Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Robertson, Mr. Cecil Thomas, Mr. L. G. Hall, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Ashley, Mr. G. Topham Forrest, Mr. S. C. Ramsey, Mr. Martin A. Buckmaster, Mr. W. L. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton T. Smith, Mr. J. H. Elder-Duncan, Mr. S. Nicholson Babb, Miss M. E. Phepsey, Mr. Rudolf Dircks, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bucknell, Mr. and Mrs. Harding Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Easton, Mr. Alfred Bossom, Mr. L. Scott Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Towndrow, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart, Mr. Cecil F. Saffery, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goodenough, Mr. Eskil Sundstrom, Mr. Douglas Tanner, Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, Mr. Ian MacAlister, Mr. Basil Ionides, Mr. G. Alan Fortescue, Mr. Gerald Unsworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. John Harrison, Mr. F. J. Buckland, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mitchell Moncrieff, Mr. R. F. Maitland, the secretary of the Institute of Builders, the secretary of the Surveyors' Institution, and Mr. F. A. Minter.

MARRIAGES

MR. A. N. S. CORBETT AND MISS SPERLING

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, of Mr. Arthur Norris Swan Corbett, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Corbett, of Oakhurst, Woodhay, Newbury, and Miss Elisabeth Sperling, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Sperling, of 30, Egerton-gardens. The Rev. J. C. Chute and the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a draped gown of cream moiré antique with long sleeves of old Brussels lace. Her train of gold tulle lamé was edged with the same lace, and her veil of Brussels lace was held in place by a gold-mounted wreath of orange-blossom. The veil and train had been worn by the bride's mother and grandmother at their weddings. She carried a bouquet of pale yellow carnations and lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by five little girls—Miss Merial Williams, Miss Anne and Miss Philippa Norris, Miss Mary Codrington, and Miss Catriona Bromley Martin—and three pages—Master Charles Keyser, Master Jasper Hubbard, and Master James Dodd. The little girls wore ankle-length frocks of primrose-coloured net, with flounced skirts and narrow green sashes. They had halo headdresses of green velvet ribbon, and carried sheaves of deep cream roses and freesias. The pages wore suits of yellow cloth to match the bridesmaids.

Mr. T. G. Lindsay, Irish Guards, was best man, and, like the bridegroom, wore full-dress uniform. The Royal Artillery String band played, and warrant and non-commissioned officers of the 1st Training Brigade and the 4th Light Brigade, Royal Artillery, formed a Guard of Honour. Mrs. Sperling held a reception at 15, Cadogan-square, when among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Corbett, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsmill, Mr. Michael and Mr. Philip Sperling, Mr. G. Chaytor, Mrs. Rowland Sperling, Miss Agnes Keyser, Mr. W. H. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. John Corbett, Miss Corbett, Miss B. Corbett, Miss Daphne and Miss Pamela Kingsmill, Miss Kingsmill, Sir William Portal, Lady Rosemary Portal, the Hon. Mary Monck, the Hon. Mrs. Bate, Lady Addington, Lord Addington, the Hon. Ruth Hubbard, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Corbett, Mrs. John Hubbard, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. Bertram Portal, Miss Portal, Mrs. St. John Sperling, Miss Diana Sperling, Miss B. and Miss C. Kingsmill, Mrs. W. H. Kingsmill, Mr. E. Sperling, Lady Portal, the Misses Keyser, Colonel H. Norris, Mrs. Stanley Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, Mr. W. H. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Norris, Mr. W. S. Norris, Mrs. Pember, the Hon. Evelyn and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Rose Pember.

The Bulgarian Minister, Mlle. Margaret Hadji-Mischeff, M. and Mme. Stancoff, Mrs. Guepin, Edith Lady Bradford, Lady Mount, the Countess of Dartrey, Lady Maude Dawson, Lady Una Rose, the Dowager Lady Guise, Sir John and Lady Stanley, Lady Wellesley, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, Miss Maxwell-Lyte, Mrs. Archur Maxwell-Lyte, Mrs. Mostyn Pryce, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Lort-Phillips, the Hon. Mrs. Atkinson, the Hon. Gertrude Best, Lady Alston, Miss Alston, Lady Margaret Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Otho Nicholson, Mr. Maurice and Lady Vera Headlam, Ella Lady Simeon, Mrs. Behrend, Miss Southby, Mrs. Philip Tyson-Woodcock, Captain Myburgh, Mr. R. A. H. Whatton, the Misses Keightley, Mr. Ellice Hicks-Beach, Captain and Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Robert Pollock, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Hugh Nangle, Mrs. Nason, Mr. F. E. Clifford, Mrs. Hugo Lambert, Captain Denham, Mrs. Cureton, Miss Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Maxsted, Major and Mrs. Maxsted, the Misses Maxsted, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. D. MacNabb, Mrs. Ralph Bankes, Major and Mrs. Wilfred Royds, Mrs. Harman, the Rev. W. K. and Mrs. Kefford, Mrs. Frederick Maude, Major and Mrs. Carver, Mrs. Hubert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Hay, Mr. and Mrs. John Villiers, Mrs. Henry Evan Thomas, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Burgess, Mr. Brian Gooch, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. Thorpe, Colonel and Mrs. Des Voeux, Mr. C. Turner, Mrs. Holebsong.

Colonel and Mrs. Haytor, Miss Haytor, Colonel and Mrs. Walmesley, Captain and Mrs. William Best, Mrs. Finlinson, Miss Finlinson, Mrs. Methold, Miss D. Methold, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Booth, Miss C. Meade, Miss Burnell, Mrs. Luke, Miss Luke, Mrs. Nickalls, Mrs. G. Bromley Martin, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Frank Watney, Mrs. Hoskyns Abrahall, Mrs. Powys Smith, Mrs. Charwood Smith, Miss Violet Gunston, Mrs. Cosmo Douglas, Mrs. Roger Daniell, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Walter Lambert, Mrs. Reginald Cockburn, Mrs. Kyrle Smith, Mrs. Roderick Segrave, Mrs. David Henegage, Miss Davidson, Mr. C. R. Davidson, Captain and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. de la Salle, Mrs. Geoffrey Codrington, Mrs. Oswald Scott, Brigadier-General G. Rennie, Colonel and Mrs. Kenyon Mitford, Mr. E. M. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ward, Mrs. Leslie Craigie, Miss Hammond, Captain and Mrs. Fox, Miss Betty Moss, Miss Pilkington, Miss Everett, Mrs. John Chute, Miss B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grayson, Major and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. H. J. A. Thicknesse, Captain and Mrs. Kendall, Mr. R. C. Pritchard, Mr. A. Howell, Mr. H. Gummer, Major Byrne, Mrs. Ronald Walker, Mr. G. Lardner, Mrs. Wolland, Miss Mary Wolland, and Mr. James and Mrs. Bernard Fergusson.

The honeymoon is being spent at Algiers and Morocco, and the bride wore a travelling dress of blue reversible satin under a fur-trimmed cloth coat to match.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. R. KIRBY AND MRS. NELSON PAISLEY

The marriage took place quietly on Tuesday at Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxon, of Brigadier-General S. R. Kirby, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Paisley, widow of Captain T. Nelson Paisley, of Milton-under-Wychwood. The Rev. C. G. Moon officiated.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. G. P. Fisher, and was attended by her two daughters, Miss Diana and Miss June Paisley. Major J. T. Gough was best man. The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland.

MR. J. HUMPHRYS AND MRS. HERBERT MCBRIDE

The marriage took place in New York on March 18 of Mr. Julien Humphrys, son of the late Canon Humphrys, of Kilkenny Cathedral, and Mrs. Herbert McBride, of New York, formerly Miss Ethel Tod, of Cleveland.

FUNERALS

ADMIRAL SIR PAUL BUSH

The funeral of Admiral Sir Paul Warmer Bush, of Longham House, near Wimborne, took place yesterday at Hampreston. The Rev. Francis W. Peverelle (rector) officiated. The chief mourners included: Lady Bush (widow), Miss Bush (daughter), the Rev. and Mrs. H. Cromwell Bush, Mr. Charles Bush, Sister Julyian, Miss Gertrude Bush, the Hon. Maud Hamilton-Russell, Mr. J. W. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bond, Miss Bond, Miss Leonora Bond, the Rev. Raymond and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Nigel Bond, Mr. Ivor Bond, Mr. Claud Bond, Major the Hon. Arthur Hamilton-Russell, the Rev. Paul Bush, Mr. Oliver Bush, Mr. J. Bush, Miss Bond, Mrs. Dyer, Miss B. Bush, Captain L. Yeatman, Mr. Bryan Farrer, Miss Bond, Mr. O. Irvine, and Mr. Arthur Wright. Sir Paul Bush's sons were prevented from attending by absence abroad.

Others present included:—

Admiral Sir George Egerton, Admiral R. Le Marchant, Captain S. R. Olivier, Sir Walter Shaw, Lady Reid, Mrs. George Farquharson, Major-General and Mrs. F. Winslow, the Rev. R. Granby Sadleir, Captain and Mrs. H. C. R. Brocklebank, Major A. V. L. Wood, the Rev. E. D. Benison, Mr. S. Archer Phillips, and eight Petty Officers from H.M.S. Vernon (Torpedo School).

MR. E. CHAPLIN

The funeral of Mr. Ernest Chaplin took place at Whissendine, Rutland, yesterday. The chief mourners were the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, Lady Margaret and Lady Helen Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Viscount and Viscountess Chaplin, the Hon. Anthony and the Hon. Niall Chaplin, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare, Mr. Frank Chaplin, and Mr. and Mrs. Vere Chaplin.

A memorial service for Mr. Ernest Chaplin was held yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The Rev. Austin Thompson and the Rev. J. W. Griffiths officiated. Among those present were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and Lady Wilms Lawson, Lady Rosemary Bootle-Wilbraham, the Hon. Arthur Crichton, Mr. G. Le Marchant, Mr. James Prinsep, Miss Milne, Mr. Vincent Vickers, Colonel Weston Jarvis, Mrs. Nigel Alfrey, Colonel C. Harvey, Colonel John Gretton, Major G. Phillips, Mr. Frederick Roche, Mr. George Grinnell Milne, Mrs. Keith, Dr. Aslett Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Robarts, Mr. Archibald Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Birch Reynardson, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Grenfell, Mr. R. Haybittle, Lady Jeune Pethserick, Lady Katherine McNeile, Mr. A. R. Leslie, Melville, Sir Evelyn Cecil, Mr. A. Balfour, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Pleydell-Bouverie, Miss May Vickers, Miss James, Mrs. G. W. Henderson, Miss Muriel Chapun, Miss Sands, and Mr. J. W. Humphries (representing Mr. H. C. Hambro (chairman) and Mr. K. K. Peters (general manager), of the Northern Assurance Company).

SIR THOMAS PAXTON

Sir Thomas Paxton, a former Lord Provost of Glasgow, was buried in Hillfoot Cemetery, near Glasgow, yesterday. A private service was held at Sir Thomas Paxton's residence, and subsequently the funeral service took place in Hyndland parish church. The Rev. Dr. John White, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Professor Milligan officiated. The mourners included Lord Provost Kelly, the Lady Provost, Mr. David Stenhouse, Sir John Samuel, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Watson, Mr. John Dallas, ex-Bailie Fletcher, Dr. Nelson, and many members of the corporation.

The annual meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, originally fixed for April 4, will be held on April 7 at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The speakers will be Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, the Danish Minister, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, and the Bishop of Portsmouth. Sir Godfrey Baring will preside.

BRIDGE

FORWARDNESS IN PLAY

(FROM OUR BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT)

There has been some talk of the influence which the bidding at Contract is supposed to be having on the bidding at Auction; but, whatever may happen in the future, there is no evidence that it is yet having any influence at all. The bidding at Auction has certainly been revolutionized in the last few years; but the causes of the revolution have been internal to Auction itself.

The root of it all has been, of course, the introduction of the Quick Trick system of bidding, the fundamental principle of which is that you must never make an original bid of One in any suit unless you hold at least two Quick Tricks in your hand, but, if you do hold two such tricks, you must open the bidding (with a few recognized exceptions) if only for your partner's information. In the old days, in order to start the bidding it was necessary to have a five-card suit containing two of the top Honours and at least one probable trick outside. This was really equivalent to Two-Quick-Trick strength, but it was not so called; and the trouble was that, in waiting for that five-card suit, many game-winning hands were thrown in. It seems curiously old-fashioned now. The essential difference between the two systems—which is not often clearly grasped—is that whereas by the old methods you were practically betting on the strength of a single suit being overpowering, you are now bidding on the trick-strength of your hand as a whole. There can be no question which is the more logical.

According to present-day practice it is customary to bid one Spade on:—Spades.—A.x.x.x. Hearts.—x.x.x. Diamonds.—x.x.x. Clubs.—A.x.x.

Also to bid one Heart on:—Spades.—x.x.x. Hearts.—K.Q.x.x. Diamonds.—A.x.x. Clubs.—x.x.x.

Most players bid one Diamond on:—Spades.—x.x.x. Hearts.—x.x.x. Diamonds.—A.K.x.x. Clubs.—x.x.x.

Many players, including some of the best, bid one Club on:—Spades.—x.x.x. Hearts.—x.x.x. Diamonds.—x.x.x.x.—Clubs.—A.K.x.

A few years ago any one of these bids would almost have been regarded as justification for refusing to play with the bidder again; but experience is more and more showing their soundness. Even more revolting to old-fashioned ideas, perhaps, is the making of an opening bid of one Heart on such a hand as:—Spades.—x.x.x. Hearts.—10.x.x.x.x. Diamonds.—A.x.x. Clubs.—A.x. There are indeed many people who still insist on the necessity of "tops" in the suit bid, or, at least, of one "top"; but they are growing fewer before the accumulated experience of successful bids made with a 10—or even a nine or eight—the highest card in the suit. It is possible once to upbraid a player who has made such a bid and won game and rubber on it: to tell him that it was shocking luck and he ought to have gone down. But when the same luck repeats itself with frequency it is necessary to consider whether there may not after all be something sound in the principle.

This increased tendency to "forwardness" in bidding, however, had started before the irruption of Contract, and gains impetus, independently of the other's influence, by its own weight and merit. It may be that some who play both games are more inclined at Auction to "jump" their partner's bids than they would be without their experience of Contract: that is, if your partner bids one Spade and you also have good Spades, instead of contentedly saying "No Bid" and hoping for the best, you jump at once, without any intervening bid from the opponents, to three Spades or even, with good outside cards, to four. So, in taking a partner out (always a delicate matter) if he bids one spade and you have really strong Hearts—six to Ace and King or better—you jump to three Hearts or four, to tell him, not so much that you have no Spades, but that you believe your Hearts to be better and do not wish him to interfere.

In this readiness to bid higher in one's suit than used to be the custom at Auction (though ordinary pre-emptive bidding seems to be on the decline) it may be that the game is unconsciously being influenced by Contract. But there is little evidence of any inclination to adopt deliberately into Auction any of the features of the new game. A suggestion has been made that the principle of "vulnerability" might be translated into Auction, and experiments have, in fact, been made with it, but with more or less negative results. Apparently the penalties are too high in proportion to the rubber points. The prize to be won must be bigger than 250 before players will take the risk of losing many undertricks at 100 per trick; and when it comes to changing the rubber points one learns that introducing isolated features into an established game is much like putting down in a country strange plants and animals. One never knows how much the balance of things will be upset or where the resultant changes will end.

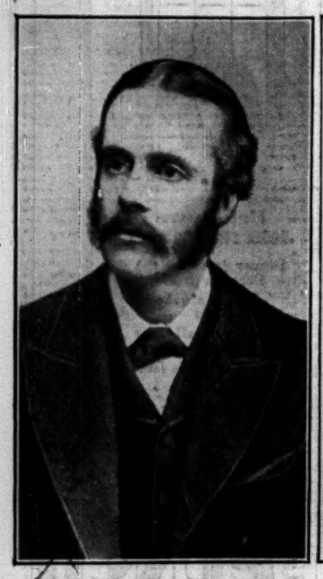
UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, MARCH 19

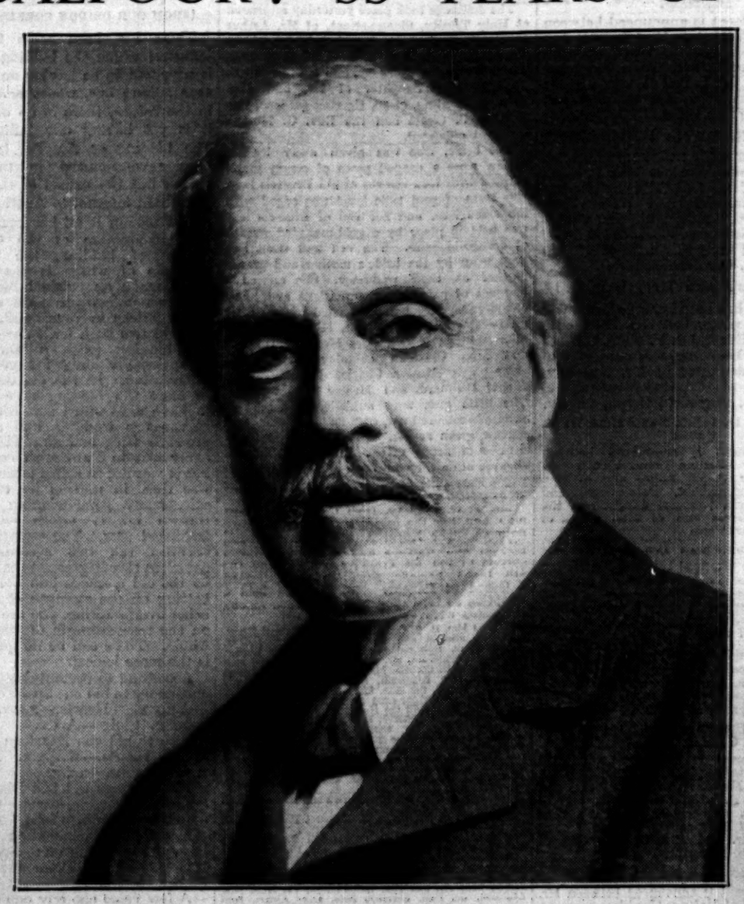
The award of the Houghton and Hall-Houghton prizes was as follows:—

Senior Greek Testament Prize.—P. J. Lamb, B.A., Magdalen College. Senior Septuagint Prize.—P. J.

DEATH OF LORD BALFOUR: 55 YEARS OF NATIONAL SERVICE



POLITICS.—Lord Balfour was a good subject for the political cartoonist. Above on the right is a *Punch* drawing by the late Sir John Tenniel in which the shades of Palmerston and Disraeli are represented as discussing Mr. Balfour's fitness for the post of Leader of the House of Commons. On the left is a portrait of Mr. Balfour in middle life.



LORD BALFOUR, whose death took place yesterday morning at the age of 81. He will probably be better remembered as Mr. A. J. Balfour, who for some 50 years figured prominently in the political life of this country, serving as Prime Minister from 1902-1905.

AS IRISH SECRETARY.—A *Punch* cartoon by the late Edward Linley Sambourne entitled "Riding the Pig." It was drawn during the period in which he successfully held the office of Irish Secretary. On the right is a photograph of Mr. Balfour with his car in the early days of motoring. Another of his favourite recreations was lawn tennis.

IN PALESTINE.—In spite of the Arab opposition to the Palestine Mandate with which his name was associated, Lord Balfour paid an extensive tour to Palestine in 1925. A photograph of Lord Balfour at the Jewish agricultural settlement of Rishon-le-Zion, where he was given a great reception.

AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.—Among the many important parts played by Lord Balfour during his long career was that of leader of the British Delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921-22. Our photograph shows him with Mr. C. E. Hughes, Mr. Alfred Sze, and M. Briand leaving the Pan-American Building, Washington, after a session of the Conference.

CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Lord Balfour in his robes as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, which position he held from 1919. His contributions to philosophic thought and education were recognized by many academic honours.

Sleeplessness

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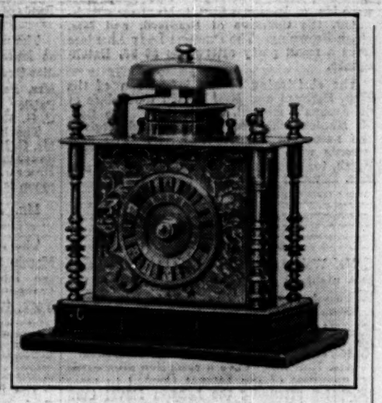
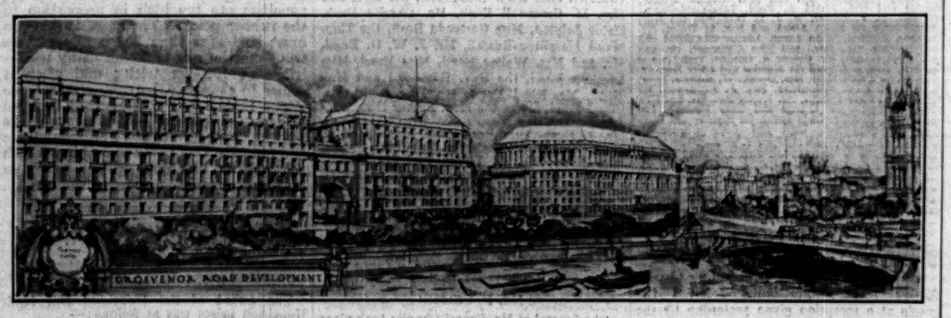
PRINCE GEORGE opened yesterday the new Preliminary Training School for Nurses, University College Hospital, Gower-street. A photograph taken at the opening ceremony during an address by General Dawes, the American Ambassador.



AN ORIENTAL CLOCK, with movable dial figures and disks to indicate the cyclic day, presented to the Science Museum by Sir R. Hadfield. It is disputed whether it is Chinese or Japanese.



GROSVENOR-ROAD DEVELOPMENT.—A drawing showing the imposing new buildings which have been and are being built in Grosvenor-road, Westminster. On the left are the two blocks of Thames House, which is being built to the designs of Sir Frank Baines, who was also the architect of Imperial Chemical House, seen to the right.

SNOW ON THE SOUTH COAST.—A wintry scene on the hills near Folkestone yesterday. For the second time this year snow fell in different parts of the Southern Counties, while London escaped. There has been practically no snow in London this winter, but there have been heavy falls in the North and Midlands.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"THE HOUSE FAIRY"

A performance of *The House Fairy*, a play by Mr. Laurence Housman, which has been arranged for broadcasting by Miss Dulcima Glasby, will be broadcast to-night at 10.10 from the National transmitter. Earlier in the evening Miss Fanny Davies will give a pianoforte recital, which will include Arne's Sonata in B flat, Bach's Fugue in A minor, Brahms's Intermezzo, Op. 76, No. 6, in A, and Chopin's Study in F minor. Other items in the London and Midland Regional programmes are a choral concert by the Worcestershire Association of Musical Societies, and the Hallé Pensions Fund concert, which will be relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. It will be conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, and the programme will include Berlioz's Overture, "Carnaval Romain," Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony in E minor, Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nacht Musik," Constant Lambert's "The Rio Grande," and "Till Eulenspiegel," by Strauss.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 20, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.); 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—Ideas for Curtains and Floor Coverings, by Mrs. Robert Noble. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—The Frank Walker Octet. 1:—Organ Recital. 2:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools: Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 2.50:—Interlude. 3:—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. 3.45:—Margaret Bissett (contralto); Robert Naylor (tenor); Joseph Pessach (violin); Edith Gunthorpe, Cecil Baumer (two pianofortes). 5:—Lenten Address by Canon W. H. Elliott.

5.15:—Children: Songs at the piano, composed and sung by Helen Alston. Some African Pets, written and told by Geraldine Elliott. How to Look after your Pets, by Major Faudel-Phillips. 6:—Great Expectations, Chapter 47: A Reading from Charles Dickens, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley.

6.15:—Weather; News. 6.35:—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—Old French Songs, sung by Anne Thursfield (mezzo-soprano). 7-7.20:—Seen on the Screen, by Mr. John Grierson. 7.25:—The Youth of Industrialism—Mid-Victorian England in the Golden Years, by Mr. R. S. Lambert and Mr. H. L. Beales.

7.45:—1, The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; 2, Tom Clare (entertainer at the piano); 3, The Love Parade, Male Chorus; 4, Kneale Kelley (violin solo); 5, The Nineteenth Baron, a sketch by John Heygate; 6, Songs from musical comedies by Annie Croft; and 7, Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam. 9:—Weather; News; Local News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). 9.25:—The Way of the World, by Mr. Vernon Bartlett. 9.40:—Pianoforte Recital, by Fanny Davies. 10.10:—The House Fairy, a Play by Laurence Housman; arranged by Dulcima Glasby; produced by Howard Rose; with Charles Townley, Harold Reese, Gladys Young, Haidée Wright, Chorus and the Gershom Parkington Quintet. 10.30-12:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

12:—See Midland Regional programme. 1.30:—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. 2.30-3:—See Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Romance of Oil, 3—Refining Processes, by Sir John Cadman. 7:—See Midland Regional programme. 7.30:—The Hallé Pensions Fund Concert: The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. 9.45:—Megan Foster (soprano). 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,149kc. (261.3m.); 1,013kc. (296.2m.).

12:—Orchestra, from the Grange Super Cinema, Birmingham. 1:—Haydn Evans (tenor). 1.10:—Service, conducted by Canon Anthony Deane, relayed from St. Martin's Parish Church, Birmingham. 1.50:—See London Regional programme. 2.30-3:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children: Powhatan's Daughter—A Red Indian Play by Una Broadbent. Songs by Janet MacFarlane (soprano), Tony (entertainer). 6:—See London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—See London Regional programme. 7:—The Valley of Enchantment, written for Broadcasting by John Overton; incidental music by the Midland Pianoforte Sextet. 7.30:—Choral Concert by the Worcestershire Association of Musical Societies; The Midland Regional Orchestra; conducted by John Davison; Eveline Stevenson (soprano); James Howell (bass); The Association's Central Choir. 8.45:—Midland News. 8.50:—See London Regional programme. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-2.30:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—National programme. 6.35:—See Glasgow. 9.40:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National programme.

BELFAST—1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 2.30-3.45:—National programme. 3.50:—The Orchestra; Anna Reid (soprano); Doreen Jenkins (harp). 4.45:—Stop Press. 5.15:—Children's Hour, Mr. William Moore—Rumour in Belfast History. 6.15-12:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 1:—National programme. 2:—Miss Ethel M. Hewitt—The Twins at Tweed. 5.15:—National programme. 6.35:—Market Prices for South of England Farmers. 6.40:—National programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20-12:—National programme.

CARDIFF—968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 2.30:—National programme. 4.45:—Orchestra, from Bobby's Cafe, Bristol. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd—How to Save the Welsh Countryside. 6.15:—National programme. 6.35:—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—National programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20:—National programme. 9.40:—The West Country, in song and story: William Parsons (baritone); Stories by F. A. Wilshire. 10.10-12:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 4:—Gramophone Records. 5.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Time and French Lesson. 7.45:—Talk on Cinema. 8:—Concert:—Thompson and Mrs. Miller; Chamber Music; Nora Fahy (contralto); the Station Orchestra; Josephine Tyrrell (soprano); Dance Music. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 10.45-12:—See Glasgow. 2.30-3.30:—See Glasgow. 4:—National programme. 5.15-6:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 6.40:—See Glasgow. 9.40:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National programme.

GLASGOW—752kc. (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.45:—Miss Margaret Kidd: Everyday Legal Problems. 11:—Hire Purchase Agreements, from Edinburgh. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools: Mr. Robert McLeod: Silk Making. 3:—Music and Scenery, from Edinburgh. 3:—Music. 3.15:—Mrs. James D. Griffiths: The Importance of Being Earnest, from Edinburgh. 3.30:—Music. 3.40:—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. J. C. Drummond. 4:—The Octet; Olive Zalva (soprano); Harry Carpenter (violin). 5.15:—Children. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers: Mr. Norman J. A. S. Watson: Scottish Agriculture. The Shorthorn and the Aberdeen Angus, from Edinburgh. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers, from Edinburgh. 6.40:—National Programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

MANCHESTER—797kc. (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12-1:—William Darbyshire (baritone); Irene Hughes (pianoforte); Mary Roscoe (contralto). 4.30:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Readings from the North—1, Miss Phyllis Bentley; Cranford, by Mrs. Gaskell, from Leeds. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. 6.40:—National Programme. 7.45:—The Halle Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. 8.30:—Lilian Grindrod (pianoforte). 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20:—National Programme. 9.40:—Lancashire Laughter: Mary and Annie Kershaw (Lancashire dialect sketches); Bert Copley (songs and stories). 10.10-12:—National Programme.

PLYMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—The Daily Service. 12-1:—National Programme. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National Programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

SWANSEA—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—See Cardiff. 6.40:—National Programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30:—The Daily Service. 12-1:—See Manchester. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—See Manchester. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—See Manchester. 6.40:—National Programme. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 6.3:—Children. 6.30:—News and Trio Music. 8.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.3:—Orchestral Music. 9.45:—Talk. 10 Nov. 10.5:—Lilas Cabo: Arts—Comedy in Two Acts (Manuel Linares Rivas), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—French Language Lesson. 7:—Relay of an Opera from Ljubljana (374.7m.). 9:—Time and News. 9.15:—Quartet Concert. 10:—Concert.

BERLIN (Kaiserswerhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—3.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30:—Talks. 5.40:—Advanced Spanish Lesson. 6.5:—Talks. 7:—See Stuttgart, followed by News and Dance Music.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30:—Concert. 4.30:—Talks. 5.30:—Music Programme for Young People. 6:—Talk. 6.30:—Choral Concert—Eintracht (solo Lotte Flesaunig); Lebensfeld (Kann); Ihr Berge, bist wohl (Strauss); Es steht ein Lindenbaum (Berger); Aus der Jugendzeit (Radecke); Untreue (Silcher); Swabian Folk Song, Rosenstock, Holderstahn (arr. Silcher). 7:—Concert Programme to a Drama by Shakespeare, Op. 27 (Grau); Suite (Brenz); Suite to Oehlenschläger's Aladdin (Agersnap).

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.25:—Talk. 6.55:—Time and Chimes. 7.15:—Reading. 7.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 8.30:—Literary Programme from Posen (336m.). 9.15:—News from Warsaw. 10:—Concert from the Pavilion Restaurant. 11:—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSELL (246m.).—4.30:—Foreign Language Lesson. 5.30:—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call HA (394m.) and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (360m.).—3.30:—Concert from the Works of Verdi. 4.30:—Variety Concert. 5.30:—Talk. 6:—See Cassel. 6.20:—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. 6.30:—Concert of Light Music. 7.30 (from Kiel):—Gudenfest—Play in Four Acts, by the North German Players. 9:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 9.20:—Concert of O eretta Music.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time Daily Service. 10.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Police Announcements. 11.55:—Orchestral Concert. 1.40:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Talk. 3.10:—Gramophone Records. 4.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 5.10:—Concert, from La Galeté Concert, Amsterdam. 5.40 (in the interval):—Time Signal. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.25:—Talk. 7.25:—French Language Lesson. 7.40:—Police Announcements. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Gramophone Records. 7.55:—Concert, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam, followed by Weather Report. 9:—Recital of Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m.:—Time Signal. 7.56:—Concert. 9.10:—Time Signal. 9.11 (approx.):—Wireless Concert. 10.10:—Divine Service. 11.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.25:—Programme for Agriculturists. 12.10:—Time Signal. 12.11:—Concert. 1.40:—Time Signal. 1.41:—Programme for Schools. 2.25:—Lesson in Handicrafts. 3.40:—Time Signal. 3.41:—Programme for Hospitals. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Organ Recital. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.25:—Talk. 6.55:—Time and Literary Reading. 7.20:—Lesson in Malayan. 7.50:—Evangelical Programme.

KOENIGSWUSTERHAUSEN, and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6:—Sports Talk. 6.30:—Akkavalta, play (Volkoski). 6.50:—Dance Music. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—6:—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. 6.15:—Lancashire Laughter: Mary and Annie Kershaw (Lancashire dialect sketches). Bert Copley (songs and stories). 10.10-12:—National Programme.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1kw., and DRESDEN (318m.).—6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7.5:—Talk. 7.30:—The Tempo Cabaret. 9:—Classical Journal—Impressions from Critics. 9.30 (from Dresden):—B minor for Viola da Gamba and Cembalo (Ariosto); Cembalo Solos—(a) Sonata in A major (Scarlatti), (b) Gavotte (Battista), (c) Allegro (Sarti); Concerto for Violin, Viola da Gamba, and Cembalo (Martini). 9.15:—Wireless Notes, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.28:—News. 10:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Selections from Bizet, opera (Roussens). 11 (midnight):—Chimes, News, and Dance Music from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Concert. 7:—Report of the Geographical Society, Government Announcements, and News. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Literary Review. 7.45:—A Short Comedy. 8.15:—Part, for Baritone Solos—(a) Aria from Don Carlos (Verdi), (b) Canto mocro (Arduino); Harp Solos; Two Solos—(a) La mamma (Toni), (d) Aria from Falstaff (Verdi), (c) A Colombine (Massenet); Scherzo for two Pianos (Saint-Saëns); Soprano Solos—Duo rispetti (Wolf-Ferrari). 10.30:—News. 10.40:—Concert.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 10kw.—6.3:—Programme from Brünn. 7:—See Prague. 9.15:—Programme Announcements from Theatre Review. 9.20:—Songs for Miners.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6.15:—Review of Local Affairs. 6.45:—Orchestral Concert. 8.15:—Recital of German Lyrics. 8.30:—(from Nuremberg) Concert on two Pianos. 9.30:—Programme Announcements and News.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Exchange Quotations, Harbour Notes. 9:—Time Signal. 9.3:—Vocal Concert, Sports Notes in the Interval. 9.50:—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (370m.), NOTODDEN (443m.), PORSGRUND (443m.), RJUKAN (443m.).—6.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—German Language Lesson. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Agricultural Talk. 7.30:—Song and Viola Recital. 8.30:—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. 9.10:—Talk. 9.30:—Selection of Norwegian Music played on the Hardanger Fiddle and the Accordion.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Time Signal (12.0m.). 8.45:—Le Journal Parlé. 10.15:—Meteorological Report. 12.30:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 2.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Concert arranged by Radio Art et Pensée. 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.15:—Address by the Rev. Marc Boegner, retired from the Reformed Church, Passy. 7.15:—New York Exchange Rates. 7.20:—Talk:—The Centenary of Romanticism—The Dirst Performance of Hernani. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes. 8:—A Humorous Programme. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Novelist Review. 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. 9.30:—Concert:—Three Pieces for String Quartet (Ravel); (a) Prélude, (b) Berceuse, (c) Rondes; Marine (Lalo); Ariette Seul (Halm); La Fille aux Romarin (Brun); Two Melodies for Harp; Songs, (a) Hymne à la nuit (Rasoul), (b) Selection (Haydn), (c) Almons sous (Hahn); Suite for Flute, Violin, Viola, Cello and Harp (Tournier).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6:—Time and News. 6.5:—Brass Band Concert. 7:—A Drama (Chayevski). 8:—A Czech Wedding, a Play (Cvancara). 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 9.20:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15:—Giornale parlato Annoncements; Sports Notes. 7.30:—Exchange, Weather, News, and Dance Music. 8:—Time Signal 8.2:—The King's Daughter, opera in three acts (Loualdi); in the intervals: Talk and Review of Art and Archæology; News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 35kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (287m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6:—Elementary German Lesson, relayed from Göteborg. 6.30:—Political Review. 6.50:—Concert of Russian Music, relayed from Malmö (231m.):—Fantasia on Russian Melodies, op. 25, for Violin and Piano (Rimsky-Korsakov); Sonata in G minor for Violin and Piano (Nicolaieff); Pianoforte Solos—(a) The Lark (Balakirev); (b) Two Preludes in G major and G minor (Gochkoveff); (c) Russian Dance (—); Russian Folk Song (Kreisler); (b) Oriental Dance (Rimsky-Korsakov). 7.45:—Talk. 8.40:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

STUTTGART (Mühlacker) (505m.), 2kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—1:—Time Signal. 6.5:—Programme from Frankfurt. 6.30:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—From the Main to the Danube—Humorous Wireless Suite; Overture, The Barber of Bagdad (Cornelius); Goethe—Grotesque in Two Pictures (Egon Friedell and Alfred Polgar); Swabian Country Dance; Swabian Humorous Songs and Eve (A. Lämmle); German Peasant Music; My Chauffeur—Sketch (Franz Karl Ginzkey). 9:—In the Green Bush (Operetta-Gramophone Talk. 10:—News. 10.15:—Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 6.25:—Talk on History. 6.35:—Vocal Tangos. 6.50:—Market Prices and Racing Results. 7:—Recital of Songs. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert, Symphony Music; Ronde d'un matin de sabbat (Berlioz); Two Hungarian Dances (Brahms); Selection from Der Bettelstudent (Millöcker); Children's Corner (Debussy):—In a Clock-maker's Shop (Orth). 8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 8.25:—Recital of Songs. 8.45:—Agricultural Talk. 9:—Philharmonic Concert. 10.15:—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (391m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Concert. 7:—Geographical Report, Government Announcements, and News. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Concert Programme from Milan. 10:—Concert; News in the Interval.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (482.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (345.9m.).—6:—Talk. 6.30:—English Language Lesson. 6.55:—Time and Weather. 7:—Popular Orchestral Concert. 8:—Recital of Songs and Arias. 9.5:—Choral Concert from the Works of Mozart.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS.

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 35kw.—10.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE (1,100m.), 1.5kw.—Noon—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m.:—Programme relayed at intervals on 63 and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

BROADCAST NATIONAL LECTURES

LORD HEWART ON MARCH 24

The fifth of the B.B.C. series of national lectures will be broadcast on March 24 by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, his subject being "Law, Ethics, and Legislation."

The national lectures, which were inaugurated by the B.B.C. last year, are comparable with the Romanes Lectures at Oxford and the Reid Lectures at Cambridge. Literature, astronomy, history, and physics have so far been represented, the respective lecturers being Dr. Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate; Professor A. S. Eddington, Director of the Observatory, Cambridge; Professor G. M. Trevelyan, Regius Professor of Modern History, Cambridge; and Sir J. J. Thomson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO EMPLOYEES

Mr. CHARLES MASON, of Holland Villas-road, Kensington, W., and of The Haven, Lancing, Sussex, and of Burlington Works, Chiswick, W., chairman and for some years managing director of the Chiswick Polish Company, Limited, makers of boot and floor polishes, who died on December 15, aged 62, left estate of the gross value of £278,096, with net personalty £244,289. He left:—

£10,000 to the Pensions Fund of the Chiswick Polish Company, Limited, with the request (but creating no trust in the matter) that the committee should apply the income from this sum at their discretion in assisting men and women employed either directly or indirectly by that company; £200 to each of his co-directors of the Chiswick Polish Company, Limited, with the request that they would utilize this sum in the purchase of a memento; £100 (with a similar request) to each of the local directors of that company; £100 (with a similar request) to each of the partners or directors of any firm or company engaged in the manufacture or distribution of boot and floor polishes with which the Chiswick Polish Company, Limited, is amalgamated or associated; two weeks' wages to each person (not being a director) in the sole employ of the Chiswick Polish Company, Limited, at the date hereof, and not under notice either given or received, who shall have been in his service for the 10 years preceding, or 12 months' wages to each such of between three and 10 years' service, or six months' wages to each such of between six months' and three years' service; and £5,000 upon trust for his wife and his sons, Dan Hurdis Mason, Charles Percy Mason, and Arthur Malcolm Mason, with the request (but without creating any trust in the matter) that they should apply the income in providing help and pensions for the employees, and subject thereto, with the request that this sum should revert to such charitable institutions or objects or poor persons deserving of help as his then trustees in their absolute discretion should select.

Mr. ROBERT OSBIRBOOKE HUTTON, of St. Helens-road, Hastings, draper, who died on November 28, left estate of the gross value of £13,269, with net personalty £13,158. Subject to a life interest, he left:—

The whole of his property in trust to establish a holiday home for adults, who shall have the status of a Communicant of any Christian Church, being poor persons in need of assistance, and who, by reason of want of money, cannot obtain a holiday, and he desired the trustees to give preference to those engaged in church work, mission work, and clerical occupations.

Mr. ALBERT EDWARD HILL, of St. Johns-road, Clifton, Bristol, valuer and builder, a director of the Bristol General Permanent Building Society, who died on November 6, left £54,880, with net personalty £21,272. He gives:—

£50 each to the Bristol Eye Infirmary, the Bristol General Hospital, the Eye Hospital in Maudlin-street, Bristol, the Children's Hospital, Bristol, and Mullers Orphanage; £300 to Emily March, "for faithful and loving service"; and £300 each to Elsie Lucy and Jessie Vickery, for faithful service.

Miss LYDIA ROBINS, of Cranley-mansions, Gloucester-road, S.W., who died on November 22, aged 97, left estate of the gross value of £31,764, with net personalty £16,406. She left:—

£150 to her servant, Helen Farnell; £100 to her cook, Mrs. Chadon; and £50 to Bromley, the porter at Cranley-mansions aforesaid.

Probate has been granted in London (as regards the English estate) of the will of CAROLINE, BARONESS VON ERLANGER, of Nieder Ingelheim, Germany, who died on July 31, 1918, a widow, domiciled in Germany, leaving English property valued for probate at £7,526, in addition to property in Germany valued at about 2,000,000 marks. She left:—

Twenty-thousand marks to the Municipality of Nieder Ingelheim, for the upkeep of the public library and "my son's museum"; 10,000 marks to the said municipality for the benefit of the Roman Catholic poor of the district and one-half for the benefit of the Protestant poor of the district; and her ornithological collection to the Senkenberg Museum, Frankfort-am-Main, in remembrance of her son, Baron Carlo von Erlanger.

Mr. JAMES CLAPPISON, of Stud Farm House, Burstwick-in-Holderness, Yorks, who died on December 7, aged 78, left £26,853, with net personalty £18,212. He gives:—

£100 to his housekeeper, Ada Clark.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DELVES BROUGHTON, late The East Yorks Regiment, of Delverne, Farnham, Surrey, who died on November 4, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £14,658, with net personalty £14,570. He left:—

£20 per annum to Elizabeth Pullin, formerly maid to his sister, Rhoda Broughton.

The REV. DR. JOHN JACKSON, D.D., of Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, retired Presbyterian Minister, who died on December 11, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £2,706. He left:—

£50 to the Committee of Connor Presbyterian Church in trust for the church, directing, however, that his family burying ground in Connor old graveyard to be kept in order.

Mrs. ADA LOUISA DAY, of Doria, Britannia-square, Worcester, who died on December 13, widow of E. Day, left estate of the gross value of £25,550, with net personalty £14,572. She left:—

£100 to Worcester General Infirmary.

Miss EMMA GOVER, of Lee-park, Blackheath, S.E.3, who died on January 4, aged 80, left property of the gross value of £11,426, with net personalty £9,263. She left:—

£50 to Ellen Hoch if in the service of her sister and herself at her death, "as an appreciation of her thoughtfulness and attention," and £5 a week to Isabella Bennett, "who has been in the service of the family for many years."

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERT GOODREW, of South Street House, Whitstable, retired farmer, who died on December 27, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £9,979, with net personalty £4,343. He left:—

£200 to his nurse, Miss Florence Mary Andrews, and "I desire to acknowledge all the care and attention she has bestowed on me."

Miss KATE HARGRAVE, of Beech House, Burley, Leeds, died on January 3, leaving £9,750, with net personalty £9,610. She gives:—

A piece of land in Kirkstall-lane, Headingley-cum-Burley, with the two cottages thereon, and £1,250 for an endowment fund for almshouses for women over 50 years, or old servants of any member of the Hargrave family.

£200 to her servant, Emily Edwards, and if still in her service an additional one year's wages.

Mr. BERNARD RITTENBERG, of Queen's-road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, commercial traveller, who died on November 13, aged 63, left £8,406, with net personalty £2,474. He left:—

£150 to the Trustees or Board of Management of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Old Hebrew Congregation, of Leazes Park-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the income to be applied "in payment of a 'Chasan' to say the Kadish and the prayers on the anniversaries of the death of my wife and myself and in keeping in proper order and condition the graves of myself and my wife, and the graves of my father and mother, and to apply any balance of income remaining after the above directions have been carried out in assisting the poor of the said congregation."

Mr. AUGUSTUS BRIDGM, of Hartendale, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey, died on January 2, leaving £6,102, with net personalty £5,861. He left:—

£300 to Amy Brasne, cook.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AMERY, Mr. Robert Henry (79), of Roslin-road, Orton, Birkenhead (net personalty £4,716)	£15,732
BROWNE, Mr. Charles Edward, of Norcott, Bembridge, Isle of Wight (net personalty £28,060)	28,937
CLOSE, Mr. Richard Legh (90), of Doughty-street, W.C. (net personalty £5,749)	5,813
COTTON, Mr. Stephen Fairbairn, of Wynn-road, Southampton (net personalty £2,850)	9,566
DRURY, Mrs. Emelyn, of Spethbury Rectory, Blandford, Dorset, widow of Dr. W. V. Drury, M.D. (net personalty £7,401)	8,850
EASTON, Mr. Sidney (66), of Seaside, Eastbourne, chairman of Family Butchers, Limited, farmer, and chairman of A. F. Smith, Limited, wholesale ironmongers and agricultural implement dealers, High-street, Hailsham (net personalty £33,289)	82,199
GOLDUP, Mr. Thomas Henry (79), of Wood Vale, Forest Hill, S.E., and of Aldermanbury-avenue, E.C., merchant and manufacturer (net personalty £5,556)	6,900
HARRIS, Mr. Arthur Clarence Ernest, of Alexandra-road, Gloucester (net personalty £6,839)	7,289
HERBERT, Mr. Samuel Martin (71), of Tettenhall-road, Wolverhampton, formerly managing director of Martyn's Stores, Ltd., chemists and druggists (net personalty £31,190)	33,327
HOLLSBROOK, Mr. John, of Heanor, Derby, surveyor (net personalty £3,673)	15,190
JONES, Mrs. Martha Lloyd (91), of Park-cottages, Deganwy, Denbigh (net personalty £32,384)	34,802
MACKAY, Mr. Robert, of Barons-place, Perth, retired architect (personal estate)	17,331
MARTIN, Mr. William Hugh (91), of Pulteney-street, Bath (net personalty £10,841)	19,126
MONSON, Mr. Richard Charles Dick, of St. Peters Lodge, Walpole, Norfolk, farmer (net personalty nil)	12,669
MORRIS, Mr. Charles, J.P. (76), of Lydham, Cheltenham-road, near Gloucester, retired provision merchant, formerly a partner in the firm of Sterry and Morris (net personalty £9,475)	9,593
PANK, Mr. James Morton (82), of Stromboli, Newton-crescent, Parkstone, Dorset, naval instructor, R.N. (retired), and afterwards chief agent of the Bristol Conservative Association (net personalty £1,827)	2,788
PITT, Mr. Francis Dingley, L.R.C.P., of High-street, Chiswick, W. (net personalty £3,539)	3,944
PORTER, Mrs. Susie Ryall, of Greenacre, Charlton Park Gate, Cheltenham (net personalty £4,433)	4,497
STEWART, Mr. James David Grahame, M.B., Ch.B., of Yokohama, Japan, formerly of Edinburgh (personal estate)	7,055
VERNON, Lieutenant Greville Archibald Pitt-Patrick (21), Grenadier Guards, of Bishops Lydeard House, near Taunton (net personalty £1,171)	1,379

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

PORTRAIT FOR LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

The King has approved the appointment of the REV. HAROLD CHAMPION, curate of St. Peter, Harrogate, to the vicarage of St. Paul, Stockton-on-Tees, vacant by the death of the Rev. Vincent Harlow.

An oil painting of Bishop Ryle, Bishop of Liverpool from 1880 to 1900, has been presented to Liverpool Cathedral by Mrs. Letters.

The Rev. Gibson Downing, who has been vicar of St. Columba, Liverpool, for the last 41 years, is resigning the benefice.

The Committee of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation have voted £1,160 in payment of this quarter's pensions to widows and orphan daughters of clergy. Through the generosity of one of the subscribers to the corporation another permanent annuity of £20 a year had been established. Of over 40 applicants, the committee were able to admit seven ladies only as candidates for pensions owing to lack of funds.

Restoration work is being carried out in the ancient church of All Saints, Hereford. In 1853, to make room for an organ in the chancel, the 14th-century carved oak canopied stalls were displaced, and the chancel was spoilt by the introduction of unworthy seating. A new organ has lately become a necessity, and is being built in a west gallery in order that the old stalls may be restored to the positions which they occupied for over 500 years. The present restoration will reveal the old carved stone sedilia at present obscured. Thousands of persons visit this church every year to inspect the remarkable chained library; and the Rev. S. G. Chance is inviting any of these who may wish to contribute towards the cost of the restoration to send their gifts to him at All Saints' Vicarage, Hereford.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY

The Rev. C. H. Irwin, D.D., who has completed more than 33 years of work for the Religious Tract Society, has asked to be released from the secretaryship. The date of his retirement has not yet been decided, but the committee are considering the question of his successor.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

PRESBYTERIAN.—The REV. J. G. RITCHIE, of Stanley, has accepted a call to Newbiggin-by-the-Sea; and the Rev. W. WILLIAMSON, of Leicester, to Longframlington.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. E. S. SHAVE, of Eastwood, Notts, has accepted an invitation to Crosby Church, Liverpool; the Rev. F. B. BASDEN, of Bungay, to North Walsham; the Rev. A. PACKMAN, of Lenham, Kent, to High-street Church, Deptford, S.E.; the Rev. W. J. DICKSON, of Kirkealdy, to Aberfeldy; the Rev. J. LEES, of Falkirk, to Castle-street Church, Dundee; the Rev. F. W. WALTER, of Kelvedon, Essex, to Burley, Hants.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. W. H

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies.
The Subscription List will be closed on or before the 22nd day of March, 1930.
Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Debenture Stock now offered and in due course for an official quotation.

TATE & LYLE,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900.)

SHARE CAPITAL - - £4,500,000

	Authorised, Issued and fully paid.
6½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each -	£1,100,000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each - - - -	£3,400,000

The Company has also issued and there is now outstanding £500,000 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Irredeemable Debenture Stock secured as a first specific mortgage and charge upon certain freehold and leasehold properties of the Company and by a floating charge on the remainder of the undertaking, property and assets, present and future.

ISSUE OF
£1,250,000 5½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock
AT 97½ PER CENT.

Interest payable 31st March and 30th September in each year, the first payment, calculated as to the amounts payable on application and allotment from date of allotment, and as to the remaining instalments from the due dates thereof, will be payable on the 30th September, 1930.

The 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock will be secured as a first specific charge upon certain of the Company's freehold premises particulars of which are set out within and as a floating charge (subject to the charge already created to secure the 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock) on the remainder of the Company's undertaking, property and assets, present and future.

The 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock will be repayable at par by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1% per annum commencing in the year 1935. Any stock not previously redeemed will be repaid on the 30th September, 1965. The Sinking Fund will be applied in redeeming Stock by purchase at or below par plus accrued interest or by drawings at par.

The Company will reserve the right to repay the whole or any part of the Stock at par on or after 30th September, 1945, on three months' notice.

The Company will reserve the right to issue additional Debenture Stock ranking *pari passu* in point of charge with that now offered provided that the total nominal amount at any one time outstanding of the 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock and of all Debenture Stocks ranking *pari passu* with or in priority to that Stock does not exceed one-half of the amount paid up on the share capital of the Company for the time being issued. Such additional Debenture Stock may be issued on the same terms as that now offered or on such other terms as to rate of interest and redemption as the Company thinks fit, provided that the rate of interest shall not exceed 5½ per cent. per annum and that no such Debenture Stock shall be repayable prior to 30th September, 1965, except at the option of the Company or on liquidation or by means of a sinking fund. Subject as aforesaid the Company will covenant not to create any mortgage or charge on any part of its undertaking, property or assets ranking *pari passu* with or in priority to the 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock other than charges (fixed or floating) on the assets covered by the floating charge in favour of Bankers or others to secure loans, credits or accommodation in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED and BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED are authorised, as Bankers for the Company, to receive applications for the above-mentioned £1,250,000 5½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Company at the price of 97½ per cent. payable as follows :

5	per cent. on Application.
22½	per cent. on Allotment.
30	per cent. on the 22nd May, 1930.
40	per cent. on the 15th July, 1930.
97½	per cent.

Payment in full may be made on allotment or at any time thereafter under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

PROSPECTUS

The Company was formed in the year 1903 to acquire the business (founded in 1859) then being carried on by Henry Tate & Sons Limited.

In the year 1921 the business was amalgamated with that of Abram Lyle & Sons Limited, when the name was changed to Tate & Lyle, Limited, and in the year 1929 the business of Fairrie & Company Limited was acquired.

The Company's products and brands are famous not only in Great Britain but throughout the world, and the Company's trade marks are universally recognized as a guarantee of the highest quality for the goods on which they appear.

The following freehold properties will be specifically charged as a first charge to secure the 5½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock, viz. :—

Description of Property	Book value of land, buildings, plant and machinery
Plaistow Wharf Sugar Refinery, Silvertown	£1,931,869 3 8
Fairrie's Sugar Refinery, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool	£530,070 16 11

The present issue is being made to enable the Company to reduce Bank loans incurred in connection with the acquisition of the assets and business of Fairrie & Company Limited and important interests in four Beet Sugar Factories and in connection with an increase in output.

The following is a copy of a certificate given by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Edmund D. White & Sons, as to the assets, profits and dividends of the Company :—

To the Chairman and Directors, 14th March, 1930.

Messrs. TATE & LYLE, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—As Auditors of your Company, we have pleasure in certifying that the profits of the Company for the six years ended 30th September, 1929 (the last date to which accounts have been made up), after charging interest on the 4½% Debenture Stock outstanding and on all Bank loans, all sums provided for depreciation of buildings, plant and machinery, and administration expenses, but before charging Income Tax, have been as follows :—

	Profits	Rate of Dividend paid on Ordinary Share Capital
Year to 30th September 1924	£785,685 ..	13.226 %
,, ,, ,, 1925	£695,570 ..	13.25 %
,, ,, ,, 1926	£550,742 ..	6.00 %
,, ,, ,, 1927	£453,524 ..	8.00 %
,, ,, ,, 1928	£720,159 ..	12.00 %
,, ,, ,, 1929	£896,058 ..	15.00 %

or an average of £683,623 per annum.

The dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum has been regularly paid on the Preference shares.

The assets of the Company stood in the Balance Sheet at 30th September, 1929, as follows :—

	£ s. d.
Freehold land and buildings	1,885,008 9 4
Leasehold property	11,713 16 10
Cottage property	47,716 13 3
Plant, machinery, &c.	3,490,315 0 4
Government and other first-class Securities at market price	1,274,606 0 0
Investments in Subsidiary and Associated Companies ..	579,807 0 0
Stocks and Stores	2,619,111 0 0
Sundry Debtors	1,510,513 15 5
Cash	37,563 18 2
TOTAL	£11,366,355 13 4
Deduct :	
4½ per cent. Debenture Stock .. £500,000 0 0	
Bank Loans 3,210,000 0 0	
Other Creditors 838,029 15 8	
Depreciation Reserve 400,000 0 0	
	4,948,029 15 8
NET ASSETS	£6,418,325 17 8

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND D. WHITE and SONS, Chartered Accountants.

From the above certificate, it will be seen that the average profits for the last six years, after charging interest on the 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock and interest on Bank loans (a large part of which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue), were £683,623 per annum, whereas the interest on the present issue will require £68,750 only, SHOWING THAT THE INTEREST IS COVERED BETWEEN NINE AND TEN TIMES OVER.

It will be seen that the assets (placing no value on the valuable goodwill, trade marks and brands) stood in the books on the 30th September, 1929, at £11,366,355

Deducting the 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock	£500,000	
Bank Loans and Creditors and Depreciation Reserve ..	4,448,029	
Final dividend for year to 30th September, 1929 ..	400,070	
		5,348,099
There were net assets		£6,018,256
To which must be added the net proceeds of this issue, say		£1,187,500
TOTAL NET ASSETS		£7,205,756

or sufficient to cover this issue between five and six times over.

The Company has always followed a very conservative policy in regard to dividend distributions and has in consequence been able to accumulate substantial reserves. At the 30th September, 1929, it had a General Reserve of £1,150,000, a Dividend Reserve of £60,000 and Reserve against Investments of £306,838 8s. 5d.

The following information is given in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929 :—

The Preference Shares entitle the holders to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, and on a liquidation to repayment of the capital paid up thereon together with all arrears or deficiency of the said fixed dividend whether declared or earned or not calculated down to the return of capital, but do not entitle the holders to any further share or other participation in the profits or assets of the Company.

The following contracts which may be material have been entered into within the last two years : (1) Agreement dated 24th May, 1929, between Fairrie & Company Limited of 21, Victoria Street, Liverpool, of the one part and the Company of the other part ; (2) Dated 7th February, 1929, between John Barnhill Walker, Robert Archie Walker, Hugh Carnalt Walker and William Norman Walker of the one part and the Company of the other part ; (3) Dated 15th January, 1929, between The Glebe Sugar Refining Company Limited of the one part and the Company of the other part ; (4) Dated 16th January, 1929, between the Company of the one part and John Walker and Company (Sugar Refiners) Limited and the Westburn Sugar Refineries Limited of the other part ; (5) Dated 17th January, 1929, between the Company of the one part and John Walker and Company (Sugar Refiners) Limited of the other part ; (6) Agreement dated 17th March, 1930, between the Company and Messrs. W. Greenwell & Co. for the underwriting of the present issue in consideration of a commission of 1½ per cent. and an overriding commission of ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Debenture Stock now offered. Messrs. Greenwell & Co. have entered into various sub-underwriting contracts to which the Company is not a party.

Applications for Debenture Stock should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, Lloyds Bank Limited, City Office, 14/20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, and any Branch, or Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and any Branch, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full, and if the amount of Debenture Stock allotted is less than that applied for the surplus will be credited towards the amount payable on allotment, and the balance (if any) will be returned to the applicant.

Failure to pay the amount due on allotment, or any subsequent instalment, will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum will be charged on all overdue instalments.

Brokerage at the rate of ¼ per cent. will be paid in respect of allotments made on applications (other than applications by underwriters or sub-underwriters) bearing the stamp of a Banker, Broker or other recognised agent.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the above-mentioned contracts, the Auditors' certificate, and a draft (subject to revision) of the Trust Deed to secure the 5½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock can be seen at the Registered Offices of the Company between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day while the list remains open.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the Company and from the Company's Bankers and Brokers.

TRUSTEES FOR THE 5½ PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.
THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION LIMITED,
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

DIRECTORS.
SIR ERNEST WILLIAM TATE, BT. (President).
SIR LEONARD LYLE (Chairman).
GEORGE VERNON TATE (Vice-Chairman).
The RT. HON. THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD, G.C.S.I., P.C. — ROBERT FREDERICK WALL.
PHILIP LYLE. — OLIVER LYLE.
JULIUS JOSEPH RUNGE. — ALEXANDER McINTOSH LYLE.
JOHN BENNETT CRISPIN. — WILLIAM GIBBARD.
CHARLES EDWARD POTTER. — WALTER JOHNSON.
CHARLES JOHN LEONARD LYLE.

BROKERS.
W. GREENWELL and Co., 2, Finch Lane, London, E.C.3.

SOLICITORS.
LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

AUDITORS.
EDMUND D. WHITE and SONS, London and Lancashire Chambers, 45A, Dale Street, Liverpool, and 841 and 842, Salisbury House, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.
C. R. HUTCHINSON, 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

Dated 20th March, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

No. ..... £.....

TATE & LYLE, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900.)

Issue of £1,250,000 Mortgage Debenture Stock at 97½ per cent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

£

To the Directors of TATE & LYLE, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of 5 per cent. on application for £..... of the above Mortgage Debenture Stock of your Company, I/we request you to allot to me/us that amount of Stock upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 20th March, 1930, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller amount that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the balance due from me/us on the dates mentioned in the said Prospectus.

Dated ..... March, 1930.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

NAME (IN FULL) .....
(Please state if Mr., Mrs., or Miss, or title, if any)

ADDRESS (IN FULL) .....

.....

OCCUPATION .....

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

NOTE.—This form should be filled up and sent to LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, City Office, 14/20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or Branches, or to BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or Branches, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of one of the Banks as above or "Bearer" and crossed "Not Negotiable." Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the drawer.

No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter in whole or in part or by return of the deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

MARKETS AND MONEY INFLUENCES

IMPORTANT NEW ISSUES

With the open market discount rate fully 1½ per cent. below the official rate the money market and the Stock Exchange yesterday regarded a reduction in Bank rate to-day as a foregone conclusion. Certainly it would be difficult to find arguments in favour of its retention at 4 per cent. Very large amounts of gold are known to be on the way to this country, and there is no sign of any change in the international monetary situation. No exchange threatens any substantial gold withdrawal; on the contrary, the exchange on New York—where yesterday call money touched 2 per cent. for the first time for over five years—continues to move in favour of sterling. Further, the technical condition of the money market has been improved by the funding of a considerable part of the floating debt, thanks to the large subscriptions made to the last two conversion operations. The success of those operations was not due to any action of the Government improving its credit; it was mainly the outcome of the collapse of the speculative "boom" in America, this event having released the world from the grip of monetary tension. The Treasury rightly took advantage of the change to monetary ease.

Effect of the Rise in Investments

The market for British Funds and other high-grade investment stocks was quite buoyant yesterday. Not only was business more active and broader, but price movements were greater, dealers having been caught short of stock. Four per Cent. Consols rose 1½ to 88, the Four per Cent. Funding Loan 1½ to 91½, the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan 1½ to 79, and a rise of as much as 2½ took place in India Three-and-a-Half per Cents. But the most notable movement of the day was the advance in the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, which now stands well above the price of War Loan, the "A" scrip being quoted at 103¼ and the "B" at 103½, as compared with a price of 102 13-16 for War Loan. The recovery in the investment market has facilitated borrowing not only by corporations, but also by industrial companies enjoying good credit. The conversion of short-term debt owing to banks into long-term debentures on favourable terms will assist a recovery in trade and improve the lending power of the banks by reducing their advances.

Terms of Bristol Loan

We understand that the Bristol Corporation loan will be underwritten to-day for issue on Monday next by Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. The loan, which will bear 5 per cent. interest, will be for an amount of £2,500,000, and the price of issue is likely to be 99½. Holders of the outstanding Bristol Corporation Six per Cent. stock, 1930-40, amounting to about £750,000, will be given an option to convert it into the new stock. In view of the strong tone of markets for securities of this class the new loan should meet with a good response. The previous Bristol Corporation loan was issued in March, 1927, £2,000,000 of Five per Cent. stock, 1948-58, being offered at par.

The Tate and Lyle Issue

The subscription lists will be opened this morning for the issue of £1,250,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock of Tate and Lyle, Limited. The price of issue is 97½ per cent. Being an industrial security of the best class the lists are not likely to remain open very long. The authorized and issued share capital is £4,500,000, in addition to which the company has a small amount —£500,000—of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Irredeemable Debenture stock, secured as a first specific mortgage and charge upon certain freehold and leasehold properties. The new Debenture stock will also be a first specific charge upon certain of the company's freehold premises, the book value of which is £2,461,940. A cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum will be established in 1935, and will be applied in redeeming stock by purchase at or below par or by drawings at par. Any stock not previously redeemed will be repaid on September 30, 1965; the company reserves the right to repay the whole or any part of the stock at par on or after September 30, 1945. Twenty-seven-and-a-half per cent. of the amount is payable on application and allotment, 30 per cent. on May 22, and 40 per cent. on July 15. In the past six years the profits of the company have averaged £683,623, after charging Debenture interest and interest on bank loans. As interest on the present issue will require only £68,750, it will be seen that the new stock is very amply covered.

Two Railway Debenture Issues

Two important transport undertakings —namely, the Underground Electric Railways Company of London and the Peruvian Corporation—have just negotiated the sale of Debentures. In neither case will there be a public issue, the new scrip having been sold privately to financial groups. The Underground issue consists of a further amount of Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, amounting in all, it is understood, to about £750,000. This will supplement the existing issue of £4,000,000. The new stock was understood to be on offer at 97½, free of stamp, the stock carrying the right to six months' interest on May 15. The company is empowered to increase the amount of its Five per Cent. First Mortgage stock subject to the pledge of additional securities to be approved by the trustees. The old stock was quoted in the Official List yesterday at 96-98. The sale by the Peruvian Corporation consists of £300,000 of First Mortgage Six per Cent. Debentures. This amount forms part of an authorized total of £6,000,000, of which £5,400,000 has already been issued. Through the operation of the sinking fund the amount outstanding has been reduced to £3,690,000, but the bonds redeemed cannot be reissued; in other words, the company now has authority to issue Six per Cent. Debentures to the extent of only a further £300,000. The new bonds were on offer in the market yesterday at about 96, ex dividend.

Telegraph Construction Accounts

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company found itself last year in the unusual position of having made a loss on trading. As a consequence of many years of prosperity, during which very large reserves of a liquid nature have been accumulated, no change is made in the dividend, which is at the customary rate of 10 per cent., free of tax. It is obvious from the balance-sheet that the company possesses a large surplus of assets over its capital and liabilities, but it is less easy to determine the amount of the surplus. For instance, while the capital amounts to £896,400 and the reserve fund and "carry-forward" are shown at £467,000, the creditors item of £730,366 includes provisions for replacement of steamships, plant, and machinery, investment fluctuations, and contingencies. In other words, there may be here a large concealed reserve, while on the assets side shares held in a subsidiary company stand at the nominal figure of £10. The total of the balance-sheet is £2,161,000, of which as much as £1,162,000 consists of high-class investment securities and cash.

Swan and Edgar Share-Splitting

Mr. M. de Selincourt, presiding at the meeting of Swan and Edgar yesterday, referred to the proposal to split the company's shares into Preference and Ordinary shares. A letter had been sent to the shareholders, of whom there are nearly 6,000, putting the plan before them, but up to the present they had had replies from only 2,291 ; of these, 1,756 were in favour of the proposal and 535 against. The board hoped to receive a much larger response to their circular before Monday next, or they would not be encouraged to proceed. The chairman added that he himself—one of the largest shareholders—proposed to exchange the bulk of his holding into Preference shares, but that the Drapery Trust, whose business it was to hold Ordinary shares in drapery concerns, did not intend to convert. Some of the shareholders spoke against the proposal, and the chairman's statement that he looked forward to a steady development in the prosperity of the business was scarcely an argument in favour of surrendering part of the equity. On the other hand, some shareholders might desire a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. rather than their present distribution of 5 per cent., even though the latter carried with it the prospect of additional payments in future years.

Diverse Tea Planting Results

The first results to be published of Indian and Ceylon tea companies for the past year are those of the Travancore and New Dimbula companies. The estates of the first named are in Southern India, those of the latter in Ceylon, and the figures offer a rather striking contrast, due principally to the manner in which prices of Ceylon teas were maintained last year and the weakness shown by prices of the lower grades of Indian teas. Following is a table showing the results of the two companies for the past three years :—

—	1929	1928	1927
Dimbula Valley			
Tea crop ..	2,062,500lb.	2,038,990lb.	2,003,102lb.
Sale price ..	1s. 5.16d.	1s. 5.44d.	1s. 6.53d.
Rubber crop..	501,760lb.	420,160lb.	282,868lb.
Sale price ..	7.63d.	8.48d.	1s. 2.45d.
Net profit ..	£50,791	£54,499	£67,750
Ordy. dividend	22½	22½	30%
To reserve ..	£5,000	£5,000	£8,000
Carried for'd..	£6,028	£5,965	£5,294
	Year ended Sept. 30		
	1929	1928	1927
Travancore —			
Tea crop ..	3,332,463lb.	3,322,859lb.	2,896,188lb.
Sale price ..	1s. 0.22d.	1s. 2.20d.	1s. 2.70d.
Net profit ..	£22,265	£57,589	£50,419
Dividend ..	10%	40%	30%
To reserve ..	£10,000	£11,000	£10,000
Carried for'd	£3,764	£6,331	£6,576

The accounts of the Travancore Company show that receipts from sales of produce from its tea estates declined from £196,620 to £169,728, but that estate expenditure increased from £136,168 to £145,258.

Mr. Walter Runciman's Speech

Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., at the meeting of the United Kingdom Provident Institution yesterday, was able to record a further growth, represented by an increase of the new business by £225,000, which raised the new sums assured in 1929 to £3,335,000. The office has found that the scheme of monthly premium payments has been "obviously required" by that large section of the community which draws monthly salaries, and since the introduction of the plan two years ago more than 1,500 policies have been issued in this way, assuring £675,000, more than half of which were effected by members who paid their premiums otherwise than by a banker's order, which in some quarters is considered essential for the purpose of the office arrangements. It has also found the scheme for granting advances to policyholders for the purchase of house property successful, and since the plan was inaugurated in 1922 the amount advanced has totalled nearly £750,000, covered by assurances of a like amount. Such schemes provide, as was suggested yesterday, outlets for the investment of funds on excellent security and at a satisfactory rate of interest. Within the last six years the institution has issued for an amount exceeding £1,100,000 single premium policies under which a high percentage of the premium is advanced, but, as with other offices, the chairman seemed to be careful to add that it "had not pressed these policies on its clients."

Results of a Valuation

The address also dealt with the results of a triennial valuation made as at December 31 last, and the outstanding points indicated a "thoroughly healthy" state of affairs. The institution is one of the British offices which assumes a rate of interest as low as 2½ per cent., and as the net rate actually earned is £4 11s. 11d. the margin of 2 per cent. on large funds is substantial ; the actual mortality experience is well below that allowed for, especially in the temperance section, which, for the last three years, was 54.5 per cent. of the expected, while in the general section it was 61.9 per cent. Actually the experience in the general section has improved in a very marked way during the last three triennial periods, while that in the temperance section was already so low that clearly there was no scope for much improvement, if any. The ratio of expenses to the premium income has been reduced for the last three years to 13.8 per cent., after making adjustment for single-premium business. Favourable results in these important directions have led to a substantial surplus, which has been reflected in increases of the compound reversionary bonuses. These now range from 41s. to 45s. per £100 per annum and are the largest declared since the present system of distributing bonuses was adopted 40 years ago. Altogether the achievements of the institution rank among those of the offices which are able to exhibit life assurance in its most attractive forms.

HERRBURGER, BROOKS ACQUISITION

The directors of Herrburger, Brooks, Limited, announce that they have acquired two competitive pianoforte action businesses in this country, which are being paid for partly by cash and partly by the issue of 30,000 shares at par, fully paid. The shares will not participate in any dividends declared in respect of the financial year ending June 30 next.

A meeting is called to increase the capital by 100,000 shares of £1 each, making the authorised capital of the company £350,000. The balance of 70,000 shares will remain unissued and will be available for any future developments.

FORTHCOMING CAPITAL ISSUE

An issue at par will be made on Monday next of 100,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each of Ingersoll, Limited. The company will acquire and develop in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and Europe the business of the Ingersoll Watch Company, Limited, importers of and dealers in the timepieces known as "Ingersoll."

STOCK EXCHANGE

A STRONG TONE

INVESTMENT DEMAND WIDENED

The tone of markets yesterday was buoyant. While the gilt-edged market remained the centre of activity, and some substantial further rises took place, the demand showed signs of widening. It embraced, in addition to British Government stocks and Home Railway Debenture stocks, numerous Foreign Government securities, Foreign Railway debentures and debentures of Industrial companies, and Insurance shares. Miscellaneous shares of the variable-dividend class also participated in the rise to a limited extent, the Motor group being prominent. The strength of markets was well sustained to the close, there being general expectation of a reduction in Bank rate to-day. Dealings began in the new Swansea loan, which was quoted at ¼ premium. The rate of allotment to the larger applicants was 36 per cent.

A further substantial rise took place in British Government stocks, and in nearly every case closing prices were the highest of the day. Gains of outstanding importance included ¾ in Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (56½), 1 in Local Loans (65), 1½ in Four per Cent. Funding (91½), 1½ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (79), and 1½ in Four per Cent. Consols (88). The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was another very strong feature; the "A" (103½) and "B" (103½) each closed 15-16 higher. War "Fives" hardened ¼ to 102 13-16. Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip was raised 11-16 to a premium of 1½. Corporation scrips, as well as those of Nigeria and South Africa, continued to advance, and a sharp recovery took place in Central Electricity Board "Fives," the scrip after being a poor market at ¼ discount rallying to ¼ discount. India loans displayed a buoyant tendency; the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. closed 2½ higher at 63, and the Three per Cents. and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. went up about 2 points. The floating supply of Four-and-a-Half per Cents. was reported to be meagre. An increased inquiry was reported for HOME RAILWAY Debenture and Preference stocks, and prices were raised 1 to 1½ all round. Apart from firmness in Southern, the Ordinary stocks were neglected and without change. Traffic returns were rather poor, particularly that of the L.M.S., which showed a decrease of £79,000. The market, however, had expected a heavier reduction, as comparison was made with relatively high figures in the corresponding week of 1929.

Investment support for FOREIGN bonds was again in evidence, and German Seven per Cents. and German Potash bonds advanced ¾ to 107½ and 106½ respectively. Austrian, Belgian, and French bonds hardened, and Argentine loans were firmer, the Rescission Four per Cents. rising to 86½ and the 1900 Four per Cents. to 84½. Brazilian and Chinese bonds were easier in some cases, but Japanese Six per Cents. rose to 101. There was a rally in Peruvian Corporation stocks, the Preference rising to 51½ and the Ordinary to 11. As expected, the ARGENTINE RAILWAY traffics were bad, the four chief companies reporting decreases ranging from £55,000 in the case of the Buenos Ayres Western to £103,000 in that of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern. The receipts were affected by the labour "go-slow" movement, while the Great Southern mentioned bad weather as an additional adverse factor. The market, however, was little worse, an improvement in the Buenos Aires exchange having a steadying effect. The United of Havana traffic was £21,720 lower, while that of the Leopoldina showed a decrease of £1,163. Leopoldina stock was firmer at 52.

OIL shares showed less movement. While V.O.C., Anglo-Persian, and Burmah were higher—the last-named at over 3½—Royal Dutch reacted to 31½.

The TEA group continued firm. Assam advanced to 35s., while Chubwa, Lebong, Travancore, Jokai, New Dimbula, and Nedeem were others to close higher. RUBBER shares were neglected.

RISE IN INDUSTRIAL SHARES

The upward movement in INDUSTRIAL shares assumed more general proportions. British-American Tobacco rose 3-32 to 5 11-16, closing firm at that price, while Imperial Chemical rose 6d. to 26s. 4½d., the Deferred 10s. shares hardening to 8s. Courtaulds, Cables and Wireless stocks, Dunlop Rubber, Imperial Continental Gas, and County of London Electric were all supported, and there were rises in a number of engineering shares. The last-named included Henley's Telegraph, Callenders, Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, and the Motor group, in which Leyland, Dennis, and Rolls-Royce experienced sharp advances. The American group had a slightly firmer appearance, International Nickel being $40½ and Hydro-Electric $47. Brewery shares received some support. INSURANCE shares showed a general rise. Prudential rose from 23 to 23½, and Commercial Union from ¼ to 25, while London Assurance, Atlas, Alliance, General Accident, and Northern were higher. The Bank group also showed firmness, apart from Australian shares. English, Scottish and Australian fell ½ to 5½, and Bank of New South Wales ¾ to 37.

The MINING market was subdued. De Beers Deferred rallied ¼ to 9 3-16, while Geduld, Springs, Van Ryn Deep, and East Rand were firmer. City Deep eased to 6s. 3d., and Sub Nigel to 1½. Rhodesian shares were irregular, with N'Changa better at 2½, while Tin shares showed little movement. Ipoh Tin and Hougkong hardened to 20s. in each case, and Southern Perak to 2 5-32. San Francisco and Burma Corporation were slightly higher.

TURKEY AND THE DEBT COUNCIL

THE NEW STATE BANK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 19

Preparations for the foundation of a Turkish State bank continue to be made. Its name will be the Central Republican Bank and the capital will amount to 25,000,000 Turkish pounds (about £2,500,000). Jemil Husni Bey, at present the Minister of Education, is mentioned as the first governor of the bank.

Conversations between the Turkish Finance Minister and Mr. S. C. Wyatt, the President of the Ottoman Debt Council, continue in Angora. It is necessary to contradict reports to the effect that the Debt Council representatives found that the Turkish finances were in such a serious state that the Government was unable to meet its obligations abroad. It will be some time before the result of the present conversations can be known.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA CASE

A FURTHER ACTION

HAMILTON (ONTARIO), March 19.—A "friendly" action is to be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada by the Steel Company of Canada and the Preference shareholders in that company, following the judgment given in the Ontario Appeal Court on Monday. The Appeal Court then dismissed the appeal of the Preference shareholders of the Steel Company of Canada against the judgment of the lower Court in the action brought by the holders of Common stock on a question relative to rights of participation in dividends.

The dismissal of the appeal reaffirms the judgment that the Preference shareholders are not entitled to participate in the distribution of net profits in excess of the cumulative dividend of 7 per cent. until the total dividend declared upon the Common shares shall equal that paid on the Preference stock.

If the judgment is upheld the Steel Company of Canada will have to pay approximately $5,000,000 to the Common stock shareholders. —*Reuter.*

RUBBER COMPANIES' EXTENSIONS

The Klabang Rubber Company reports the purchase of the Karai Estate for 25,000 shares of £1 each. The estate was taken over as from January 1, 1930, and it consists of 516 acres of mature rubber.

The Chersonese (F.M.S.) Estates Company announces the purchase of the Nellmay Estate for 300,000 shares of 2s. each and £10,000 cash. This estate—an adjoining property—was taken over as from January 1, 1930, and comprises 1,111 acres ; 501 acres are planted with rubber and 379 acres with coconuts. Mr. Frank Duxbury has joined the board of the Chersonese Company.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER FALL IN DISCOUNTS

SHORT CREDITS PLENTIFUL

Money became abundant in Lombard-street yesterday, and this, together with the fact that the dollar exchange tends to move upward in spite of the rapid fall in discount rates in London, the rise in the French exchange, the success of the Bank in obtaining bar gold on Tuesday at its minimum price, and, finally, the knowledge that about £16,000,000 in sovereigns is on the way to this country, caused a further sharp decline in discount rates. By the afternoon brokers reported it impossible to obtain three months fine bank bills in competition at a better rate than 2 11/16 per cent. A few were sold at 2½ per cent. earlier in the day, but the market were very reluctant sellers of long bills in view of the difficulty of replacing them. Shorter-dated bills were bought by home banks from the market—May at 2⅝ per cent. and April at 2 15/16 per cent. Expectation was general that the Bank rate would be reduced to-day to 3½ per cent. Money was in very plentiful supply, 3 per cent. being the rate for fresh accommodation for the night at the start, while in the afternoon it was freely offered at 2⅜ per cent. and finally at 2½ per cent. For the renewal of old day-to-day loans lenders other than the clearing banks frequently lowered their rate to 2½ per cent. Banks lent money until April 1 at 3 per cent.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months
2½—3	3	2⅞	2 11/16—2¾	2¾	2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅞—2 15/16	2 15/16	4—4½	4¼—4½	4½—5

BANK OF ESTONIA — March 7

LIABILITIES :	Ekr.
Capital	5,000,000
Reserve fund	3,118,430
Current Liabilities :—	
Notes in circulation	32,374,816
Sight deposits and current accounts :—	
Government	14,631,158
Bankers	4,286,674
Other	1,329,500
Other liabilities	9,508,172
ASSETS :	
Reserve :—	
Gold coin and gold bullion	6,452,809
Net foreign exchange	29,006,145
Subsidiary Estonian coin	983,519
Home bills discounted :—	
Commercial	13,344,581
Agricultural	1,814,024
Timber	48,294
Loans and advances	12,466,975*
Immovable property and equipment ..	1,849,390
Other assets	12,446,000

* Includes Ekr.7,786,041—guaranteed by the Government.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange rose to $4.86¼, but closed at $4.86 7/32, against $4.86 7/16 on Tuesday. Business in forward dollars was reported at 1/64c. discount one month, and 1/16c. discount three months. The French exchange continued to move in favour of sterling and finished at 124.31¼fr., a rise of 2c. Both the Swedish (18.10¾kr.) and Italian (92.87½l.) rates were slightly lower, but the Swiss exchange rose to 25.12½fr. After firmness at the start Spanish pesetas weakened, the Madrid rate touching 39.15p. and closing at 38.90p., compared with 38.59½p. on Tuesday. The Batavia rate rose to 12.12½fl., but other Eastern exchanges were unaltered. There was a further recovery in the Argentine peso, the Buenos Aires rate rising ¼d. to 42¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Excha'ge	March 19	March 18
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.86 31/32-86 1/4	4.86 11/16-86 3/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.86 1/16-86 1/4	4.86 1/4-86 1/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.28-32	124.27-31
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88 1/4-89	34.88 1/4-89 1/4
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.85-92.89	92.84-92.89
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12 1/4-12 3/4	25.11 3/4-25.13
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374-376	374 1/2-375 1/2
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.10-20	193.10-30
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.50-39.15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE AND FIRM

CALL LOANS 2 PER CENT.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The dominant factor on the Stock Exchange today was abundance and easiness of money and credit conditions, indicated by the rate of 2 per cent. for call loans and a further reduction of ½ per cent. in open market acceptance rates. These influences stimulated a persistent demand for stocks throughout the session, and despite considerable realizing most movements were upward. Sales were returned at 4,328,000 shares.

The opening was firm and active with a further revival of strength influenced by the fact that yesterday's industrial stock averages again reached a new high level since the autumn break, with rails also scoring the best gain for some time, indicating an overflow of investment funds into the market. The demand at first centred chiefly in public utilities, but subsequently spread throughout the list. Money continued to flow into the loan market in large volume, leaving a considerable surplus of unemployed funds at a renewal rate of 3 per cent. This later caused a decline in the call loan rate to 2 per cent., causing offerings of money outside the Exchange at 1½ per cent. The persistent demand for stocks created by this superabundance of credit kept the trend upward until around midday, when profit-taking brought about a setback.

The reaction was soon checked, the list advancing again in the afternoon on the continuance of active buying encouraged by the plethora of money, together with talk of a further reduction in the English Bank rate. Steel Common and Westinghouse Electric were prominent features in a more or less general advance with Bethlehem Steel, also in favour on estimates that the earnings for the first quarter of the current year will amount to $2.25 per share on the common stock. Gains were reduced somewhat towards the end of the session by realizations, but the close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 19	Mar. 18
MONTREAL on—				
New York on London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
London, sight	£1	—	4.88 16	4.88 15/16
Cables	£1	—	4.86 16	4.86 15/16
60 days' sight	£1	4.86⅓	4.85 16	4.85 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85½	4.85¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.84	4.85⅜
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	4.85	4.84⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	3.91⅛	3.91⅛
Amsterdam, short sight			5.23⅛	5.23⅛
Oslo, cables	100k.	40.20	40.05⅜	40.04¾
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86⅜	26.85½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.		2.96⅝	2.96¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	25.80	23.85½	23.86½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	13.93½	13.93½
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	19.35½	19.35½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	13.97	13.98
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	14.09	14.09
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.48¼	17.48¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.60	37.28
Rio, cable	1 mil.	32.45	31.55	11.65

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 19	Mar. 18
Atchison	236½	236¾
Atl. Coast	172⅝	173½
B. & O.	120⅝	119¾
Do., Pref.	81⅛	81½
Brooklyn R. T.		
M. K. T.	77	77½
Can. Pac.	205	205¼
Cent. N.J.	280	280
Ches. & O.	232⅛	230⅝
Ch. G.W.	14¼	14
Do., Pref.	39	39
Ch. N.W.	86	86
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24	23¾
Ch. Rock Is.	119½	119¾
Del. & Hud.	175½	174
Del., Lack.	144¾	144
Erie	60⅝	59¾
Do., 1st Pf.	65⅜	66
N.Y., Pref.	96⅝	96½
W. Cent.	128½	128½
Interboro		
Rapid Tr.	38⅞	39

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	139	135¼	Int. Nickel	42
Allied Chem	276	276	Int. Paper	28⅜
Am. Agric. Chem.	31	32	Int. Tele.	97⅛
Am. Can.	146⅜	144	Kennecott	55⅝
Am. Car.	88¾	88	Kresge S.S.	31¼
Am. Rolling Mill	94½	94½	Kresge, S.S.	30⅜
Am. Smelt.	72½	72½	Liggett & M.	105½
Am. Sug. R.	65¼	65	Loose-Wiles	109
Am. Tel.	240¾	239½	Mack Trcks	81¾
Am. Tob.	223	223½	Montg'y W.	42⅝
Am. Woo'n	13½	13½	Nash M'tr's	47¼
Anaconda	72¾	71⅝	Nat. Biscu.	222
Armour B.	7¾	7¾	Nat. Cashk	76½
At. Dry Gds.	47½	44½	Nat. Dairy	50⅜
At'tic Ref.	47⅞	47⅜	N. Amer.	118¾
Baldwin	85¼	85¼	Packard	22⅝
Barsdall A	27¾	27¼	Pan A. Pet.	54½
Beth. Steel	120⅛	120⅜	Pub. Ser.	
C. de Pasco	59½	59	N.J.	99¼
Chile Copp.	51⅞	51⅝	Pullman	82
Chrysler	38	36½	RadioCorp.	52⅜
Col. Fuel	60	59	R'm'g'n Rd	40¾
Colum. Gas	94⅞	94¼	Roy'l D'tch	51¾
Col. Graph.	27⅜	26¾	Sears R'b'k	90⅝
Com. Gas	121	120⅜	Shell Trans	40
Cont. Can.	64⅜	65½	Shell Un.	22⅜
Cont. Oil	25¼	25	Simms Pet.	25⅜
Corn. Prod.	95	90	Std. Brands	25⅛
Crucible	88	85⅞	Std. Gas	116¼
Durham Ch.	41⅜	42⅜	Std. Oil of Cal.	64
Elec. Inc.	62¾	63	Do., N.J.	66¾
Du Pont.	328⅞	325½	Do., N.Y.	64
Eastman K.	175½	172½	Studebaker	42⅜
Elec. P. & L.	76⅜	77¼	Texas Corp	56⅜
Electric Storage	75½	74	Tex. G. Sul.	60⅜
Fox Film	36⅞	32¼	Tidewater	14½
Gen. Elec.	78⅛	77	Un. Carbide	95¾
Gen. Foods	50⅞	51½	Un. Pacific	194
Gen. Motors	46¾	46¼	U.S. Ind. Alc.	144¾
Gillette	39¾	40⅛	U.S. Rub.	28⅝
Goodrich	48⅞	48½	U.S. Steel	187¼
Goodyear	91	91	Wabash	18½
Hou. Oil "A"	87	87	Woolworth	64¾
Hud. Mtrs.	55⅝	56⅛	Worth'n Pump	121½
Int. Rapids	106	106	Youngst'n S. & T.	
Int. Harv.	92	91½	Zenith Elec.	
Int. Match	80	81	Sheet	146

KERB STOCKS

Am.-Am. Oil	13	13	Mid. West Utilities	35
Am. Gas	42⅝	42¾	Pennroad	13
Brit. Amer.			Silica Gel	31½
Tobacco	27⅛	26⅞	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53⅞
Elec. Bond	101⅛	101⅜	Swift Int.	32
Gulf Oil	149	151	Tr.-Cont'l'l	16⅛
Hydro Elec.	45¼	45¼	Vacuum Oil	92½
Int. Pet.	21½	21½		

BONDS

Libby, Le.			Fiat., 6%			
5%	100⅛	100⅝	1945	94	94	
Do. 4½	101⅜	101⅛	French 7%			
Do. (4th)			1941	123¼	123¼	
4½%	101⅜	101⅜	Do., 7.49	118¼	117⅝	
U.K. 5%			Ger. 7% '40	107⅝	108½	
1937	104	103⅝	Greek 7%			
Do. 4%			1964	99⅝	99¼	
1960-90	86½	85¼	Hamb'g, 6½			
Arg. 6%			1946	96½	96	
1959	99	98¼	Hungary,			
Aust. 7%			7½%	44	102	
1957	90¾	90½	Ital. 7%			
Alta. 7%			1951	100⅜	100	
1943	107	107	Jap. 6½			
Belg. 6%			1954	104	104	
1955	103¼	103½	Nord Rly.			
Bogota 8%			6½% '50	104	104⅛	
1955	112	112	Norway 6%			
Bordeaux,			1952	102¾	102⅛	
6% '34	103¼	103¼	P.L.M. 6%			
Brazil 7%			1956	102⅛	103¼	
1952	102	102	Poland 7%			
Canada, 5	85¼	85	1958	105⅛	104⅝	
Chile 7.42	102½	102	1947	85⅞	84⅞	
1942	94	94	Rio de Jan.			
Czech. 8%			8% '46	101⅞	101⅞	
1951	110	110½	San P. 8%			
Denm. 4½%			1950	96⅞	97	
1942	105½	105½	Seine, 7%			
Dutch E.I.			1942	108⅜	108⅜	
5% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed. 5½%			
Do. 5½%			1954	104⅜	104⅜	
1965	101¼	101⅜	Tokio City,			
Est. Rly.,			5½% '61	92½	91½	
7% '54	105¼	105⅜				

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Mar. 19	Mar. 18
Atchison, Pref.	104¼	104½
Lehigh Valley	74	74
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	59⅞	56⅜
New York, Ontario, and Western	14⅝	14⅛
Reading, 1st Pref.	46¼	46½
Texas and Pacific	116	116
National Lead	177¼	171⅛

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex Stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

The Money Market was easy under liberal offerings. The ruling and highest rate for call loans was 3 per cent., but the rate declined afterwards to 2 per cent., at which the last loan was arranged. Commercial paper was quoted 4 to 4½ per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were ½ lower at 2⅞ to 2¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3 to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firm and ½c. higher for cable transfers at 4.86 5-16.

Silver advanced ½c. to 42½c. for foreign bullion.

The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation for the year ended December last year shows that the gross sales amounted to $1,493,505,000, against $1,374,417,000 in the previous year, net

(Continued at foot of next column)

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 19.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at ¼c. to 1½c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 126½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 110½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 117½c. MAIZE steady and ½c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 93½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ½c. up. White clipped, 51½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm at 2½c. advance. No. 2 Western, 75½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR closed steady, unchanged to 5c. lower. Spring clears, $5.70; Kansas straights, $5.75; Minneapolis patents, $6.00; and bakers' clears, $5.20. Rye flour 10c. higher at $5.30 to $5.60. LARD was steady. Prime Western steam unchanged at $10.70, and Middle West, spot, 5c. lower at $10.55 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 5 to 17 points lower. Sales estimated at 15,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 8.90c.; May, 8.33c.; July, 8.00c.; Sept., 7.76c.; Dec., 7.56c.; Jan., 7.56c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 7 to 23 points decline. Sales, 32,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 13.32; May, 12.60; July, 12.03; Sept., 11.56; Dec., 11.15; Jan., 11.00. Cash coffee steady, Rio No. 7, 10c. to 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 14¾c.

COCOA futures closed firm and 7 to 11 points up. Sales, 27,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 8.26; May, 8.52; July, 8.82; Sept., 9.10; Dec., 9.00; Jan., 9.09.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed easy, unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales, 42,000 tons. Closing prices :—March, 1.72; May, 1.71; July, 1.71; Sept., 1.77; Dec., 1.84; Jan., 1.86; No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.61; Sept., 3.69; Dec., 3.77.

The official price for Cuban sugar, 96deg., spot, was nominally unchanged, but unconfirmed sugar was quoted at 3.58c. per lb., at Other business comprised 57,000 bags of Philippine, March-April arrival, at 3.58c. per lb., c.i.f.; and 14,000 bags of Philippine, April-May shipment, at 3.61c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points lower at 15.45c. The futures market at the opening advanced 3 to 11 points, a renewed covering demand for near months offsetting lower Liverpool advices. A reaction afterwards, due to realizing and favourable weather reports, was followed by a rally in sympathy with higher stock and wheat markets, but another decline occurred in the afternoon under realizations, closing values showing a net loss of 7 to 15 points, with the tone called steady. New Orleans spot middling declined 10 points to 15.10c., and the futures market closed with prices ranging from 19 to 11 points below previous final values.

Futures	Closing range To-day		Prev. day
March			
April	15.31	15.31	15.45
May	15.37	15.37	15.50
June	15.45	15.44	15.59
July	15.46	15.46	15.58
August	15.50	15.48	15.58
September	15.45	15.45	15.57
October	15.41	15.41	15.52
November	15.36	15.37	15.48
December	15.46	15.46	15.56
January	15.58	15.54	15.65
		15.58	15.66
		NEW CONTRACT	
October			
November	15.14	15.14	15.26
December	15.25	15.25	15.40
January	15.29	15.28	15.36
	15.30	15.30	15.41

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	10,000	38,000	7,798,000	8,855,000
Exports, Gt. Brs.	Nil	16,000	1,181,000	1,813,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	29,000	62,000	4,587,000	5,071,000

COPPER was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and April delivery quoted 18c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 17.50c.; May, 17.30c.; July, 16.40c., all offered. Sales, nil. TIN steady at ½c. decline. Straits metal, spot and April, sellers asking 36c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 35.60c.; May, 35.80c.; July, 36.15c. Sales, 15 lots. SPELTER barely steady at 5 points decline for East St. Louis, spot and April delivery, at 4.90c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry unaltered at $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ½c. lower. Spot and March 15½c. March-April 15½c., per lb. First latex crepe sellers ½c. lower. Spot and March 15½c. March-April 15¾c., per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 30 to 20 points down. March, 14.80c.; May, 15.30c.; July, 15.80c.; Sept., 16.20c.; Dec., 16.60c. Sales, 54 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady with refined futures 10 points up to 1 point down. Crude, spot, sold at 7.25. Closing prices :—Yellow, spot, 8.50 bid; futures :—March, 8.35; May, 8.77; July, 9.03; Sept., 9.22.

TALLOW was steady and unchanged. Extra, loose, 6½c.; in tierces, 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE closed steady at 55½c. to 56½c.. JACKSONVILLE, March 19.—TURPENTINE was steady and ½c. higher at 50½c. bid. SAVANNAH, March 19.—TURPENTINE closed firm and unaltered at 50½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $7.02½; Grade K, $7.22½; Grade WW, $7.75.

DULUTH, March 19.—LINSEED futures closed barely steady at ½c. decline. May, 286½c.; July, 287c.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—WHEAT futures closed steady, ½c. to ¾c. higher. May, 99½c.; July, 98¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—WHEAT futures closed steady, ½c. to ¾c. higher. May, 106¾c.; July, 106½c.

TOLEDO, March 19.—CLOVERSEED closed firm and 10 points up. Cash, 10.60.

WINNIPEG, March 19.—WHEAT opened firm and ½c. to ¾c. higher in sympathy with Liverpool advices and further advanced on shorts covering influenced by small car lot receipts, a restricted country movement, rumours that exporters were showing more interest, and reports of liberal flour clearances for the Orient. A cold wave in sections of the country and the firmness of American markets also helped to impart strength, but later in the session the market reacted from the best owing to commission houses selling, though the close was steady at a rise of 1¼c. to 1½c. May, 108½c.; July, 110½c.; Oct., 111¼c. OATS closed steady, 1¼c. to ½c. higher. May, 51½c.; July, 51¾c.; Oct., 48¼c. BARLEY futures closed steady at ½c. to ¾c. advance. May, 47½c.; July, 50c.

LINSEED futures closed firm at 3½c. advance. May, 250c.; July, 250c.

CHICAGO, March 19.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. on the outlook for small Argentine shipments this week, indications of a better export inquiry, and a cold wave in the north-west. Firmness at Liverpool also influenced sentiment, and after falling back under commission house selling and news of beneficial rains in the south-west with a favourable weekly weather report on winter wheat, the market advanced again on reports of frost in Kansas, predictions of cold weather generally in the south-west, and reports that the Dutch Farmers' Cooperative Association had decided to boycott all Russian products. Further reports of Russian and Danubian offerings led to selling in the afternoon, and the close was barely steady at ½c. to ¾c. advance. March, 104½c.; May, 104½c.; July, 106½c.; Sept., 108½c.

MAIZE closed barely steady, although ½c. to 1½c. higher. March, 81½c.; May, 84½c.; July, 85½c.; Sept., 86c. OATS closed barely steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. March, 42½c.; May, 43½c.; July, 43½c.; Sept., 42½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures firm at 2½c. to 2¾c. advance. March, 65c.; May, 65½c.; July, 69½c.; Sept., 72½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 2½ to 5 points and pork 27½ points higher. Closing prices :—Lard —May, 10.37½; July, 10.57½; Sept., 10.75. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—May, 12.95; July, 13.07½.

BACON was firm at 37½ points advance. HOGS steady, light, unchanged to 5 points up and heavy varieties unchanged to 10 points higher. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 1,387,000, against 1,394,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	11.62½	9.90 to 10.80	9.25 to 10.00
Previous day	11.25	9.90 to 10.75	9.15 to 10.00
Last year	12.00	11.10 to 11.75	11.15 to 11.50
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day	.. ..	77,000	10,000
Previous day	.. ..	73,000	13,000
Last year	.. ..	118,000	23,000

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—Argentine markets remained closed to-day.

income $195,449,000, against $126,068,000, and surplus $108,523,000, against $39,140,000.

The report of the General Motors Corporation for the past year shows that sales increased $44,642,000, and while net earnings decreased $26,241,000, the surplus increased $95,102,000.

The Missouri Pacific Railway has applied to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for permission to sell $25,000,000 Five per Cent. First Refunding Bonds.

BONDS had an active and strong market as a result of investment purchases, sales reaching $23,190,000.

COMPANY RESULTS

LONDON ASSURANCE DIVIDEND

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresponds Div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Anglo - French Exps.	7½	10	—	7½	10
Assoc. Dyers and Cleaners	Fin. 6⅔ & Bonus 2½	Same	April 30	12½	Same
Brazilian Warrant Assocr and Finance	Fin. 9½†	Same	April 1	7†	Same
Collfield, Ltd.	20	17½	—	20	17½
Dennistoun (Kriau) Rbr.	3	Nil	April 22	3	Nil
Direct Spanish Tele.	Fin. 4*	6*	April 1	8*	10*
Egypts. Markets	Fin. 5 & Bonus 1	Same	—	11	Same
Jasin (Malacca) Rubber	Fin. 5	Nil	April 17	10	Same
Montreal L. H. & Power Cons.	Qtrly. 60 cents	Same	April 30	—	—
Sirle & Winch	Fin. 5 & Bonus 5	Fin. 5½ and Bon. 5	—	17½	Same
Tarmac, Ltd.	4	5½	April 4	4	5½

* Tax free. † On 7% Cumulative Preference shares. The last dividend on the Ordinary shares was paid in 1925, when 5% was distributed.

Selangor Rubber.—Dividend for 1929 of 5 per cent., less tax, against 8½ per cent. for 1928; to reserve, £2,500.

Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber.—Dividend for 1929 of 7 per cent., less tax, the same; to reserve, £3,000; depreciation on buildings, plant and machinery, £1,000.

Pengkalen, Ltd.—Dividend of 15 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary, and 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable April 25. The dividends a year ago were the same.

J. Hetherington and Sons (Textile Machinists, &c.—No dividend is to be paid on the Preference shares for the half year ending March 31. For the year ended March 31, 1929, a dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares.

London Assurance.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5s. 5d. per share to be paid on April 1. It was decided also to recommend to the annual general court to be held on May 7 next the payment on November 1, 1930, of a final dividend of 5s. 10d. per share, making a total distribution for 1929 of 11s. 3d. per share, or 45 per cent., being the same as for 1928.

WHEATLEY AND BATES

After providing for depreciation, a profit of £2,324 is reported by Wheatley and Bates, Limited, wine and spirit merchants, aerated water manufacturers, &c., for 1929. No dividend is recommended.

DIRECT SUPPLY AERATED WATER

The net profit of the Direct Supply Aerated Water Company for 1929 was £99,352 (against £41,298). A final dividend on Ordinary shares of 16 per cent. is to be paid, making 26 per cent. for the year (same); forward £6,651 (against £5,448). Meeting, March 31.

LOGIE TEA AND RUBBER

The accounts of the Logie Tea and Rubber Company (submitted to the meeting at Colombo, Ceylon, on March 3) show that the net profit amounted to Rs.37,472 and that Rs.5,709 was brought forward. The total dividends for the year are 15 per cent. on the old shares and 7½ per cent. on the new shares, the balance forward being Rs.2,450.

HICKLETON MAIN COLLIERY

The Hickleton Main Colliery Company announces a net profit for 1929 of £80,454. For 1928 a profit of £99,107 was reported. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3 per cent., making 5 per cent., free of tax, for the year (against 2 per cent., free of tax), and to place £25,000 to Debenture stock redemption account. The carry-forward is reduced from £53,923 to £49,377.

BRUCE PEEBLES

The report of Bruce Peebles and Co., engineers, Edinburgh, states that the loss for the past year, less the balance carried forward from last year, has been met out of reserves set aside out of profits of previous years which the directors consider are not now required. The directors having considered the position and prospects and the large amount at credit of general reserve have decided to transfer therefrom £7,000 to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, on the Preference shares and 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares.

ROWTON HOUSES

Receipts for 1929 of Rowton Houses, Limited, amounted to £145,956 (against £147,586 in 1928), and expenditure to £122,553 (against £114,183), leaving a net profit of £23,403 (against £29,082). The balance brought forward was £5,104. The sum of £3,500 (against £6,000) is placed to general reserve, and £3,500 (against £6,000) to reserve for depreciation and renewals. These allocations raise the totals of these two reserves to £48,500. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is again 5 per cent., tax free, and £5,199 is carried forward. Meeting, March 27.

SHANKS AND CO.

After providing for income-tax, depreciation, &c., the net profit of Shanks and Co., sanitary engineers and fireclay manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £57,538 (against £53,031), to which is added £16,810 brought forward after deducting directors' fees (£1,605). The sum of £6,000 (against £4,000) is placed to employees' pension fund, and £15,000 (the same) to general reserve. The dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is again to be 10 per cent., making £10,000, leaving £19,684, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, is carried forward. Meeting, March 20.

ROADS RECONSTRUCTION

The net profit, subject to income-tax, of Roads Reconstruction, Limited, for 1929 amounted to £30,481 (against £19,631 for 1928), to which is added a net balance of £4,458 brought forward. A sum of £15,300 is absorbed by the Preference dividend, and it is proposed, to write with £1,000 off Mendip Quarry development, and to make a special grant of £500 to the directors for special services rendered. A balance of £18,138 is carried forward, subject to income-tax (against £10,200), out of which income-tax absorbed £5,742). No dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares (the same). Meeting, March 27.

WESTERN WAGON AND PROPERTY

The net profit of the Western Wagon and Property Company for 1929 amounted to £13,181 (against £11,095), to which £2,235 was brought forward. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed, making 10 per cent. for the year (the same), and £2,000 is to be used in writing down simple hire wagons, leaving the carry-forward at £2,216. During the year certain investments have been realised at a profit, out of which the directors have transferred £30,000 to the reserve fund, bringing that fund up to £120,000. In the balance-sheet the item advances and investments shows a reduction on the year from £238,209 to £176,545. In place of a bank loan standing in the last balance-sheet at £50,094 there is now shown an overdraft at bank amounting to £86,432. Meeting, March 27.

TRAVANCORE TEA

Net profits of the Travancore Tea Estates Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £92,585 (against £57,589 for 1927-28), to which is added £6,331 brought forward. The Preference and Pre-Preference share dividends absorb £4,833. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (against a total of 40 per cent.), to place £1,000 (against £4,000) to income-tax account, and £10,000 (against £11,000) to general reserve, carrying forward £3,764. The crop amounted to 3,332,463lb. (against 3,392,659lb.), behind the second best crop secured by the company. The gross average price realised fell from 15.76d. to 12.78d. per lb. and the net price from 14.20d. to 12.29d. per lb. Meeting, March 28.

DIMBULA VALLEY (CEYLON) TEA

Net profits of the Dimbula Valley (Ceylon) Tea Company for 1929 amounted to £59,791 (against £54,499 for 1928). With the final of 12½ per cent., to be proposed, payable on March 31, Ordinary shareholders again receive a total dividend of 25 per cent. for the year, while a further sum of £5,000 is to be written off properties by way of depreciation, and £5,000 (the same) is to be added to estates purchase reserve, increasing it to £55,000. The tea crop amounted to 2,062,509lb. (against 2,038,999lb.), for which the average net sale price was 1s. 1.16d. (against 1s. 0.44d.) per lb. The rubber crop rose from 420,160lb. to 501,760lb., the average net sale price being 8.48d. (against 7.93d.) per lb. In both cases the above prices include unsold stock at valuation. Meeting, March 27.

DENMAN STREET TRUST

The report of the Denman Street Trust Company for 1929 states that the proceeds of the additional shares issued at the close of the preceding year were applied in reduction of the bank loan, and the premiums received in respect of that issue applied in writing off preliminary expenses amounting to £10,053, leaving a balance of £3,660, which remains at credit of share premium account. Profits realised on the sale of investments, including £31,766 brought forward from last year, amount to £103,886, which amount has been carried to capital reserve. The profit and loss account shows a net profit, including £3,810 brought forward, of £3,324. A dividend of 3 per cent. is proposed on the fully-paid shares as at December 31, 1928, and on the 274,329 shares allotted partly-paid on December 31, 1928, to be calculated in proportion to the amounts paid up thereon. The balance of £7,427 is carried forward. Meeting, March 27.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company report that the trading for the year 1929 resulted in a loss, but they do not state the actual amount. They have made a transfer from reserves not required and declare the net profits for the year at £77,801, which compares with £106,144 shown by the accounts for 1928. The further dividend of 7½ per cent. now proposed makes the total dividend 10 per cent. as usual, 10 per cent., free of tax, the distribution of which involves the reduction of the carry-forward from £114,123 to £103,394. The report states that the ships and steamships have been maintained in their usual state of efficiency, but owing to the lack of orders of any magnitude during the year they have not been fully employed. According to a statement attached to the accounts a loss was sustained by the subsidiary for the year ended June 30, 1929, and this loss has not been specifically provided for either in the accounts of that company or of the holding company; but the aggregate amount by which the cost of the subsidiary company's shares has, in previous years, been written down in the accounts of the holding company more than covers the accumulated loss of the subsidiary company to June 30, 1929. Meeting, March 27.

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MUNICIPAL TRUST

The net profit of the Municipal Trust Company for the year ended February 28 last, inclusive of £9,350 brought forward, was £43,057 (against £37,718, when £4,332 was brought into the accounts). It is proposed, after allowing for the Preference and Preferred Ordinary stock dividends, to pay a dividend for the year of 5 per cent. on the Deferred stock, of which 2½ per cent. has already been distributed (the same), leaving a balance of £15,991, out of which the directors recommend that £1,623, being equal to 10 per cent. on the Deferred stock, be capitalised and distributed among holders of existing Deferred stock in fully paid £1 Deferred shares in the proportion to the amount of Deferred stock held. In order to avoid the necessity of selling fractions of shares on the market and distributing the proceeds in cash, the directors propose that in future Deferred stock shall be transferable in multiples of 4d. instead of £1 as heretofore. At the annual meeting to be held on March 26 it will be proposed to create 15,770 Deferred shares, making the authorized capital of the company £410,000. The investments of the company appear in the balance-sheet as at or under cost—namely, £810,560. According to a valuation made by the directors, based on prices current at February 28 last, their value exceeds the amount so stated.

BARROW HAEMATITE STEEL

The accounts of the Barrow Haematite Steel Company for 1929 show a profit, after providing for fractional Debenture interest on Debenture stock, interest on Second Mortgage Debenture, and directors' fees, of £20,284 (against £15,001 for 1928, after providing for interest on Second Mortgage Debenture), which reduces the accumulated debit balance on profit and loss account to £98,802. The report states that the amount standing at the credit of profit and loss account for the year was not sufficient to pay the Debenture interest due at the end of December, and, at a meeting held on December 20, the company was granted an extension of the moratorium, previously given, until June 30, 1930, should sufficient profits not be available to pay the interest at that date. The advisory committee, originally appointed by the directors and later approved by the Debenture stockholders, has been kept in touch with the company's financial position and current operations throughout the year. As promised, a scheme for the reconstruction of the company is in an advanced state, and negotiations for improving the company's position by amalgamation are being actively pursued. The result for the year has been unsatisfactory, though trading profits were earned in all departments except the blast furnaces. None of the departments were employed to full capacity. The amount of unpaid cumulative dividends on the company's Preference shares to December 31 last was £13,572 on the First Preference shares and £135,000 on the Second Preference shares. Meeting, March 26.

ASSOCIATED LONDON PROPERTIES

CAPITAL REARRANGEMENT

The directors of Associated London Properties, Limited, propose to subdivide each of the company's Ordinary £1 shares into one 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference share of 10s. and one Ordinary share of 10s., and subsequently to consolidate the shares into shares of £1 each. The preferential rights in regard to dividend and capital will attach to the Preference shares only as from June 24, 1930. The carrying through of this transaction will not, it is stated, affect the rights of existing shareholders, as the sh

THE EASTERN BANK

YEAR'S SATISFACTORY RESULTS

SITUATION IN INDIA AND IRAQ

THE GENERAL TRADE DEPRESSION

OUR ECONOMIC POLICY

UNPROTECTED INDUSTRIES AND WORLD TARIFFS

"SHACKLED WITH THE FETISH OF FREE TRADE"

MR. J. S. HASKELL'S VIEWS

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Bank, Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the bank, 2 and 3, Crosby-square, London, E.C.

Mr. J. S. HASKELL (chairman of the bank) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. Carter) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The profits for the year, including the amount brought forward, total £167,990 15s. 5d., and, after carrying £30,000 to the reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £480,000, we are able to recommend a final dividend of 5s. per share, which with the interim of 4s. paid in October last is equal to a distribution of 9 per cent. for the year, less tax, the rate maintained during each of the eight preceding periods. This will leave a balance of £47,990 15s. 5d. to be carried forward, an increase of £3,520 15s. 9d. Last year the amount carried to reserve was £25,000 and £5,000 was allocated to buildings account.

I feel that the result will be as gratifying to you as it is to your directors. It could not have been achieved without unremitting labour and watchfulness on the part of the managers and staffs here and abroad, to whom I would here express the thanks and gratitude of the board for their unstinted efforts.

Turning to the balance-sheet, there is no important variation as compared with the previous year calling for special notice, except that our securities at or under market prices current on December 31 last are lower by £870,000. This variation is due partly to repayment in full of short-dated bonds amounting to £287,000 and partly to sales effected with little or no loss when the Bank rate was on the rise.

INDIAN TRADE FIGURES

The imports and exports of merchandise during 1929 amounted to £186,600,000 and £246,000,000, against £186,000,000 and £253,500,000 in 1928. The imports of gold and silver in 1929 amounted to £13,300,000 and £7,600,000, against £15,800,000 and £10,800,000 in 1928. There was thus a visible balance of trade in favour of India of £38,500,000 in 1929, against £40,900,000 in 1928. In the above figures of imports for 1929 British manufactures show a decrease of £5,700,000, of which £4,300,000 is accounted for by Lancashire piece-goods; the decrease is largely attributable to increased competition by Japan and other foreign countries. China has now become a serious competitor with the Indian mills in the Indian market, whereas formerly she used to import from India to the extent of several millions a year.

A DISAPPOINTING YEAR

The past year, far from showing any improvement in business, has been very disappointing. The depression was general almost everywhere and was accentuated by dear money at home, over-production in raw material and manufactures, and a heavy drop in silver. Piece-goods were affected by the steady fall in raw cotton, and commodity prices everywhere fell to a very low level, the London averages being the lowest for years. This fall not only affected our export trade but led to goods being dumped in this country from the Continent and elsewhere in large quantities regardless of price. In India proposals have been made in the Budget to increase the general import duty on cotton goods from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent., with 5 per cent. extra on non-British goods. This step is considered to be the only way of saving a local industry which was on the verge of bankruptcy from foreign competition. It will also have been noticed that in Australia tariffs were raised immediately on the advent of the new Labour Government, and this policy of protection of local industries is going on all over the world.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES ESSENTIAL

Under these conditions it is evident that the policy of free trade pursued in the United Kingdom must be questioned as affecting the welfare and prosperity of this country. To continue to drift without change in our economic policy would appear to be courting disaster. It is becoming imperative that we should follow the world example and protect our industries to the utmost. (Hear, hear.) By a comprehensive scheme of safeguarding, manufacturers will be enabled to work to greater capacity, reduce their costs of production, and so compete in overseas markets.

When the late Joseph Chamberlain first launched his policy of tariff reform the imports of manufactured goods into the United Kingdom amounted to about £100,000,000 annually, and as our exports were large and expanding the import figure was considered to be negligible by the advocates of free trade and not worth the radical change involved in a scheme of tariff reform. By 1929 these figures had grown to £334,000,000, while imports of foodstuffs likewise increased to no less than £536,000,000, resulting in a visible balance of trade against this country of £382,000,000, which promises to increase if nothing is done to counteract it. Is it at all surprising that unemployment is so rife in the country? Road-making and relief works, propaganda to buy British goods, the marking of British eggs, and such-like schemes merely deal with the fringe of this grave matter.

CHANGED CONDITIONS SINCE CORDEN'S TIME

At the time Cobden and his party instituted their free trade policy circumstances were totally different. They had no such difficult problems to contend with as confront us to-day. Their chief concern was for low wages and cheap manufactures. Great Britain was then in the unique position of supplying the world with the products of her factories without any serious rival. It seems never to have been contemplated that the time might come when other nations would manufacture for themselves and not only capture the overseas markets but flood the United Kingdom with cheaper goods than could be produced in Great Britain.

I would like here to read to you an extract from an American prospectus of a trading company requiring fresh capital. It says: "When the Wall-street crash (October, 1929) came the public in America became aware of the fact of over-production and alive to the possibilities of the oversea marketing enterprise. It is proposed that the excess over-production be marketed in Europe and the Near East through the agencies already established. Thus American industry can be maintained at 100 per cent.; cost of production would be reduced sufficiently to allow the United States of America to import their goods into all countries irrespective of import duties." Here is food for reflection. Other countries will be able to take care of their industries by raising their tariff walls still higher, a course which will in turn react against us. We, being an open country shackled with the fetish of free trade, have no means of protecting our industries.

THE DEAR FOOD SLOGAN

The colossal sum of £536,000,000 for foodstuffs, which, as I have pointed out, is needed annually for our subsistence, is a serious drain on our resources, and the fact cannot be disguised that we are living on our capital. This must not and cannot be allowed to continue.

The agricultural industry should therefore be taken earnestly and energetically in hand; a duty on cereals cannot materially affect the cost of living. The slogan "Your food will cost you more" is a mere bogy. Take, for instance, wheat, the staple food of the people. The price of No. 2 Manitoba in mid-July, 1929, in New York was $1 77¼ cents per 60lb., while the price of the quartern loaf in England was 8½d. On March 11 of this year the price of No. 2 Manitoba had dropped to $1 15¼ cents, while the price of the loaf in England remained at 8½d. There is thus ample margin to permit of a substantial duty without affecting the price to the consumer.

By rehabilitating agriculture and our manufacturing industries through safeguarding we should gain considerably by the absorption of a great number of the unemployed; many millions of the amount now remitted abroad every year for food alone would be saved to the country, while the revenue derived from the duties would go a long way towards meeting our rising expenditure. Having once re-established our manufacturing and agricultural industries, freer trade within the Empire would become possible by mutual agreements with the Dominions, India, and the Colonies.

HIGH COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Another serious handicap to trade is the high taxation entailed by the amounts spent on pensions and social services, which have risen from £75,000,000 before the War to £375,000,000 to the end of the last financial year and are still increasing. No country in the world, however rich, can afford it. Any increase in the income-tax will not only further penalize trade, but will result in further exports of capital. British people returning home from the Dominions and Dependencies are placing their money in foreign securities, and many are making their homes on the Continent. Foreign and Dominion funds which used to come here for investment in securities or to be placed on fixed deposit with banks are likewise seriously reduced on account of the income-tax deduction. The United States of America, with a view to stimulating their trade, have since the slump made further reductions in their income-tax. It will be deplorable in the extreme if in this country there is to be a further increase of the tax in the coming Budget.

To meet the death duties alone securities in one form or another to the value of £80,000,000 have to be realized each year, and this means that industry is deprived of this amount of capital and the money is treated as income by the Government and spent as such. The millionaires and lesser so-called capitalists, on whom Chancellors of the Exchequer turn their eyes when finding a difficulty in balancing their Budgets, will at this rate soon disappear, with none to take their places, as the high income and super taxes will make it increasingly difficult to allow of great or even moderate fortunes being accumulated.

CONDITIONS IN IRAQ

In Iraq trade conditions have shown no improvement, the fall in silver and consequent depreciation of the kran having badly hit merchants trading with Persia. Imports show some increase in machinery, building materials, motor-cars, and cotton goods. The increase in industrial machinery is noteworthy. An Iraqi cotton ginnery is in course of erection, and a woollen spinning and weaving factory is already at work producing yarn and cloth of good quality. Exports, on the other hand, have been disappointing. The cotton crop yielded only 50 per cent. The date crop, owing to a disastrous gale in August, was 50 per cent. less than had been confidently anticipated. Grain came up to expectations, but the fall in prices in European markets made it impossible for the exporter to work at a profit, and large stocks are lying in store in the towns and upcountry. Local prices of wheat and barley show a decline of 50 per cent. Wool and skins have been satisfactory and shipments up to the average.

On the political side we have to deplore the death of the late Sir Gilbert Clayton, the High Commissioner. During the few short months he spent there he succeeded in smoothing over the difficulties between the British and Iraqi Governments and laid down the basis of a new and lasting treaty which is now in course of negotiation, and which it is hoped will establish the country politically on a firm basis and lead to a prosperous future. In the new High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphrys, we have an able successor who can be depended upon to cement further the friendship between the two countries. Iraq has also suffered another great loss by the death of its Prime Minister, Sir Abdul Mushim Bey, an able and high-minded statesman, which is much to be regretted.

THE OUTLOOK

The political situation in India is causing a great deal of anxiety and it is impossible to forecast what the future has in store for that country; but I cannot imagine that the Government will allow the situation to get out of hand. Our policy is to conserve our resources and exercise great caution in the conduct of the affairs of the bank, and thus be prepared for any emergency. I do not, however, wish it to be understood that I am pessimistic. If nothing unforeseen happens I am confident that we shall be able to maintain our position as hitherto.

I hope I have not trespassed too long on your patience. Economic questions concern bankers, merchants, and manufacturers alike. If I have dwelt more fully on them than is customary at our general meeting I beg you to believe that I do so not from any partisan spirit, as here we are not concerned with politics, but from a deep conviction that conditions urgently call for a radical change of policy in place of tinkering and patchwork methods which have had little effect upon the situation. (Cheers.)

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the adoption of the dividend recommended.

Sir JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (deputy chairman), seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. S. Haskell and Mr. G. Bromley-Martin were re-elected directors, and the auditors (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews) were reappointed.

MR. WARDLAW-MILNE'S REMARKS

Mr. J. S. WARDLAW-MILNE, M.P., in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, said:—We have listened to-day to a most interesting address from the chairman, and I need only say that I agree with practically every word of it. You will not expect me here to deal with any political matter—indeed, I have other opportunities and there are other times when I have to do that—but I should like to say that, in my opinion, the position of this country at the present moment is an extremely serious one, and the chairman has done great service by publicly calling attention to it. (Hear, hear.) Anyone who examines the position must fully realize, I think, that the conditions which govern business in industrial affairs in this country to-day are such that we cannot any longer continue a system of taxation which is so disastrous for everyone who is engaged in industry. We are continuing a burden of taxation which is having an ever-increasing effect, and, indeed, the danger point has probably already been reached.

The system by which we take our national capital into the Exchequer by means of death duties and use it, not for the purpose of paying off our National Debt—or not entirely for that purpose—but partly for social and other services, is one which must lead to a crisis in this country if it is continued indefinitely. The position of the bankers, particularly, to-day must be one of anxiety, and the responsibilities which they enjoy and which they exercise make it essential, in my view, that those who have so large a control of our industrial progress should be certain that they are working on the very best possible lines under the new and changed conditions of to-day.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM

The extent to which our currency problem, for example, affects our prosperity is little understood, and, as these matters are largely such as are left to experts, it is the more necessary that those who have a thorough acquaintance with the problems should not hesitate to make their views public, and help the country to evolve a system which will re-establish our industrial prosperity in the future. Our return to the gold standard has not been carried out without serious effects upon industry and difficult periods for all concerned. We cannot claim that we are by any means out of the wood yet. Our own lending power has been greatly limited, and the best brains connected with banking and finance must, in my view, be exercised upon the difficult and intricate problem of how to ration the nations of the world in gold so as to maintain stability in prices, to assist in maintaining, and even in improving if possible, our standard of living, and to prevent that scramble for the precious metal which would have serious effects in this and other countries. Unemployment is a world-wide problem to-day, but the difference between the problem in this country and abroad is that in this country it appears to be a permanent problem, whereas within the borders of our greatest competitors the present distressful conditions appear to point only to temporary difficulties. Our ever-increasing imports must be counterbalanced by such a volume of exports as arise from a revived and prosperous industry, which alone can give us full employment and that increased purchasing power so essential for the people of this country.

SITUATION IN INDIA

The whole situation in the East, and particularly in India, is one in which uncertainty and difficulty have had to be faced, and we have the more reason, therefore, to be grateful to our representatives abroad and to appreciate the work they have done in the interests of the bank. (Hear, hear.) India awaits, as those of us who are specially interested do here at home, the report of the Commission, which I believe will be found to show that the gentlemen composing it have worked with the greatest care in the interests not only of India but of this country, under the very able guidance of Sir John Simon. We can only hope that when that report is public, and when we have had time to examine the recommendations and the advice which it offers upon them, the round-table conference which is to follow will bring about peace and good will in India and lead to increased security and confidence in the minds of the Indian people themselves, and also, I hope, in the minds of all those whose services or whose occupations bring them into touch with that great Dependency.

It is perhaps little realized how important India is to this country, and it is not everyone connected with our trade and industry who knows or realizes that she is still far and away our best customer. On the other hand, the record of our own rule there, and the immense work which has been done by our people in the last 150 years for the benefit of India in the development of roads, railways, irrigation, and the like, and the steady raising of the standard of national life, has made her financially one of the soundest countries in the world, and probably one of the richest.

I suggest to you, gentlemen, that we owe a very deep debt of gratitude to the gentlemen both here and abroad who have looked after our interests during the past year, in very difficult times, and I ask you to give them a very hearty vote of thanks. (Cheers.)

The vote was unanimously accorded, and a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

ERICSSON TELEPHONES, LIMITED

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN RESULTS

GREATER VOLUME OF CONTRACTS IN HAND

MR. W. M. CROWE ON THE TELEPHONE POSITION

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Ericsson Telephones, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 71, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Mr. W. M. CROWE (the chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. H. Reed, A.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You will have learned already from the report and accounts that the net profit for 1929 shows a marked improvement over 1928, thus fulfilling the expectation expressed in our last report. The figures are £64,087, as compared with £31,011. This result is in itself very gratifying, but it is all the more pleasing because it is due in no small measure to economies effected in production and to an extension to the range of our manufactures. In addition to our principal business, which is the manufacture of telephonic apparatus, we are also carrying on an increasing trade in other directions.

RACECOURSE AUTOMATIC TOTALISATOR

You will notice the directors' report contains a reference to the development of an automatic totalisator for use on racecourses. We are now manufacturing several complete units for the Racecourse Betting Control Board for erection on racecourses in this country within the next few months. The system is fully automatic, and it is admitted to be a considerable improvement upon the apparatus hitherto used either in this country or abroad. We have every hope of securing further contracts in the near future.

I am pleased to say that our automatic telephone department continues to make healthy progress. Already a number of exchanges have been completed and handed over to customers. During the present year we shall complete several large exchanges for London and also one for abroad. Although some progress was made during the year, this country still lags behind in the telephone field, and our position remains thenth among the world's users. We have 3.9 telephones per 100 inhabitants, compared with 16.5 in the U.S.A.; Canada, 13.7; New Zealand, 10.3; Denmark, 9.2; Sweden, 7.9; Norway, 6.5, and so on.

Despite the striking disparity between ourselves and America, our Government, rather timidly, I think, proposes to spend £10,500,000 on development this year, against £140,000,000 by America. It is obvious from these facts that more energetic expansion must take place in this country if we are to enjoy the full benefits of an efficient, extensive, and rapid method of communication.

THE ACCOUNTS

Now, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission we will examine the accounts. As you will see, the gross profit on trading is £109,387. I may mention that in 1929 we spent £18,000 in maintaining the factory, plant, &c., in first-class productive condition. Against this gross profit we have to place depreciation, income-tax, Debenture interest, and directors' remuneration, amounting altogether to £45,299, leaving a net profit of £64,087. Minor changes have been made in the balance-sheet in order to comply with the requirements of the new Companies Act. The first two headings on the assets side, comprising land, buildings, plant, fixtures, &c., together amount to £221,482, against £222,271 in the previous year. Stocks at £357,558 compare with £234,688 for 1928. The increase reflects the greater volume of contracts in hand, and as such it is, of course, a very welcome increase. The next item—namely, shares in another company—refers to shares for which we subscribed in order to obtain manufacturing rights of a patent ticket machine for use on trams and buses. Unfortunately, the company was unable to make progress, and it is now in voluntary liquidation. The balance-sheet figure of £3,852 is the amount we expect to recover when the assets are realized. Sundry debtors, &c., amount to £108,368, against £99,254. The increase is due to a greater volume of business. Ample reserve has been made for doubtful debts.

ORDER BOOK AND CASH POSITION

The condition of a company's order book is reflected generally in its cash position. This is so in our case. In the 1928 balance-sheet our cash surplus was £76,063, whereas at December 31 last we had a credit balance of £3,100, but a bank loan of £45,000 (after repaying the £50,000 Debentures which matured in December).

The assets altogether total £694,363, as compared with £640,902 in the previous accounts. No figure is included for goodwill, patents, or secret manufacturing processes, although these would fully justify a substantial valuation.

With regard to the liabilities shown in the balance-sheet, as I have already mentioned, we repaid £50,000 Debentures in December last. Our bankers hold the other £50,000 Debentures as collateral security for loans. Creditors at £44,039 compare with £22,666

(Continued at foot of next column)

for 1928. The next item is reserve. Before the meeting closes your directors propose to ask your sanction to increase this from £30,000 to £50,000 by an allocation from profits. This £20,000 allocation compares with that of £5,000 last year.

STRONGER POSITION OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES

With the repayment of the £50,000 Debentures already referred to, a prior charge, both as to interest and principal, is removed from the path of the Preference shareholders, and the strength of their shares is correspondingly increased. After deducting liabilities the net assets are sufficient to cover the total Preference capital three times, while on the basis of the past year's profit the dividend (after allowing for income-tax) is covered five-and-a-half times. Furthermore, the undistributed profits are equal to six-and-a-half years' net Preference dividend. I am sure these facts justify the shares being priced considerably higher than the present market quotation.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 8 per cent., free of income-tax, on the Ordinary shares was declared.

COOPER, McDOUGALL AND ROBERTSON

ADVERSE TRADING CONDITIONS

COMPANY'S WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITIES

PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH WORK

TECHNICAL ADVICE FOR CUSTOMERS

ADVANTAGES OF UNIFIED CONTROL

The TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Cooper, McDougall and Robertson, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. FOOT, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (vice-chairman of the company), presided.

The ACTING SECRETARY (Mr. W. Pell, A.C.I.S.), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before entering upon the business of to-day I express the regret of my co-directors and myself at the absence of Sir Richard Cooper, chairman of the company, who is at present abroad on the advice of his doctor.

At this, the tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders, the third since we became a public company, I present for your acceptance the directors' report and accounts, which I have no hesitation in stating can be regarded as satisfactory, in view of the general uncertainty of the world's markets.

Before proceeding to deal with general trading conditions pertaining to the company's business during the year under review, I will call your attention to some features of the accounts. Preliminary to my remarks, I will ask you to take as read the report of the directors, with the balance-sheet and profit and and loss account, which have been circulated. (Agreed.)

THE ACCOUNTS

The revised form of balance-sheet necessitated by the Companies Act of 1929 makes the comparison of certain items in the accounts somewhat complicated, but the following explanations will assist you to understand the causes of the fluctuations in the main items. Debtors and debit balances show a reduction from £292,369 to £275,175.

Stocks show an increase from £259,842 to £318,859, occasioned by the fact that during the year factories owned by the subsidiary companies have, for reasons of more economical production, been closed down, and stocks hitherto carried by these companies in their balance-sheets have been transferred to the parent company's factories, the figure for subsidiary companies being correspondingly decreased.

The total of shares and Debentures in, and advances to, subsidiary companies is £859,577, but to put this item on a comparative basis with 1928 it is necessary to deduct the item appearing on the liability side of the balance-sheet—namely, "Amounts due to Subsidiary Companies on Current Account, £69,378." After making this deduction a net total of £790,199 is obtained, as against £812,504 appearing in the previous balance-sheet.

Freehold properties, estates, &c., stand at the figure of £382,455, which, after deducting special depreciation reserve of £25,000 appearing this year on the liability side of the balance-sheet, shows an increase of £18,186. This increase is due to the purchase of cottages required for the housing of our factory employees in Berkhamsted, and a farm for development of research work, to which I will refer later. The directors have decided, in addition to the usual rates of depreciation, to write off to special depreciation reserve a further sum of £10,000, bringing this reserve to £25,000, as mentioned above.

THE LIQUID CASH POSITION

You will see that the liquid cash position varies very little from that exposed in the previous year's accounts. The actual cash in hand totals £31,536, which, with gilt-edged investments of £126,812, gives a total of £158,348, as compared with the corresponding figure the previous year of £162,489. You will observe that this total exceeds the liability to creditors by some £41,000. During the year capital additions have been made amounting to approximately £40,000, all of which have been paid for out of current funds. While every effort will be made to maintain this satisfactory liquid cash position, I should point out that trading conditions prevailing at the present moment will make this difficult. The figure representing value of patents has been further reduced by a sum of £10,000.

Turning to the liability side of the balance-sheet, the issued capital remains unchanged. Creditors appear at £117,261, as against £126,001 for 1928. General reserve is increased to £110,000 by appropriation of a further sum of £30,000 from profit and loss account.

Referring to the profit and loss account, profit on trading is £253,816, as compared with £262,082 in 1928 accounts. For the first time the item of "Pension Fund and Expenses" appears—namely, £13,798—to which reference will be made later. The other items of this account need no explanation.

AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DIVIDENDS

After adding to the aforementioned net profit the sum brought forward from last year, and deducting the final dividend on the Ordinary shares for 1928 of 8 per cent., we have an available balance of £296,450 11s. 3d., and from this has to be deducted:—

	£	s.	d.
Provision for income-tax	10,390	13	0
7 per cent. dividend on Preference shares for year to September 30, 1929	52,323	5	2
Pension Fund	13,798	5	7
	£76,512	3	9

leaving an available balance of £219,938 7s. 6d. Of this balance, as already mentioned, £30,000 has been carried to general reserve, £10,000 to special depreciation reserve, and £10,000 written off patents, leaving £169,938 7s. 6d. to provide for dividends on the Ordinary shares and the carry-forward.

As you are aware, an interim dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares has already been declared, for which £57,708 15s. 5d. was required. The directors now ask you to confirm a final dividend on Ordinary shares of 8 per cent., subject to tax at 4s. (less a relief of 3d. on account of Colonial income-tax recovered), which dividend, after allowing for tax (liability for the full year having been provided for in the item of £10,390 13s.) absorbs £53,586 14s. 3d., leaving a balance on profit and loss account of £58,642 17s. 10d., which compares with the figure of £54,176 0s. 8d. last year.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TRADING

Now turning to the more general features of our trading, let me for a moment refer to the wide upheaval in the world's commercial markets, which is sure to affect us directly or indirectly. We are particularly concerned in the fall in prices of wool, mutton, beef, and general agricultural and horticultural produce. It is dangerous to prophesy, whether or not these depreciations in market values are of a temporary or of a permanent nature, but your board is fully alive to the possible effect of these conditions, and its policy will be determined accordingly.

The aforementioned important factors, taken in conjunction with the keen competition which we meet, and also the depreciated rates of exchange operating in South America and others of our oversea markets, may affect our profits in the future.

Outside the influences to which I have referred I am pleased to say that I cannot discover any other cause for serious concern in the outlook of our business. We are constantly improving the control and direction of the extensive business of the company, and are steadily gathering the fruits of the amalgamations and additions to our business which have taken place in recent years.

ACTIVE CONCENTRATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND RESEARCH

The work of concentration of manufacture at our main factories, also general development and research work, is being actively pursued with the object of obtaining the most economical cost of production, the strengthening of our world-wide business, and the expansion of the range of articles marketed. The capital expenditure incidental to this has hitherto been provided out of current funds, but we may not always find it convenient to finance ourselves in that way, and in future such expansions may require a further issue of capital.

Despite various adverse factors which we, in common with other concerns trading oversea, have to encounter, your board's policy continues to be the maintenance of that world-wide reputation which your company has already attained, and to further its activities in all parts of the world with beneficial results to our many clients at home and oversea.

Recognizing the importance to such a company as ours of being not only abreast of but ahead in the field of scientific research, we have recently purchased the freehold of a farm of 320 acres, within easy reach of headquarters, in order to give increased facilities for observation in the field in close collaboration with the skilled technical research carried out in our laboratories. I doubt whether the extent of the losses suffered annually by breeders and owners of livestock by reason of animal diseases is appreciated generally. The attitude of apathy and neglect exhibited by the general public of this, the greatest livestock country in the world, towards veterinary and allied services, and towards the Royal Veterinary College in particular, is recognized as a very serious matter by all the great societies and other bodies which exist for the welfare of agriculture.

Research both in the laboratory and in the field is a necessity for the progress of agriculture and the raising of livestock, and this company, by taking an active part in this work of science, is doing valuable service for those industries for which it exists and upon whose prosperity its own welfare and success depends. While this important branch of our work involves considerable expense, we realize how absolutely vital it is to a business such as ours, and we shall not hesitate to extend it if prospects warrant our so doing.

THE HORTICULTURAL, INSECTICIDE, AND DISINFECTANT SECTIONS

You will recognize that our activities are far from being restricted to the pastoral and agricultural world, and that we hold a leading position in the horticultural, insecticide, and disinfectant industries also. During the past year further extensive research work in connexion with these particular sections has been carried out, the results of which will, we anticipate, be reflected in the not far distant future in our turnover and profits.

Regarding the products manufactured by this company, these include sheep and cattle dips of all kinds, together with other pastoral and farming requisites, and insecticides, for both animal and horticultural use; which specialities appeal to those who breed livestock and grow crops for their livelihood and profit. We also manufacture articles which are necessities to the owners of poultry, dogs, and other domestic animals; again the range of our horticultural preparations includes many things which are essential to every householder who has a garden or orchard attached to his home. Further, as already stated, we are the producers of disinfectants of all types, both for public health and domestic use. You will, therefore, appreciate the very wide extent to which every country offers a market for some of our products. These markets we are continuing to develop to the fullest extent we can.

SKILLED ASSISTANCE FOR CONSUMERS

While the horticultural world, in common with the general agricultural and pastoral interests, has suffered from the general depression during the past year, we hope that this depression is of a temporary nature, and in any event we believe that, by extending our research in connexion with the diseases and pests with which these industries always have to contend, we shall be helping the trade generally and improving what we consider to be our most valuable asset—namely, "Service to our Customers."

This valuable asset, which largely constitutes goodwill and for which no figure is included in the company's balance-sheet, has been built up through a period of over 37 years on the sound foundation of skilled technical research and control, thus always ensuring products of maximum efficiency which we market at fair prices.

The advice of our technical bureau is always at the disposal of our many customers at home and overseas. This is warmly appreciated not only by the actual consumer, but also by the official technical services of the Dominions and Colonies and other countries. We appreciate very fully the cooperative spirit which has always been displayed by our many agents and the cordial relations which have existed with our clients.

UTILITY OF INTERNATIONAL VISITS

Our managing director has recently visited South Africa, and, in the year under review, other directors and officials of the company have visited Australia, New Zealand, North and South America, and the more important European markets, with a view to the more intensive development of the company's interests in these countries.

Also during the same period branch managers from Australia, South Africa, Argentine, and Patagonia have paid visits to head office, and we are confident that much good will result from the interchange of opinions and general discussions which such visits afford.

I much regret to have to refer to the death, at the early age of 47, of our Montevideo manager, Mr. Alan McDonald, who has, over a period of many years, proved himself a valuable sales manager, firstly in Patagonia and latterly in Uruguay.

The pensions scheme, which is secured by outside insurances, to which reference has been made at the last two annual general meetings, is now an accomplished fact, having been put into operation for all employees up to the age of 60 in Great Britain as from April 1, 1929, and for oversea employees as from October 1, 1929. The scheme is a very comprehensive one and provides not only benefits by way of pension, but also support for widows and dependents in case of death. In addition to the pensions scheme, which covers male employees between the ages of 20 and 60 (with some exceptions in the case of overseas employees), we have inaugurated a thrift scheme for the benefit of youths under 20 years of age and of the whole of the female staff. In addition, it is the intention of the directors to set aside and invest outside the business sufficient sums to provide for the retiring allowances of employees not covered by the scheme—namely, employees whose age already exceeded 60 years at the date of the inauguration of the scheme.

PROBLEMS FOR THE FUTURE

As to the future, it is indeed difficult to formulate any very definite opinion as to the prospects for the trading of your company during the current year. We are faced with problems in many directions which call for close and constant examination by the administration and higher executive officers of the company. One cannot, with safety, forecast the ultimate effect of a reduced purchasing capacity, consequent upon the changed economic conditions which now affect so many members of the public with whom we do business. Your directors will spare no pains to contribute this company's quota towards the national effort of extending the markets in which we are interested, both at home and abroad, for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and we are confident as to the eventual outcome of such efforts.

Dr. K. B. Edwards has retired from the board, but I am pleased to say that, by reason of his appointment as consultant, we shall retain the benefit of his valuable knowledge and experience. Mr. H. Tansley Witt has been appointed a member of the board to fill the vacancy created, and this gentleman's wide business experience should prove of great value to the company.

TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR AND STAFF

In conclusion I desire to express the directors' appreciation of the loyal and enthusiastic work of the managing director and the whole staff in the factories, the offices, and the field, both at home and at the many branches and agencies oversea. To all employees, both on behalf of the directors and of our shareholders, we extend our thanks and express our recognition of the fact that, in the future as in the past, the successful carrying on of the business is greatly dependent upon their untiring efforts. (Cheers.)

I will now move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended September 30, 1929, be and they are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. ALEC D. ROBERTSON, M.P.S. (managing director).—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution submitted to you by General Foot, and especially would I associate myself with his remarks regarding the staff of our company. Speaking as managing director, I am very happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging the loyal assistance so ably rendered to me by our staff, both at home and oversea, to whose cooperation is owing in such large measure the success attained by our company during the past financial year.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTIONS

The CHAIRMAN:—I move: "That the dividend on the Cumulative Preference shares paid at the rate of 7 per cent. less tax in respect of the year ended September 30, 1929, and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares paid on September 30, 1929, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum less tax be approved and confirmed.

"That a final dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. less tax (making with the interim dividend of 7 per cent. already paid a total dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. for the year) be paid on the Ordinary shares of the company issued and outstanding as at September 30, 1929, such dividend to be payable on March 31, 1930."

Mr. D. S. A. McDOUGALL seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The retiring director (Mr. H. Tansley Witt, F.C.A.) was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper, Brothers and Co., and Messrs. Longcroft, Smith and Co., having been re-appointed, the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, both at home and abroad.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 19.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87 (previous closing, 87); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.45 (102.55); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.20 (100.20); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.40 (100.40); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.50 (135.50); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104 (104.05); 6% Rentes, 1927, 108.25 (108.10); 5% Credit National, 1920, 558 (560); 6% Credit National, 1921, 565 (565); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 522 (525.50); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 570 (570); 4% Egyptian Unified, 379 (378); 3½% Italian Rentes, 90 (—); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 400 (397); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.25 (8.30); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.80 (3.90); 4% Turkish Unified, 63 (61.50); Banque de France, 25,100 (24,850); Banque de Paris, 2,935 (2,890); Banque Parisienne, 3,100 (2,075); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,980 (1,960); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,750 (3,715); Credit Lyonnais, 3,170 (3,115); Banque d'Orient, 322 (335); Banque Ottomane, 1,138 (1,122); Suez Canal Shares, 19,075 (18,900); Chargeurs Reunis, 740 (735); Messageries Maritimes, 228 (226); Transatlantique, 1,034 (1,016); Raffinerie Say, 1,930 (1,926); Sucreries d'Egypte, 890 (884); Wagons Lits, 618 (620); Thomson Houston, 1,067 (1,042); Lautaro Nitrate, 238 (233); Ford of France, 238 (229); Rio Tinto, 5,400 (5,375); Thards, 592 (569); De Beers, 1,129 (1,110); De Beers, Preferred, 1,548 (1,552); Jagersfontein Estate, 243 (240); Central Mining, 2,205 (2,200); Chartered, 233 (231); Brakpan, 354 (345); Crown Mines, 392 (392); East Rand, 66 (63); Geduld, 406 (405); General Mining, 85 (85); Consolidated Goldfields, 246 (245); Johannesburg Consolidated, 261 (263); Randfontein Estate, 35 (34); Rand Mines, 359 (358); Tanganyika, 316 (314); Transvaal Consolidated, 152 (150); Union Corporation, 413 (413); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 47 (48); Mozamtique, 72 (71); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 37 (36); Caoutchoucs, 206 (206); Eastern International, 140 (139); Gula Kalumpong, 177 (175); Kuala Lumpur, 247 (242); Malacca, 240 (238); Meskat Eadey, 148 (147); Royal Dutch, 39,700 (39,900); Shell Transport, 576 (572); Platine, 1,948 (1,945); Liancourt, 51 (40); Oceana Consolidated, 14.50 (15). Exchange on New York, 25.56½ (25.57); exchange on London, official average, 124.31½ (124.30); cheques, closing market rate, 124.30 (124.30); private discount rate, 2½% (2½%); short money, 2⅝% (2⅝%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, March 19.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch 1922, 103⅛ (previous, 103⅛); 5% Dutch, 101⅝ (102½); 2½% Dutch, 65 (64⅞); 3% Dutch, 77⅛ (77¼); Peruvian, 11¼ (11⅛); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 53½ (52¾); Erie, 61¼ (58½); New York Ontario, 15 (14⅞); United States Steel, 186¼ (184); Southern Pacific, 125½ (124); Union Pacific, 232¼ (226); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 384 (387); Anaconda, 144 (145¾); Dell Batavia Rubber, 103⅝ (105); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 377¾ (340); Dell Mij., 347 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 138 (137¼); Margarine Unie, 308 (297½); Philips Lamp, 426 (424). Exchange on Berlin, 59.48½ (59.46); London, 12.12⅝ (12.12½); New York, 2.49⅝ (2.49¼); Paris, 9.75⅛ (9.75½).

BERLIN, March 19.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 98 (previous, 97); Kali Industrie Kassel, 187.50 (187.50); Salzdetfurth, 357 (351.75); Rheinbraunkohlen, 231.10 (230); Rhein Westfael Elekt, 181.50 (180.50).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.40 (previous, 8.37); Mexican Eagle, 18 (unquoted); Reichsbank, 279 (277.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 167 (168); Commerz and Privat Bank, 155 (155.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 226.75 (226); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 143.50 (143.50); Dresdner Bank, 146 (145.50); Gelsenk

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket .. / Pay-day ..	To-day	April 1 / April 3	April 22 / April 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	56⅛ 56⅜	+⅛
86⅛ 81⅛	Do., 4%	87⅛ 86⅞	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	102⅜ 102⅝	+⅛
101¼ 99⅛	Do., 4½%	100⅝ 100⅞	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Funding Loan, 4%	91⅜ 91⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	93⅜ 93⅝	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Bds.	93⅝ 93⅞	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion 3½%	78⅝ 79⅛	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½%	97⅜ 97⅝	+⅛
100⅝ 99⅜	Do., 4% '50-'60	100¼ 100½	+⅛
101⅜ 97⅛	Do., 3½% '25-35	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% '30-'32	100⅛ 100⅜	+⅛
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-'34	100⅛ 100⅜	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅛	Do., 4% '31-'33	99¼ 99½	+⅛
86¼ 85	Irish Land, 2½%	58¼ 59¼	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3%	64½ 65⅛	+¼
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64½ 65⅛	+1
84¼ 80	Transf.3% '23-'53	82 84	+1
266 239	Bank of England	251 254	+1
82⅛ 77¼	Egyptian, 5%	79 81	+1
71¼ 60	India, 5%	62½ 63½	+2¼
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	54 55	+1¼
51⅜ 44	Do., 2½%	44⅜ 44½	+⅛
101⅜ 98	Do., 5½%	100¼ 101	+⅛
104 98⅜	Do., 4½% '50-55	84 85	+⅛
109 103⅛	Stocks, 3%	77½ 78½	+⅛
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	64 65	+⅛
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	70½ 71½	+⅛
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	102⅜ 103⅛	+⅛
76¼ 70	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	101¼ 102⅛	+⅛
63⅜ 59	Met. Water, "B"	64 65	+⅛
97 58⅜	Do., "A"	64 65	+⅛
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons. 3%	61⅜ 62¾	+⅛
73⅜ 67½	Do., 2½%	69½ 70½	+⅛
64 58	Pt. of Lond. 3%	69½ 70½	+⅛
83¾ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80¼ 81¼	+⅛
100¾ 93	Do., 4% "A"	79½ 80½	+⅛
	Do., 5%	95 96	+⅛

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% '31-47	98⅛ 99	+⅛
99¼ 90⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	90¾ 91⅜	+⅛
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88 88⅛	+⅛
83¾ 78⅜	Do., 3½% '30-50	83⅝ 84	+¼
95⅛ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	93¾ 94⅛	+¼
82⅜ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	81¼ 82¼	+¼
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% '38-53	81¼ 82¼	+¼
113⅛ 108⅜	Gt.Cd., 6% '45-70	109¼ 110¼	+¼
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100⅜ 101¼	+⅛
85⅜ 81⅛	Natal 3½%	84¼ 85	+⅛
76⅞ 72⅜	Do., 3% '29-49	75½ 76	+⅛
88 83¼	N.S.W., 3% '30-50	84½ 85	+⅛
72 69¼	Do., 4% 1935	70 70½	+⅛
94¾ 90⅜	Do., 4% '33-53	91¾ 92¼	+⅛
97⅜ 93¼	Do., 4% 1945	94 94½	+⅛
107⅜ 103⅛	Do., 3% '40-60	103½ 104	+⅛
100 93	Do., 3% '55-75	93 94	+⅛
104⅜ 98⅜	Nig., 3% '47-57	99¼ 99¾	+⅛
100 69	Qld.,5% '45-65	88 88½	+⅛
84 73⅝	Do., 4% '40-50	85¼ 85¾	+⅛
104¼ 99⅜	S.Af., 5% '45-75	104¼ 104⅝	+⅛
96 81¾	Do., 4% '43-63	84¼ 84¾	+⅛
89⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	88½ 89	+⅛
102¼ 97⅞	S.Rd.,5% '45-75	87⅞ 88	+⅛
85⅛ 79⅛	Tas.3½% '40	81½ 82	+⅛
93½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87⅜ 88	+⅛
79¼ 70	Do., 5% '29-49	69¾ 70¼	+⅛
99⅜ 91	W.Aus.,5% '45-75	87½ 88	+⅛
90⅜ 86	Do.,3½% '30-50	87½ 88	+⅛
81⅜ 72	Do., 4½% '42-62	72½ 73	—

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Rescission	85¾ 86¼	+¼
83	Do., 4% 1900	84 85	+1
90½	Do., Port.Cap. 5%	90½ 91½	+1
102¼	Austrian, 6%	102½ 103½	+¼
110½	Belgian, 7%	111½ 111¾	+¼
91¼	Berlin City (of), 6%	91⅜ 92¼	+¼
57	Brazil, 4% 1889	53¾ 54½	+½
67½	Do., Rescission	58 59	+½
79¾	Do., 5% 1913	67 68	+½
88	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	80½ 81¼	+½
57¼	Do., 5½% 1927	89¾ 90¼	+¼
79½	Buenos Aires, 3½%	57 58	+½
93¼	Bulgaria, 7%	79 81	+½
86½	Chile, 6% 1926	94½ 95½	+¼
105	Do., 5% 1911	86 87	+½
99¾	Do., 7½% 1922	104 106	+½
85	Chinese, 5% 1898	98¼ 99¾	+¼
80¾	Do., 4½% 1898	81½ 82½	+½
61½	Do., 5% 1912	51⅞ 52⅜	+⅛
59	Do., 5% 1913	62 63	+¼
24	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	58 60	+½
28	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	21 25	—
28	Do., Hukuang, 5%	26 29	—
112	Czechoslovakia, 5%	111½ 112½	+¼
76½	Egyptian Unified	75½ 76	+⅛
20½	French, 5%	20¾ 20¾	—
20	Do. 4%	19⅞ 20⅛	—
103¼	Midi, 4%	103 104	—
103¼	Nord, 5%	103 104	—
103¼	Orleans, 6%	103 104	—
104½	P.L.M., 6%	103 104	—
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	104 105	+¼
106	German, 7%	107 108	+¼
60	Greek Monopoly, 4%	59 62	—
74¼	Do., 6% 1914	74 76	—
102½	Do., 7% Refugee	102¾ 103⅜	+¼
20	Do., 6% Stabilization	89¾ 90¾	+¼
101¼	Hungarian, 7½%	101¼ 102¼	+¼
17⅜	Italian, 5%	17⅜ 18¼	—
101½	Do., Cit. Consol "B"	101½ 102⅜	—
74¼	Japan, 4½ 1899	74 75	—
100	Do., 5% 1907	89⅜ 90¼	+¼
92¾	Do., 6% 1924	100⅜ 101⅛	+¼
19	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92¾ 93¾	+¼
81	Mexican, 5%	17 19	—
89⅜	Peru, 6% 1928	80½ 81½	+¼
43	Polish, 7%	90 91	—
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42¼ 43¼	—
46¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46¼ 47⅝	+¼
5	Russian, 4% 1899	1 5	—
3¼	Do., 5% 1906	1 3	—
103	Siamese, 6% 1924	102½ 103½	—
12⅜	Turkish, 4% Unified	12 15	+¼
64	Uruguay 5½%	63 65	—
10½	Peruvian Corp.	10½ 11½	+¼
51¼	Do. 6%	51¼ 52¼	+¼
105¼	German Potash, 7%	105¾ 106¾	+¾
88¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	89¾ 90¾	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87¼	Great Western	87 87¾	—
—	Do., 4% Deb.	80½ 81½	—
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	90 92	—
—	Do., 5% Pref.	97½ 97¾	+⅛
50¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	91¾ 92¼	+⅛
—	D., 4% Deb.	79¾ 80¾	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Pref.	75½ 76½	+1
—	L. and N. East., Def.	70¼ 71¼	+1
34¼	Do., Pref.	53¾ 54¾	—
—	Do., 5% Deb.	57½ 58½	+1
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	73½ 74½	+1
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	68¼ 69¼	+1
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	62½ 63½	+1
52¼	Metropolitan	62 63½	+½
72⅛	Met. Dist.	72¼ 73½	—
30¼	Southern, Defd.	30⅛ 30⅝	+⅛
71¾	Do., Pref'd.	71¾ 72¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	73¾ 75¼	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¼ 96¼	+1¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	90¼ 91¼	+1¼
22⅛	Underground, £1	22½ 22⅞	—
106½	Do., Income	105½ 107½	—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79	Antofagasta, Cons.	78 80	—
—	Argentine, Gt. Western	80 82	—
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	24 26	—
94	B.A. Gt. Southern	92 94	—
85	B.A. and Pacific	82 85	—
71½	B.A. Western	70 72	—
208½	Canadian Pacific	208½ 209½	+2
75	Central Argentine	73 75	—
74	Central Uruguay	74 76	—
18	Cordoba Central	16½ 18½	—
29	Do., 2nd Pref.	22 25	—
23¾	Costa Rica	22 23½	—
80½	Estre Rios	76 78	—
—	Int. Cent. America	29 31	—
50	Leopoldina	51½ 52½	+½
6½	Mexican, 1st Pref.	6 8	—
4¼	Nitrate (Bearer)	3⅞ 4⅛	—
161	San Paulo	179 182	—
17½	United of Havana	15½ 17½	—

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅝	..	Lloyds, A.	60/9	+1/3d
Alexanders	37½	..	Martins	71⅜	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	..	Do., Def.	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅜	−¼	Midland, £1	76/9	..
B. Lt. & S.A.	6⅞	..	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	62½	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9⅜	+⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	7⅝	−⅛	National	2¼	+⅛
Bk. of N.Z.	53/6	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅜	+⅛
Barclays, A.	75½	..	Nat. Egypt	5⅛	..
Do., B.	55/3	+6d	Nat. India	45	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/3	..	Nat. Prov. £4	13⅛	..
B. Overseas	5⅝	..	Ryl. of Can.	62½	..
Can. Com.	52½	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅜	+⅛
Char. India	15¼	..	Un. of Aust.	10¾	−¼
District	5⅛	+⅛	Un. Discount	8⅝	..
Eng., S. & A.	5⅝	−⅛	Westminster	75/6	..
Hambros	20	..	Do. £1	50/0	+6d
Hongkong	110*	+	Wms.Dens. A	40/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance New	193½	+¼	Nthn. Assur.	161½	+⅜
Atlas Assur.	123¾	+¼	Phoenix, f.p.	145⅜	+⅛
Britannic	147½	..	Prudential	23¾	+⅛
Com. Union	21⅜	+⅛	Do., "B"	58/6	..
Eagle Star	11⅝	..	Royal	81¼	..
Empire Life	76/0	+1/0	R. Exchange	69¼	+¼
Gen. Accdt.	13¼	+¼	Scottish, "A"	16⅜	+⅛
Guardian	40⅜	..	Do.	73/0	..
Ldn. and L.	20⅜	+⅛	Sun Insur.	53½	+½
Ldn. Assur.	9⅞	+⅛	Sun Life	54	+¼
N. Brit. & M.	34½	+⅜	Y'kshr (50/-)	65½	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	17⅞	..
Bleachers	19/9	+5d	FineSpinners	24/0	+5d
Borax, Def.	14/6	..	Hoyle, J.	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers	24/6*	+9d	Impl. Chem.	26/4½	+6d
Brit.Celanese	15/9	+3d	Do., Defd.	8/0	+1½d
Do. 2nd Pf.	10/3	+3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/0	..	Linen Thread	1⅞	..
Brit. Enka	¼	..	Lister	15⅜	..
Calico Print.	11/6	+6d	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Can. Celanese	2⅝	..	Ryland s	20/9	..
C'te Amer.	2⅝	..	Salt Union	1/2⅜	..
Coats	63/0*	+5d	Salts (Wm)	2/6	..
Cook, Son	8/0	..	Stds Yncsa	10/7½	−1½d
Courtaulds	21⅜	+⅛	Wardle&Dav	1¾	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	25/6	+6d	Hydro Elec.	47	+⅜
Atlas	26/7½	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/6	..
Electrical Tr.	20	−½	Metro. Elec.	39/0*	..
B'mouth&Pt.	59/0	..	Mex.L&Com.	75½	−⅛
Brazil Tract.	40⅛	..	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insul'd	73/0	..	Mid.Counties	27/6*	+6d
Brush Elec.	126	..	Newc'le Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's	2⅝	+⅛	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/0	..	Siebens	22/9	..
County Lond.	45/6	+6d	Teleg. Const.	24/0	..
English Elec.	5 4½	..	Do., Defd.	2/6	..
Gen. Elec.	46/0	..	Whitehall Pf.	24 4½	+1¼d
Hedley's Tel.	6¼	..	Yorkshire	32/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	13/9	..	Imp. Smelt	17/1½	+1½d
Am. Dental Dt.	4½	..	Imperial Tob.	4⅜	+⅛
Apollinaris	9/0	+6d	Imp.Tob.Can	40/3*	..
Assd. Cement	25/6	+1/0	Int. Nickel	40¾	..
Australia(5/0)	22/3	..	Kreuger & T.	30	..
Borrii Def.	38/9	+6d	Lever,7% Pf.	23/0	..
Brit. Alum.	44/6	..	Leyland, M.	23⅞	+2½
Brit. Aza. Th.	5⅛	..	London Brick	39/3	..
Brit. Match	25/1½	..	Manbré&, Df.	15/6	..
Brit. Oil Cake	30/9	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅝	..
Brit. Port Cm	2¼	+⅛	Do., Can.	1⅝	..
Brit. Ropes	3/0	..	Marg. Unilev.	3⅜	..
Cab.&W. "B"	29/9	+⅛	Mather & P.	42/6*	..
Do.,7½% "A"	64	..	Nalfn. M.&G.	2⅞	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	97*	+⅛	Napier	2⅝	..
Carreras, "A"	9	..	P. & O., Def.	48/0	..
Col. Graph.	6	..	Phillips (G.)	15½	..
Crittall	11¼*	..	Pinchin J'son	49/3	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	11 10½	..	Prim. B'dgs.	28/6	..
Cunard St'm	22/6	+1/0	Rolls-Royce	2⅛	+10½
Dennis Bros.	22	..	Rover (6/-)	7/6	+3d
Dunlop Rbr.	13 10½	+10½d	Royal Mail	23⅛	..
E.Ready(G.B.)	17 4½	..	Singer	30/0	+7½d
Finlay, Jas.	64/0	..	Stn.&Arg.Mt.	9⅝	..
Furness, W.	35/0	+6d	Stth.Met. Gas	98	..
Gas Lt. & C.	17 7½	+6d	Spillers	22/3	+3d
Gaumont Br.	15 1½	+1½d	S.T.D., Pref.	10/6	−1½d
Globe Tel.	22	..	Swed.Match.B	16½	..
Gramophone	47⅛	..	Turner & N.	37/3	+2/-
Guy Motors	14/9*	+1½d	Utd. Dairies	51/0	..
Harrisons&C.	64/3	+1/-	Un. Molasses	4⅞	..
Imp. Airways	25/0	−3d	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4 16	+3/-
Imp.Con. Gaz	355	+10	Wall Paper	42/6	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	6/6	..	Howard & B.	9/6	−1/6
Armstrong	0/6	..	Lambert	36/3	+2/-
Balcock&W.	58/6	−3d	Pease&Plns.	3 4½	+1/4
Baldwins	5/0	..	Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal	10/9	..	Powell, Duff.	10/6	−6d
B.S.A.	9/0	..	Riechd. West	3/6	..
Bolsover	15/6*	..	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown(John)	2 10½	..	S. Speakman	13/0	+6d
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Staveley	19/6*	..
Consett	9/0	−3d	Stew.&Lloyd.	26 1½	..
Cory (Wm.)	55/0	..	S. Durham	3/-	..
Dorman Long	5/6	..	Swan, Hunter	22/9	−3d
Ebbw Vale	1/0	..	Tata, Defd.	98	..
Guest, Keen	54/3	+6d	Thomas, R.	2/3	−3d
Hadfields	8/3	..	Vickers	8 11½	+1½d
Harid.&W.P.	9/0	..	Weardale,Df.	16/9	..
Hopkinson	35/6	+6d	Yt.Am.A&D	7/3	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	22/9	..	Ind. Coope	62/0	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	62/6	+6d	Mann's	54/6*	+3d
Benskin's	31/6	..	Mitch.'s & B.	51/0	..
Cad Lon.,Def	9/0	+3d	S. Africa	58/6	..
Courage	64/6	+6d	Taylor, Wkr.	32/3	+6d
Distillers	68/0	..	Threlfalls	50/0	..
Guinness	100/0	+6d	Walker&P.A.C.	16/3	..
Hoare	61/9	+3d	Watney, Def.	55/3	+1/0

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	17/0	−3d	Lewis'sPtg.Pf.	45/6	−6d
Army & N.	37/6	−3d	Lipton	4 10½	+1½d
Barker	54/0	..	Lyons, "A"	4⅜	..
Boots Pure D.	51 6½	..	Maple	33/6*	−6d
Carlton	33/0	+6d	Map.& Webb	13/6	..
Debenhams	9/6	+3d	Maypole,Def.	5 4½	+1½d
Gordon Htls.	13/9	+3d	Savoy Hotel	33/0	+3d
Harrods	68/9	+3d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/6	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/0	..	Spiers&P.10/0	17/6	..
Home&C.A.0	16 4½	..	Waring & G.	24/9	+5d
Internat. Tea	21 10½	+1½d	Whiteley	56/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	36/0	..	Dalgety	11	..
Arg.Sth.Ind.	20/0	..	Forestal	16/0	+1/0
Aust. Est. M.	55	..	Goldsbr., Mn.	29/6	..
Aust.Mercf.p.	7⅜	..	Hudson's B.	4¼	+⅛
Brit.N. Bors.	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	5/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18 1½	..	N.Z.L. & M.	103	..
Cordova	1/6	..	SudanPlants.	3 16	+1/16

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	15/6	..	L. Asiatic	4 4½	+1½d
An.-Dutch	32/6	−3d	Lumut	1 15/16	..
An.-Java	2 10½	..	Malacca	1 7/16	..
An.-Malay	5/-	..	Malayalam	24/6	..
Bah Lias	15/*	..	Mendaris	1 5/16	..
Bajoe Kfdcel	1⅝	..	Merlimau	2/6	..
Batu Tiga	1 5/16	..	Fataling	1 5/16	..
Bertam Cons.	4/1½	..	Perak	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield	5/6	..	Rubber Twt.	35/3	..
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak	1 1/01	..
Daff Dutch	5/-	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic	2/1½	..	Sennah	1 5/16	..
Grand Cmt.	1 5/16	..	Silalang	1 5/16	..
Gula Kalumpa	1 5/16	..	Straits Rbr.	1 5/16	..
Highlands	1 11/32	..	Sum. Para.	3/1½	..
Java Invest.	1 7/16	+1/32	Tandjong	1 5/16	..
Java United	1 7/16	..	Tanjong Mal	1 1/2	..
Jugra&Carey	15/0	..	Telogorsdjo	1 13/32	..
Kapar Para	1⅝	..	U. Serdang	3 7/16	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sua B'ng	1¼	..
Labu	1 1/16	..	U. Sumatra	1 1/01	..
Lanadrom	1 1/16	−1/16	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Linggi	1 7/32	..	Vallambrosa	12/3	..

TEA

Amal. Est.	21⅜	..	Eastn. Prod.	4⅜	..
An.-Ceylon	12 13/32	..	Empire	2	..
Assam Co.	35/0	−9d	Galaha	21 11/32	+1/32
Assam Front.	21/6	+1½d	Imperial Tea	39/6	..
Bogaw'tawa	3¼	..	Jhanzie	4/6	..
Brahmaputra	2⅜	−1/16	Jokai	3/6	..
Brit. Indian	2¾	..	Jorehaut	3 5/16	..
Budla Beta	75/0	+1/3	Lanka Plant.	36/3	..
Carolina	2½	..	Lebong	4	..
Ceylon Plant	101/0	..	Lunuda	15/0	−6d
Chargolla	3 1/16	..	Makum	15/0	..
Chubwa	3½	..	Nedeem	44/0	+1/0
Cons. T. & L.	26	..	New Dimbula	6⅛	..
Darjeeling	23½	..	Nuwara Eliya	3 1/32	..
Darj. Cons.	3 3/32	+1/32	Pathfinder	5/0	..
Deundi	15/3	..	Scot. Tea &L.	64/0	+3d
Dooars	50/3	..	Singlo	50/0	+6d
DoomDooma	3 1/16	..	Travancore	2⅜	..
Eastn'Assam	3½	..	Upper Assam	2 3/32	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	2 3/32	..	Lobitos	1 27/32	..
A.-Egypt, B.	21/32	..	Mex. Eagle	12/0	..
A.-Persian	3 15/16	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/5	..
Apex Trin.	1 5/32	..	Phœnix £1 sh	11/32	..
Attock	1⅜	..	R. Dutch	3 17/32	−1/32
Brit. Borneo	9/6	..	Shell	4/5	..
Brit. Burmah	6/0	..	Spies (2/-)	0/3	..
Brit.Combl.Pf.	6/6	..	Steaua Rom.	7/9	−1½d
Burmah	3 3/32	+1/32	Trinidad C.	4/3	..
Canad. Eagle	11/5	..	Trinidad L.	3 5/16	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/3	..
Creole	1 15/32	−1/32	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River	5 1/2	−1½d	V.O.C., Ord.	2 15/16	+1/16

NITRATE

Agnas Blanc	0/2	..	Liverpool	8/6	..
Allanza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	16/6	..
Brit.Ass. Pac.	13/0	..	Pan d'Azucar	3/9	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2/16	..	Rosario	3/0	..
Do.Delaware	6	..	Tarapaca	6/6	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	16/3	..	Modder Deep	13/16	..
Anglo-Amer.	11 3/32	..	Modder, East	1 7/32	..
An. French	1 5/16	..	Mozambique	10/6	−3d
Brakpan	2/0	..	Natal N. Col	1/4	..
C.Mining, Br.	17/4	..	New Eagers	1 15/16	..
City Deep	6/3	−3d	New Modder	4/10	..
Cons. Diands.	9/6	−3d	New State A.	1/9	..
Cons. G.Flds.	1 15/16	..	Nourse	9/6	..
Cons. M. R.	15/0	..	Randf'n E.	5/6	..
Cons. M. Sel.	16/3	3d	Rand Mines	2/8	..
Crown	3 3/32	..	Rand Selec.	11/9	..
Dagafontein	1⅞	..	Rob. Deep,'B'	1/3	..
De Beers, D.	9 9/16	+1/4	S.A. Gold Tst.	1 3/32	..
Durban Deep	10/3	..	S.A. Town	9/0	..
East Geduld	1 27/32	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Rand	10 7/32	+1/4	Springs	3 3/32	+1/32
Geduld	3⅝	+1/32	Sub Nigel	1⅛	−1/16
Gen. Mining	2 3/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1/4	..
Govt. Areas	1 11/16	..	Union Corp.	3 1/32	..
J.B.'s'Clnlay	42/6*	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 9/32	+1/32
Knights	8/6	..	Vereen'g Est.	9	−1/32
Langlaagte	20/6	..	Village Deep	2/6	..
Meyer & C.	1 1/16	−1/16	W. Rd. Cons.	5 7/32	−1½d
Modder, B.	13/3	..	West Springs	13/6	−3d

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'K'b	19/9	..	Rhod.Cong.B	14	..
Cam & Motor	1⅛	..	RhodK'ynga	1 29/32	+1/32
Chartered	39/0	..	Rhod.Sel.Tr.	2⅜	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/0	..	Roan Antel.	1 11/32	..
Globe&Phn.	5 1/2	+1½d	Selukwe	3/6	..
Lonely Reef	2 5/16	−1/16	Shamva	1/6	..
N'Changa	2¾	−⅛	Tang'ikaCon.	2 7/16	+1/32
Rhod.Ang.A	11 32	−1/32	Wankie Coll.	25/6	..
Rhod. B.H.	2/3	−1½d	ZambesiaEx.	1 15/16	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	8 10½	+1½d	Fanti Cons.	12/9	..
Ashanti	26/3	..	KadunaSynd.	1 11/16	..
Assoc.Nigeria	6/3	..	Naraguta	9/6	..
Bisichi	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/0	..	Pahang	9/9	..
Bangrin	1 5/16	+1/32	Petaling	1 3/0*	−1/0
Gopeng	2¼	..	Renong	23/0*	..
Hong-kong	20/0	+6d	Siamese	1 1/3	..
Idris	10/9	..	Sthn. Mala'n	17/0	..
Ipoh	20/0	+9d	Sthn. Perak	2 3/32	+1/32
Kampar Mal.	17/9*	+3d	Sungei Best	12/0*	..
Kamunting	8/3	..	Tavoy	7/0	+3d
London Tin	21/9	..	Tekka Taip.	22/0	..
Malayan	27/3	+3d	Tronoh	21/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	21/0	..	Mt. Lyell	31/0	..
Aramayo	1⅛	..	Mysore	12/0	..
Balaghat	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/0	..
Base Met.Mn.	14/6	..	Nundydroog	16/9	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	21/0	..	Ooregum	6/3	..
Do., North	3¼	..	Patino	5⅞	..
Do., South	2 1/32	..	Rio Tinto	45⅝	..
Burma Corp.	13 10½	+1½d	Rus. A. Cons.	3⅛d	..
Cent.P.Mang.	3¼	..	S'ta G'trude	9/0	..
Champion R.	9/5	..

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 25

C. of San Paulo Ords., 10/- 10/-
Cotton Plantations, 2/3½
De. African Lands, 3/3½
Deep Ready, 6/9 -/6
Elsworth Gds., Southport, 7% Pfg. Pref., 17/9
Hyam Bay, Newcastle, at £4, £3 pd., 60/- 58/11½
Hydro-Elect. Securities, 3467/8 7/8 3/4 1/2 3/4 1/2 7/8 7 6 15/16 3/4
Do., 6% Pfd., 90/- 89/-
Do., 6% "B," Pfg. Pref., 83½ 3
Internat. Holding, 85/16 11/16 1/2 1/2 3/4 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 6 6
Jute del Guadalquivir, Pompeu's Shares, 17/6
Kinahiva Holdings, 2/6 3 -/-
Zambesia Exploring, 35/9½ 6/- -/6 5/7½ 6/6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Ablests, 16/10½
African City Props., 3/9
Alliance Brewery Invests., 6% Deb., 99½
Anglo-American Deb. Corp., 294½
Anglo-Celtic, 140
Do., 5% Pref., 84½
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 26/6 -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/9 -/4½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 24/-
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Bankers Invest., Deld., 206
Cardinal Invs. Deb., 104 4
Charter, 79
City and Internat., 110½††
Consolidated, 4% Int. Pref., 69½
Do., 5½% Sec. Pref., 84½
Cont. Secrial and Ind., 25/6½Δ
Continental Union, 110
Debenture Corp., 190½ 8 8 8½ 8
Foreign and Col., 5% Pref., 87½
Do., Deb., 93½
Foreign Rlys. Invs., 91½††
Friars Inv., 21/-
Globe Telegraph, 21½ 2 1¼
Govmts. Sec. and other Sec., 5% Pref., 85††
Guardian, 199
Indian and Gen., 4½% Deb., 79
Industrial and Gen., 335
Do., 4½% Pref., 82½
Investment Corp., 4% Pref., 731
Do., Deld., 447
Lond. and S. Amer., 18/-
Lond., Border, and Gen., 92
Mercantile, 5% Pref., 90
Merchants, 256
Metropolitan, 320
Municipal, 4½% Deb., 82 1½
Omnium, 5% Pref., 88½††
Parent, Deb., 3/9 4/- 3/10½ -/9 4/1½ -/11½ 3/- -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 5/3
Railway Deb. and Gen., 154½†† 3¼
Railway Share, 5% Pref., 97
Rubber and Tropical, 3/3 6/9½
Rubber Plants, 35/6 -/11½ -/11½ -/4½
Do., Sanitas, 10% Part. Pref., 26/- 5/- 6/6 6/-
Second Invest., 75½††
Do., 5% Pref., 83½
Second Canadian, 120
Second Industrial, 13½
Second Scottish Inv., 9/9 5/-
S. African Gold, 25/- 6/3
Sterling, 238
Stockholders, 115
Do., 5% Pref., 83½
Traction and Gen., 313½
Do., 4½% Deb., 83½ 3 3½
Trustees, 232
Do., 4½% Pref., 84
Ud. States Deb., 241 40 37.

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

African, -/9
Brit. Empire Sec. and Gen., 5% Pref., 79¼ ½
Carmelite, 2/2½ 2/-††
Daily Mail, 61/10½ 2/6 1/3 2/2½ 3/3½ 1/3 2/6 -/6 -/2½
Do., 5% Pref., 84
Dorland Regency Assn., -/9†† -/9½ -/9 -/8½
Do., 6% Pfd. Pref., 10/3 -/6 10/- -/6
London Canadian, 43/- 40/6
Malayan and Gen., -/3½
Monks, 10 11 -/9
Tea Share, 20/6 -/6½
Trust of Lond. and Scotland, 5% Pref., 81½
Ud. Dist. and Securities, 7½

GAS

Bombay, 16/9††
Croydon, Max. Div., 80?
Gas Light and Coke, 17/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ 18/-
Do., 4½% Max., 63 3 3
Do., 4% Cons. Pref., 76½
Do., 5% Cons. Deb., 85½
Do., 5% Deb. 1929-49, 97
Imp. Confl., 335 47 35 50 46 55 7 51 3 46 52 47½
9 59 47½ 9
Do., 3½% Deb., 73½ 47 5
Portsmouth, 5% Max., 81 1
Sth. Metropolitan, 98½ 4 8
Wandsb., Wimbs. and Epsom, 5% Deb., 95½†† 1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ascot (10% Max.), 11½
Do., 4% Deb., 86
Bournemouth, 7% Deb., 101½
British, Berwick, 5% Debs., 54¼ ¼
Farnham (17% Std.), 9½
Do., 6% Pref., 97½
Scottish Counties, New "B," 90½ 1 90½
Tunbridge Wells Sliding Scale, 108 7½

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 19½†½
Caledonian, 19½
Comm. Union, 24½†† 3½ 7 5
Do., "Brit. Gen." Deb. (5%), 97¾††
Do., "Brit. Gen." Pref. £3 pd., 11¼
Empire, Liability, 9½ 3/9 3/-
Gen. Accdt., Fire, 15½
Legal and General, 15½ 4 ¼
Lon. and Lancs., 29½
Lon. Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Pt. Pf., 4/10½
London, 95½ 4 ¼ 4½ ½
Motor Union, 31½ Pref., 18/- †† 17/9
N. Brit. and Mercantile, 244½†† 3 ¼ £34/8/6
Northern, 153½ 7½ 13½
Provincial Pref., 12/- 13
Do., Partly Pd., 13½ 3½ 6½ 2½Δ
Phœnix, Partly Pd., 13½ 3½ 6½ 2½Δ
Prudential, A," 23½ 4 ½ ½
Do., "B," 37 3½ 6 3½ ½
Royal, 85½†† 1 ¼ ¼ ¼
Scot. Union and Nat., "A," 16½ 3 ½
Sea, 79 9½
Sun, 330
Trade Indemnity, 13
Yorkshire, Partly Pd., 12½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Caledonian "New," £1 pd., 18½ 3¼
Prudential, New "A," fully pd., 21½ 2 2†† 2¼ 11½ 2
4 ½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amald. Anthracite, 6/3 -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/9 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 15/4½ -/3 -/6 -/7½ 15/- -/6
Armstrong, Whitworth Securities, 24½
Alexcock and Wilcox, 58/6 8/- -/7½ 8/-
Beardmore, 10% and Pref. (21%), 1/1½
Bisenavon, 2/6?
Bloorn (Gkdon), fully pd., 3/-
Cammell, Laird, St. Mt. Deb., 45 4
Canadian (Dunsmuir), 5% "A" Deb., 65
Do., 5% "B" Deb., 22½
Consett, 9/0 1/-
Cory (Wm.), 55/3 -/6 5/-
Dominion Iron and Steel, 5% Bds. (81g. Sr.), 85 1½
Do., London Dep. Rcpts., 85
Dorman, Long, 5½% Deb., 83½†† 4½ 1 ½ ¾ 5¼ 5
4¼ 5 5
Ebbw Vale, 1/1
Do., 6% Debs., 55
Fairbairn, Lawson, 5/-
Guest, Keen, 34/3 -/3 -/7½ -/6 -/9¾
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 20/3
Hadfields, 85/-†
Harland and Wolf, 6% Pref., 9½ -/3 8/10½ 9/1½ 9/-
8/10½
Horden, 5½% Debs., 93 2½
Hamilton Iron Ore, 1/-
Powell-Duffryn, 10 3/3 -/6 -/3
Projectile and Eng., 5/-
Richardsons, Westgarth, 4/11½††
Do., Pref., 10/7½††
Skoda Works, 7% Pref. Debs., 102¼
South Durham, 21/3
Summers, 7½% Pref., 19/3½† -/6††
Tata, 15% Deb. Stock, 96
Thornycroft, 55/7½ -/6 -/7½
Vickers, 8/1½ -/11½
Do., 5% Pref. (11½), 18/7½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amald. Anthracite, New 7% Pref., B," 12/- 11/3
Babcock, 8/3.5
Bismel 7½ Ptg. Pref. 15½††
Burton Main, 9/3½
Do., 6½% Sec. Deb., 80 80
Duffield Iron, 3/4½ 5/-
Dunlop Rubber, 4/-, 7½, 8/9 8/10½ 8/9 8/10½
Scottish Products, -/7½†† -/7½ -/8¾ -/7½
Settle, Speakman, 1/3½ -/6 -/7½
Shipley Collieries, 6½% Deb., 80½

MINES

Ashanti Goldfields, 26/6 -/12 -/3 -/6
Bechuanaland Expl., 8/3
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 10/3 -/7½ -/4½ -/7½
Cons. Gold Fields, 2nd Pref., 17/11½
Cons. Mines Sel., 16/3 3/6 -/6 10½
De Beers, 40% Price, (Bearer), 10½
Do., Deld. (Bearer), 9 9 9 8½ 9½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
8½ 9
Globe and Phœnix, 14½†† -/9 -/8½
London Tin, 20/9½ 2/6½ 1/10½ 2/- 2/- 1/10½ 2/- 1/9
-/10½ 2/- -/9 -/6½ 2/- 2/3 1/6 -/6 -/6½ 2/6
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 7/6½ 8/7½ -/9 -/9 -/9 -/10½
Mysore, 11/9 -/9
Nat. Mutual Gold, 5% Deb., 83½
Nigel, 2/9 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/3 -/9
Palmeira, 1/3
Phœnix, 1/- 1/-
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 2/6
Rhodesian Corp., 1/9½†† -/11¼ -/10 -/10½ -/10½ 2/-
1/9½
Rhodesian Select Trust, 47/6†† -/9¾ -/6 -/3 -/3
Rooi Antelope, 26 -/†† 6/- -/6½
Robinson Deep, 7% Pref., 16/6
Salukwe Gold Min., 3/9 -/10½ -/9 4/1½ -/11½ 3/- -/9
S. African Townships, 9/- 8/9
Spriggs, 67/3?
Tweefontein, Pref. and Ptg., 17/9††
Van Ryn Deep, 21/10½ 30/-
Village Deep, 7/8½†† -/7½†† -/12½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½
Wankie, 24 4½ -/4½ 4
West Rand Cons., 5/6 -/4½ -/6½
West Springs, 13 4½ -/9 -/3½ -/3 -/7½ -/9 -/3 -/11¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Amarf, -/8½
Asad. Tin, Nigeria, 6/11½ -/3¼ -/3 -/3 6/- -/3 6/- -/6 -/4½
6 -/4½ -/11½
Bisichi, 8/- 8/-
Ex-Lands, Nigeria, 1/11½
Jantar, 2
Ace Tin, 5/3
Nigerian B. Metals, 1/3
Nigerian Cons., 1/1
West African Diam., 3/10½†† 4/- 4/- 3/9 4/11½ -/11½ 3/9
4/3¼ -/3

NITRATE

Lagunas Syndt., -/4½
Liverpool, 7/2½
Tarapaca and Tocopilla, 6/6-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Santa Catalina, 5/6

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 13/7½ -/9 14/3
Anglo-Persian, 77/9½ 9/0½
Do., 8% Pref., 25/10½ 6/11½ 5/10½ 6/3 -/4½ 5/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 28/9½ -/6 -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Burmah, 76/10½ -/3 -/6¼ 7/6 -/6 6/10½ 7/2½ 8/11½
7/3½ 6/3
Do., 5% Pref., 26/10½ -/7½
Do., 5½% Deb., 102¼†† 14
Canadian Eagle, 11/3½ -/3½ -/4½ -/2½ -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 12/-
Kern River, 5/- -/3
Kobilkor, 37/6 -/6 6/3 -/3
Mexican Eagle, 12/11½†† 3/- 3/0½ -/11½ -/2¼ 12/- -/11½ -/12
12/- -/0½ -/3¼ -/2¼ -/0½ 11/11¼ -/10½ 12/3 12/
-/0½ -/0½††
Do., 1st Pref., 8/2¼ -/2¼ -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 11/4½
Premier Oil and Pipe Line, 9/7½†† -/9 -/6 -/10½
Pearsons and Transport, £1 share, 11/3 -/6
Royal Dutch, 223½†† 1½ 1 ½ 1½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all ports), Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands.
9 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Egypt (exc. Port Said), Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all ports)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all ports) (Mar. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Panama and Uruguay, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French India (Pondicherry), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities)‡.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island).
6 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all ports)††.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth East London, Durban, &c.)*‡.
NOON.—To China (all ports)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all ports)†.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—		
Ft. pkt.† (Massilia)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 22	6. p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Star) (Star)	Mar. 27	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 20	5.30 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Ft. pkt.† (Massilia)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, &c.): Booth (Benedict)	Mar. 24	6 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, Maranhao): R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, Maranhao): R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
CANADA (Nova Scotia, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 21	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia, &c.): Direct (Ascania)	Mar. 28	2 p.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia, &c.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Mar. Post) (all parts) Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 20	5.30 p.m.
(Mar. Post) (all parts): Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 22	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle†† (Kildonan Castle)	Mar. 21	6 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Mar. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts): R.D. (Gelria)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts): Dur. pkt. (Flandria)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	8 p.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA: Ft. (Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republics, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Narva)	Daily	Noon
(Shanghai, S. China): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
(all parts): Holt* (Orestes)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (all ports), CHILE (N.) (Via N.Y.) (Berengaria)	Mar. 25	6 p.m.
S. Marta): R. & F. (Coronada)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 20	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 22	6 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 28	2 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Indiapora)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mail*; P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Air Mail* (Via Paris)	Mar. 22	6 a.m.
EGYPT, PORT SAID AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 25	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 25	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Heloura)	Mar. 26	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 26	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Heloura)	Mar. 29	9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Almeda Star)	Mar. 27	9 a.m.
Via M'video (Stuart Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
FIJI: Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 27	7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.): R. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mail*	Mar. 27	6 a.m.
INDIA, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
Ft. pkt. (Mar. Post) (Massilia)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: R. & F. (Coronado)	Mar. 20	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 20	6 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
D.D. (Patria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Cape Town (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Newfoundland)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
Via Canada (Ascania)	Mar. 25	2 a.m.
(Mar. Post): Direct (Newfoundland)	Mar. 28	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Ascania)	Mar. 24	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 27	5.30 p.m.
(exc. Gisborne) (Mataroa)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Fmr. (exc. Gisborne): Booth (Benedict)	Mar. 28	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)* Air Mails*†; U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt (Benedict)	Mar. 25	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Cunard (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Mar. 26	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Dur. pkt. (Cyrenian)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Mar. 29	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y.† (Majestic)	Mar. 25	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Portuguese Congo: Ger. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Mar. 26	2 a.m.
Ital. pkt.† (Leopold-ville)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: M.D. (Ecba)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Issie)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Belle-Isle)	Mar. 24	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea and Gambia: R.D. (Ecba)	Mar. 25	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons: R.D. (Ecba)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland: Holt (R. L. Holt)	Mar. 26	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: Ger. pkt. (Windhuk)	Mar. 25	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 5	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.): R. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
	Mar. 25	8 p.m.

*Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
†Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡Air fee is 5d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§Air fee to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, as follows:—
To Egypt and Palestine, &c. ..... 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq ..... 3d. "
" Persia Persian Gulf, and India ..... 5d. "
An Air Mail label should be attached.
‖ Letters and post-cards only.
¶ Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Canada, Ceylon (exc. Canada), Estonia, Japan (via Canada), 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Canada and Labrador, Dutch West Indies, Fiji (via Canada), French Guiana, Gambia, Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Newfoundland, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago, West Indies (Leeward Islands), 1.15 P.M.—To Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Canada, China (via Canada), Japan (via Canada), Colombia (via Pacific Coast), Canada, Japan (via U.S.A.), Latvia, Panama, Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Poland, Russia-in-Asia, United States. 11 A.M.—To Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Pacific side), Turks and Caicos Islands (via Jamaica). 1.15 P.M.—To Costa Rica, Egypt, Falkland Islands and Syria (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Portugal, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, Japan, China, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, China, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by m. Bremen. TO-MORROW.—U.S.A. and Canada, by m. Majestic. U.S.A., Canada, Japan, China, Malaya, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Windward Islands and Leeward Islands, by m. America. China and Japan, via Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

AMERICA (U.S.L.), from New York: Plymouth, midnight.
BERENGARIA (N.D.L.), from New York: Southampton, noon.
CITY OF DELHI (Ellerman), from Australia: Hull, a.m.
CITY OF SPARTA (Ellerman), from Calcutta: London, a.m.
CITY OF VALENCIA (Ellerman), from South Africa: Middlesbrough, p.m.
GRACIA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast: Gravesend.
DUKE OF TILBURY (Duke Line), from Sydney: Plymouth, 7 a.m.
EBRO (Bibby), from Rangoon: Plymouth, 4 a.m. Due London Friday, 4 a.m.
MALOJA (P. & O.), from Brisbane: Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due London Saturday, 8 a.m.
TAIYUAN (S.S. & A.), from New Zealand: Southampton, noon.

TO-MORROW

BARADINE (P. & O.), from Brisbane: Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due King George Dock, Saturday, 8 a.m.
GLENGORM CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa: Plymouth, 6 a.m. Due London Saturday, 8 a.m.
MANHATTAN (W. Star), from New York: Southampton. Passengers land 8 a.m.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN (N.R.M.), from Batavia: Southampton, 8 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

HOSMOOR BAY .. Arr. Sydney 15th.

AFRICAN

BIAFRA .. For W. Africa, left Middlesbro' 18th.
EBOE .. For Liverpool, left Drewin 15th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. For United States, left Grand Bassam 17th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA .. Fm. Calamata, arr. Patras 16th.
RIVER TEVIOT .. For Jaffa, left Alexandria 17th.

BENLINE

BENLEDI .. For Far East, left Penang 16th.
BENMORE .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 19th.

BIBBY

YORKSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left Colombo 19th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AENEAS .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 15th.
AJAX .. For Ldn., left Alexandria 17th.
AUTOLYCUS .. Fm. B'dam, arr. Singapore 16th.
AUTOMEDON .. For China, left Penang 18th.
CALCHAS .. For Japan, left Cebu 17th.
EURYPYLUS .. For Japan, left Hong-kong 15th.
HECTOR .. For Japan, left Shanghai 16th.
KEMUN .. Fm. N. China, arr. M'seilles 18th.
LAERTES .. For Liverpool, left Shanghai 16th.
LAOMEDON .. For Java, left Padang 16th.
MACHAON .. For Liverpool, left Singapore 16th.
MEMNON .. For Japan, left Singapore 16th.
MENELAUS .. For Liverpool, left M'seilles 17th.
MENESTHEUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. Dairy 17th.
SARPEDON .. Fm. Japan, arr. Cebu 17th.
TEUCER .. For N. China, left Shanghai 16th.
.. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Manilla 16th.

BOOTH

JUSTIN .. Fm. Para, arr. Lisbon 17th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

DARU .. For Liverpool, left Accra 17th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 22nd.
.. For Glasgow, left Liverpool 18th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

AUROCHS .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 16th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN CHATTAN .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Liverpool 19th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Nordenham 19th.
CLAN MACIVER .. For U.S.A., left Djibouti 17th.
CLAN MACNAB .. For Ldn., left Tuticorin 18th.
CLAN MACPHERSON .. For Liverpool, left Ldn. 18th.
CLAN MACWHIRTER .. For U.K., left Papeete 18th.
CLAN OUILVT .. For Glasgow, left Ayr 18th.
CLAN STUART .. For Ldn., left Aden 18th.
HALIARTUS .. For Ldn., left Adea 18th.
HARMONIDES .. For Japan, left Malanga 17th.
HERZOG .. For E. Africa, left Liverpool 19th.
HYDASPES .. For S. and E. Africa, left E. Ldn. 18th.
.. For Genoa, left Aden 18th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ARKANSAS .. For Havre, left Vancouver 18th.
HONDURAS .. For Iquitos, left Antofagasta 13th.
VERMONT .. For Chile, left Callao 18th.

COSULICH LINE

SATURNIA .. Arr. N.Y. 17th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

FRANCONIA .. For N.Y., left Batavia 19th.
LACONIA .. For Palma, left Villafranche 19th.
SAMARIA .. For Biabio, left Rio de Janeiro 19th.

ANCHOR

TARANTIA .. For Liverpool, left M'seilles 17th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. For Villafranche, left Naples 19th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BRISBANE .. For Ldn., left Wellington 19th.
PORT CARLISLE .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Auckland 19th.
PORT HOBART .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 19th.
PORT MELBOURNE .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 19th.

DONALDSON

AIRTHRIA .. Fm. St. John, arr. Halifax 15th.
CORACTRA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Glasgow 18th.
KASTARIA .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. St. John 19th.
MODAVIA .. For Tacoma, left Y'couver 14th.
PARTHENIA .. For Pacific Cst., arr. L'pool 15th.
SALACIA .. Fm. Halifax, arr. Cardiff 15th.
SCYLARIA .. Fm. Balboa, arr. Rio de Janeiro 16th.
VARDULIA .. Fm. A'mouth, arr. Swansea 16th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

NICOYA .. For Kingston, left L'pool 18th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF ORAN .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Colon 18th.

FURNESS LINE

KENMORE .. For L'pool, arr. Pirneus 18th.
LORD MERCHANT .. For Ldn., left Philadel. 17th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. For Vancouver, left Clyde 17th.

GLEN

GLENAMOY .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 19th.
GLENIFFER .. For Ldn., left Middlesbrough 18th.
GLENSHIEL .. For U.K., arr. Shanghai 18th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

WESTPHALIA .. For N.Y., left Halifax 18th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP ARCONA .. For Hamburg, left R. de Janeiro 19th.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For B. Aires, left Sao Francisco Do Sul 19th.

HARRISON

AUTHOR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Dar-de-Salaam 18th.
COUNSELLOR .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Trinidad 18th.
CRAFTSMAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 19th.
INGOMA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Demerara 17th.
ISTOMBI .. For Vera Cruz 18th.
RANCHER .. For Ldn., left Colombo 19th.
WANDERER .. Fm. Cristobal, arr. Calbaries 18th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

MAASDAM .. Fm. B'dam, arr. Tampico 16th.
VOLENDAM .. For Havana, left Kingston 17th.

HOULDER

DERWENT RIVER .. For Antwerp, left Las Palmas 18th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PLANTER .. For Jamaica, left Ldn. 18th.
JAMAICA SETTLER .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Gravesend 18th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BOSWELL .. For Mchstr., left Boston 17th.
BRONTE .. Fm. Plate, arr. N.Y. 18th.
DRYDEN .. For Rosario, left M'video 18th.
LASSELL .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 18th.
NEWTON .. For E. Plate, left Middlesbro' 18th.
PLUTARCH .. Fm. L'pool, left M'video 18th.
RAPHAEL .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Santos 18th.
SWINBURNE .. For N.Y., left Bahia 18th.
THESPIS .. For Para, left Macelo 18th.
VANDYCK .. Fm. N.Y., arr. R. Janeiro 18th.
.. Fm. N.Y., arr. R. Janeiro 18th.

LEYLAND

DAKARIAN .. For Vera Cruz, left Kingston 19th.
NEWHAM .. For Trinidad, left La Guaira 17th.
NINIAN .. Fm. Curacao, arr. Pto. Colombo 18th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCBRYDE, HERD .. For Norfolk, left Baltimore 17th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

COMPIEGNE .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Suez 18th.
LTE. DE LIZLE .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Pt. Said 19th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BENGKALIS .. Fm. Balik Papan, arr. L. Angeles 17th.
KRAKATAU .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 18th.
POELAU ROEBIAH .. For Macassar, left Singapore 18th.
RIOUW .. For Soerabaya, left Singapore 18th.
SIMALOER .. For N.Y., left Penang 17th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

BOKUYO MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Panama 17th.
DELAGOA MARU .. For Istanbul, left Izmir 18th.
HAKONE MARU .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 19th.
KITANO MARU .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 18th.
MITO MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 19th.
TAKETOYO MARU .. Fm. Bofio, arr. Tsingtao 19th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ANGRIB .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Antofagasta 18th.
COBLENZ .. For Hamburg, left Genoa 16th.
DESSAU .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Kobe 18th.
EUROPA .. For N.Y., left Bremen 19th.
FRANKEN .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 18th.
FRANKFURT .. Fm. Nagoya, arr. Shanghai 19th.
KARLSRUHE .. Fm. Halifax, arr. Cardiff 15th.
LUTZOW .. For Cabar a., left Messina 15th.
PFALZ .. Fm. B'dos, arr. Pt. Said 19th.
RAIMUND .. Fm. Bremen, left N. Orleans 18th.
RAPOT .. For Hamburg, left Valparaiso 18th.
SCHLESIEN .. For Hamburg, left Sabang 19th.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. For B. Aires, left Madeira 17th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 18th.
TRAVE .. For Hamburg, left Tacoma 18th.
TRIER .. Fm. B'dam, arr. Shanghai 19th.
WERRA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 16th.
WESER .. For B. Aires, left Rio Janeiro 18th.
WIEGAND .. For Buenaventura, left Colon 15th.

ORIENT

ORMONDE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 19th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ARAWA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Colon 18th.
ERRO .. For Callao, left Valparaiso 19th.
LAGUNA .. For L'pool, left Glasgow 19th.
MAGELLAN .. Arr. Dunkirk 19th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

ALIPORE .. For Bombay, left Hong-kong 19th.
KALYAN .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 19th.
KARMALA .. For Ldn., left Casablanca 18th.
KASSUAR .. For Yokohama, left Suez 18th.
MOOLTAN .. For Sydney, left Pt. Said 19th.

BRITISH INDIA

MATIANA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Zanzibar 19th.
MASULA .. For Karachi, arr. Tees 18th.
TAKADA .. For Calcutta, left Yokohama 18th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

LIMERICK .. For Hull, left Aden 18th.
NAROOTSI .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Wellington 18th.
TURAKINA .. For Ldn., left Curacao 17th.

FEDERAL

.. For Brisbane, arr. Halifax 18th.
.. For N. Plymouth, left Auckland 19th.
.. For L'pool, left A'mouth 18th.

PRINCE

BRITISH PRINCE .. For Davao, left Cebu 17th.
CORSICAN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Boston 17th.
HIGHLAND PRINCE .. Fm. A'mouth, arr. Middlesbro' 18th.
JAPANESE PRINCE .. For Shanghai, left Kobe 18th.
JAVANESE PRINCE .. For Batavia, arr. Singapore 18th.
SIAMESE PRINCE .. For Yokohama, left Panama 18th.
WESTERN PRINCE .. Fm. Santos, arr. R. Plate 17th.

RED STAR

LAPLAND .. Fm. Nassau, arr. Bermuda 17th.
PENNLAND .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Antwerp 18th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

KOTA GEDE .. For E'dam, left Pt. Said 19th.
SIBAJAK .. For Java, left Pt. Said 18th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

GELRIA .. For B. Aires, left Las Palmas 14th.
ORANJA .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Santos 18th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. Cruising, left Haiti 18th.
ARCADIAN .. Fm. Bermuda, arr. N.Y. 18th.
CARNARVONSHIRE .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 18th.
GLAMORGANSHIRE .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 18th.
NASSARA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Seattle 18th.
NEBRASKA .. Fm. Bantry, arr. Zarate 18th.
SEVERN .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Seattle 18th.
SILVIUS .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Rio de Janeiro 18th.
.. For U.K., left Rio de Janeiro 18th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

VAN REYNEVELDE .. Fm. Pto. Colombia, left Cristobal 14th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BERWICKSHIRE .. For Brisbane, left Newcastle 18th.
STIRLINGSHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. E. Ldn. 18th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

TAMAROA .. For Ldn., left Wellington 12th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERASH .. For Manila, left Shanghai 18th.
SILVERELM .. For "Frisco, left Honolulu 17th.
SILVERSPRUCE .. For "Frisco, left Manila 18th.
SILVERAY .. Fm. Patmos, arr. Batavia 18th.
.. Fm. Calcutta, left Suez 18th.
.. For United States, left Colombo 18th.
.. For Monte Video, left R. Ldn. 18th.
.. Fm. Dairen, arr. Chinwangtao 19th.
.. For Ldn., left Yokohama 19th.
.. Left N.Y. 17th.
.. For Ldn., left Almeria 18th.
.. Fm. N.Y., arr. Manila 17th.
.. For Bombay, left Aden 19th.
.. For Ldn., left Brisbane 11th.
.. For Hamburg, left San Salvador 19th.
Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Mersey 19th.
For Beira, left Ascension 19th.
For Villa Constitucion, left Gravesend 19th.
Arr. Rosario 17th.
On Mid. cruise, arr. Monaco 19th.
Fm. Corinto, arr. Dunkirk 17th.
For N. Zealand, left Colombo 17th.
For Bombay, arr. Malta 18th.
For Bombay, left Killindini 19th.
On Mid. cruise, arr. Stanboul 18th.
For Pt. Natal, left Aden 19th.
For Vancouver, left Cardiff 18th.
For Ldn., left Aden 19th.
For N.Y., left Plymouth 18th.
For Rio Janeiro, left Mchstr. 19th.
For Philadel., left Mchstr. 19th.
For U.K., left Colombo 19th.
For St. John, arr. Clyde 19th.
For Boston, left Mchstr. 19th.
For Brisbane, left Gib. 19th.
For Ldn., left Brisbane 19th.
For Brisbane, arr. Colombo 19th.
Fm. Clyde, arr. San Jose 18th.
Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 19th.
For Plymouth, left Panama 18th.
For M'seilles, left Aden 19th.
For Pt. Natal, left Aden 19th.
Fm. Havre, arr. Pte. a Pitre 16th.
For Sydney, left Aden 19th.
Fm. Tuscerifle, arr. Mersey 19th.
For Dublin, arr. Dunkirk 19th.
Arr. E. Ldn. 19th.
For N.Y., left Rio de Jan. 15th.
Arr. Rangoon 19th.
Fm. Dunkirk, arr. 'Frisco 17th.
For Timaru, left Suva 17th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

BLLIDENDLIK.—Following received March 18 re steamer Blliedendijk (before reported). All hatches afire; stopped pumping water on account severe heat and danger falling rigging. Hull from 23ft. mark practically gutted out.
BRADAVON.—March 18.—British s. Bradavon, from Port Pirie. Fire smouldering in bunkers, extent of damage unknown. Cargo being got out rapidly as possible.
CLAN MACTAVISH.—Beira, March 19.—British s. Clan Mactavish (before reported) has been examined by divers and found to have received no damage. Certificate of seaworthiness given.
EUGENIA.—New York, March 19.—S.O.S. from steamer Eugenia in lat. 33.30 North, long. 66.20 West, that abaid steering gear. Later.—Steamer Syros heading for Eugenia, former at approximately 160 miles away.
KINGSTON.—Dumb barge Kingston, owners Thames Steam Tug and Lighterage Company, Limited, sunk off Whiskey Wharf, Millwall, to-day through collision with steamer Sunsnap. Suntrap starboard side holed above water line now moored to West India Dock Pier.
SUNTRAP.—See Kingston.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the Baltic Shipping Exchange yesterday grain shippers showed more interest in early tonnage in the markets of North America and Australia. The North American section was somewhat better in tone on the payment of 11 cents per 100lb. for shipment from St. John to the Mediterranean, while Australian shippers chartered three steamers from western ports to Mediterranean/United Kingdom/Continent at 11s. 6d. and April-May. Two steamers were chartered for phosphate from Ocean Island to Melbourne on the basis of 16s. 6d. The Baltic section was dull with low rates accepted for parcels of beans from Vladivostok. The River Plate section was quiet and again easy in tone, large carriers being fixed from La Plata to the Mediterranean at 11s. 6d. and from Bahia Blanca to London at 9s. 6d., with the option of Antwerp or Rotterdam at 9s. 6d. with the option position was unchanged.

Fixtures included the following:—Bahia Blanca, Segura, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent. beans, London, 9s. 6d., with options, prompt. La Plata, Rosetien, 6,300 tons, 10 per cent., Mediterranean, 11s. 6d., prompt. St. John, Rio Azul, 30,000qr., 10 per cent., Mediterranean, 11 cents, March-April. New York, Willowmoor, 10,000qr., (part cargo), Antwerp, 9 cents, berth terms, March. West Australia, steamer, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Mediterranean/United Kingdom/Continent, 22s. 6d., April. Australia, Barrhill, 7,900 tons, 10 per cent., Mediterranean/United Kingdom/Continent, 22s. 6d., April-May. Ocean Island, Rio Dorado, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Melbourne, 16s. 6d., phosphate, April-May.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

G-EBVG .. Fm. Athens, arr. Alexandria 19th.
G-EBMW .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Bushreh 19th.

BLUE STAR LINE

NEW SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST

The Blue Star Line, which for 20 years has been engaged in the homeward refrigerated trade from the Far East, announces an extension of its services. In conjunction with Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. and the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, it is inaugurating a monthly cargo service to the Far East, to be known as the Far East Line. The homeward service will be for general and refrigerated cargo. The Blue Star Line will now be associated with both the outward and homeward conferences.

The new regular service begins with the sailing of the Doric Star, of 10,441 tons, from Newport on May 3. The ports of loading will be Newport, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg for Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hong-kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Tientsin. The delivery ports in this country will, it is stated, be London, Liverpool, and elsewhere as required. The following Blue Star vessels are to take part in the service:—Doric Star, Trojan Star, Fresno Star, Tacoma Star, Albion Star, and Royal Star.

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE

News from New York showed that the British steamer Waziristan, bound from Cuba for the United Kingdom and Continent, was ashore at Icacos Point, Cuba, and that the salvage steamer had been sent to her assistance. In view of this report 15 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The vessel is understood to have loaded a cargo of sugar to the value of about £40,000. The Waziristan, a vessel of 5,135 tons, managed by Messrs. Common Brothers, was built in 1924.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
BALTABOR	London, Dec. 30, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	70
MÜNCHEN	At New York, from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	30
TYNE MARU	Ashore Kunashiwa Strait	10
BLIJDENDIJK	Batavia, Feb. 22, for Boston and New York. On fire in Gulf of Suez	80
BERENS (S.V.)	Iquique, Oct. 20, for Hamburg	5
WAZIRISTAN	Loading at Cuban ports for the U.K.-Cont. Ashore, Icacos Point,

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADVERTISER just returned from service in the East is now prepared to PURCHASE a COUNTRY PROPERTY, and of foremost consideration it must be secluded in some healthy locality away from the "congested" area; not too far from London with a good service of main line trains thereto. A pleasant type of house (not Victorian), with a fair amount of land for protection; about three reception, nine-12 bed rooms and as many bath rooms as possible. Would pay up to £10,000 for a really attractive property; might take over furniture at valuation.—Please write to Box P.1240, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY HOUSE, not over half-hour good service to C. Town; six weeks, end July to September; trout fishing; own grounds essential; swimming; nine bed rooms; tennis, billiard room. State price.—Write M. C., care of 11, Goldhurst-terrace, London, N.W.6.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, West End Freehold or Long Leasehold.—Write price, address and full details, 58, Campden-hill-court, W.8.

TO OWNERS, SOLICITORS, AND AGENTS.
MESSRS. BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY are instructed by a client to PURCHASE, at once, a COUNTRY PROPERTY within a radius of 20 miles of Horley, Surrey, preferably towards Reading; modern House; 8-10 bed rooms, two baths, three reception; 5 to about 20 ACRES; cottages and lodge, &c. Up to £12,000. NO COMMISSION REQUIRED FROM VENDOR. Client will inspect immediately.
Full details of suitable properties, with photos, should be sent to Estate Offices, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6233.)

OWN HOUSE JUST SOLD, MUST SECURE ANOTHER end April latest. Any locality considered if journey from house to office in City does not exceed 75 minutes; eight-nine bed rooms, &c.; modern equipment, garage and cottage; sufficient ground for privacy. Price about £5,000.—Please write Box P.1239, The Times, E.C.4.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.
REQUIRED at ONCE, Bucks, Oxon, Glos, Berks, Hampshire, West Sussex, gentleman's RESIDENCE containing three or four reception, 10 to 12 bed rooms; stabling, farmery, cottages, and 50 to 100 ACRES grassland.—Full particulars, price, and photos of same to be sent immediately to the Purchaser's Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO PURCHASE.—Pre-War COTTAGE, Essex preferred; three beds, all services; garden; daily reach of London.—Write Box P.1265, The Times, E.C.4.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.
URGENTLY REQUIRED, QUEEN ANNE, GEORGIAN, or MODERN HOUSE, within 20 miles North, North-West or North-East of London; good train service to City essential.
Accommodation 15 bed rooms, four reception rooms, three bath rooms; every modern convenience; 50 Acres of land. Possession 1st June. Price up to £15,000; properties inspected at once.—Send particulars to Scotsman, care of GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W. (Tele., Grosvenor 1671.)

URGENTLY REQUIRED, Herts preferred.—A COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER, containing about eight to twelve bed rooms, three-four reception rooms, and with gardens and land up to 50 acres. Preferably high up and near golf links.—Please send particulars and photos to Mrs. M., care of 129, Mount-street, W.1.

WANTED, on lease, within 40 to 100 miles of London, Unfurnished HOUSE of CHARACTER, containing five or six bed rooms, two or three reception rooms; water supply and drainage; stabling; garage, and good garden. Must be in healthy position, preferably on private estate.—Write Box P.1164, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, near DORKING, unique old-fashioned HOUSE or MODERN RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; seven bed, three reception, usual offices; ONE or more ACRES or grounds, secluded. Buy about £4,000, or Rent Furnished up to £15 per week.—PEARSON, COLE, and SHORLAND, Agents, Dorking. Tele. 320.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, in South or Mid-Essex, a COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER—a house built within the last 50 years not considered—with land up to but not exceeding 15 Acres. Price not exceeding £6,000. Usual commission required.—Reply, giving brief particulars, to Messrs. BALCH and BALCH, Chartered Surveyors, Midland Bank-chambers, Chelmsford. Phone 748.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of about 5,000 ACRES; district must be a good one socially, with shooting, hunting, &c.; South of England preferred; mansion to have not less than 15 bed rooms; the whole estate to be in good order; details will be treated in strictest confidence, if necessary, and only offered to the applicant on whose behalf we are advertising.—Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, Land Agents, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)

WANTED, for six months, SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE in country, within easy reach London; moderate rent; five-six bed rooms.—N., 21a, Devonshire-mews East, Portland-place, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within 50 miles of London and preferably South, but not South-East Kent, an OLD or MODERN HOUSE in really good order and ready for occupation in June, with about 8-10 bed rooms and 150-300 acres of land; the gardens must not be overlooked.—Particulars and photographs (which will be returned) to Colonel S., Kenya Hotel, 95, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Property of about 100 ACRES or more, carrying a residence of some architectural merit, containing about 12 to 15 bed rooms. The house must stand high and secluded. The remote parts of Surrey or Sussex preferred.—Please reply to "E." care of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

10 PER CENT. WEST END INVESTMENT.
989 YEARS' LEASE, ground-rent only £50 per annum; CORNER BUILDING. Let and producing £1,143 per annum net. Price quick sale £10,750.
NEARLY 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
£3,150 Will PURCHASE a FREEHOLD BLOCK of FLATS and LAND in West District. Net income about £1,000 per annum. Balance £6,000 at 5½ per cent.—Full particulars, apply WALTER HALL, Jones, 1, York-street, W.1. Tele. Nos., Welbeck 2206-7.

CHAPTESBURY-AVENUE (close to).—FREEHOLD SHOP and UPPER PART to be SOLD with vacant possession. Low price for quick sale.
FULHAM ROAD.—FREEHOLD SHOP-PREMISES, let on repairing leases. Net income £556. PRICE £4,250.
SHEPHERD'S-BUSH. — FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £60 per annum, secured on Shop Property. Price only 18¼ years' purchase.—Agents, HUGHES and NORTON, 5, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Regent 5808.)

S.W. SUBURBS.—Long LEASEHOLD BLOCK of FOUR SHOPS, each with two floors over, occupying a central position in a favoured locality. Let on full repairing leases to sound tenants, including small multiple firms. Held for 99 years and producing a net income of £1,430 per annum. PRICE £16,500.—Agents, HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

ATTRACTIVE BLOCK of SIX FLATS, South Kensington, fully let on long lease to excellent tenants. Net income £600 per annum. Lease 51 years. Ground-rent £48 per annum.
PRICE for a QUICK SALE £6,000.
Sole Agents:—ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 4381.

"BERKELEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR.—This magnificent FREEHOLD PROPERTY, forming one of the finest investments in the West End, for SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, April 3rd, 1930, comprising 21 suites of family flats and bachelors' chambers; two exceptionally large suites of offices and four shops, let and producing over £17,000 per annum; extensive frontages, the whole comprising an island site of 12,950 feet super.
For Plans, Particulars, and Conditions of Sale apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, W. Mayfair 3533-4.

CITY OF LONDON.—FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, secured on BUSINESS PREMISES, close to St. Paul's. Estimated rental value when old lease expires at Christmas next is £16,000 per annum. Price £130,000. Particulars from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

INVESTMENT IN FREEHOLD MANSION FLATS. HAMPSTEAD, in a choice position.—BLOCK of SIX high-class FLATS, let on long leases (many at quite low rentals) producing an income of over £1,500 per annum, and forming a good, clean investment.—Particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MESSRS. KNIGHT and Co. beg to announce that the FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, amounting to £600 per annum, secured upon 1-24, FAIRLAWN-COURT, CHISWICK PARK, have now been sold by private treaty and will NOT BE INCLUDED in the AUCTION SALE on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1930.

PROPERTY INVESTMENT, for income purposes, suit trust fund; first-class country shop property rapidly appreciating. Let on lease £450 per annum. Value £7,500; accept near offer for quick sale.—Write Box N.185, The Times, E.C.4.

PROPERTY for SALE for INVESTMENT, showing net income of 8 per cent. per annum. Situated in the best position in Glasgow, Newcastle, Bolton, Liverpool, occupied by well-known multiple firm.—For further particulars apply to EADE and MANTLE, Ltd., 32-34, Feather-stone-street, London, E.C.1.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR.
THE LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £10 per annum net, secured for about 14 years unexpired on the attractive medium-sized RESIDENCE No. 24, Draycott-gardens, South Kensington, moderate estimate of present-day rental value £175 per annum.—KNIGHT and Co., of 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7, will SELL by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930.

£8,750.—HIGH-CLASS FLAT INVESTMENT, let and producing £1,570 per annum, giving 10 per cent. net income.—Write Box T.1515, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

REQUIRED, for immediate investment, FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS or FREEHOLD PROPERTIES let to established tenants in Central London only. Security and income is of greater importance than yield. Large fund available.—Owners or their solicitors are requested to communicate details of suitable properties in confidence to A. W. B., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 23, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

URGENTLY WANTED.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS REQUIRED on pre-war VILLAS. Good price paid by Trustees. Early reversions not desired.—Immediate inspection by HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

TRUSTEE FUNDS

£8,500	£6,000
£7,000	£3,500

For ADVANCE by way of first mortgage upon suitable FREEHOLD or LONG LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, preferably in the Metropolis.—Full particulars to A. W. B., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 23, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

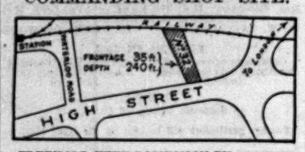
BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—A unique opportunity occurs to secure a Parcel of Unrestricted FREEHOLD LAND in centre of town and with a road frontage of 180ft. by 138ft.; for SALE by AUCTION 24th April or privately.—Apply JOHN BRAY and SONS, Estate Agents, Bexhill-on-Sea. Tele. 4.

ESHER, NEAR EXTENSIVE COMMONS.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE, in a quiet parish road with all services and convenient for electric trains. Nearly FIVE ACRES for division into ten or more plots. With or without the existing commodious house, suitable for school, nursing home, or other institution purposes.—Plan of JOSEPH STOWER, Surveyor, 43, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.—An unrestricted FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, suitable for block of flats or for institutional or business purposes; area nearly 19,500 sq. ft.; frontages 280ft. For SALE privately or by Auction on Tuesday next.—Full details from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

EPSOM, 32, HIGH-STREET.
COMMANDING SHOP SITE.



FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION BY AUCTION, SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL, EPSOM, MONDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1930, AT 2.30.
CHAS. OSENTON & CO., 28, STATION ROAD, EPSOM. (Phone 330).

BOND-STREET (close to).—MODERN BUILDING, equipped with passenger lift, central heating, &c.; second-floor SUITE of four large rooms to be LET at low rental. Immediate possession.
OXFORD-STREET.—SUITE of THREE LIGHT OFFICES to be LET in modern building equipped with passenger lift. Low inclusive rental.
REGENT-STREET (just off).—SMALL SHOP, BASEMENT and MEZZANINE FLOOR to be LET; two frontages. Low rental. No premium.
HANOVER-SQUARE.—ENTIRE PREMISES to be LET on lease at moderate rental; back entrance; well decorated.
OXFORD-CIRCUS (close to).—THREE UPPER FLOORS, having a total area of approximately 6,600 square feet to be LET, together or separately. Moderate rental.
For full particulars apply WHITE, DRUCE, and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, in modern building, with electric lift and central heating. — FINE FIRST FLOOR, area 1,500 sq. ft.; rent £1,000 per annum inclusive.
GREAT TOWER-STREET, in modern building.—GROUND-FLOOR SUITE of four offices and lobby; rent £225 per annum inclusive.
OLD BROAD-STREET, in prominent corner building, on Fourth Floor.—TWO OFFICES; rent £85 per annum inclusive. Second Floor, LARGE SINGLE OFFICE; rent £100 per annum inclusive.
DENSHAM & LAMBERT,
Chartered Surveyors, 23a, Savile-row, W.1.

ALDWYCH.—To be LET, in one of the best buildings, an expensively equipped and well-lighted SUITE of OFFICES, ready for immediate occupation; oak panelled board and directors' rooms, drawing offices, &c.; area 7,300 feet super; very low rent, including rates, heating, cleaning, and all charges.—Apply ROGERS and COATES, Chartered Surveyors, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD.—SHOP and BUSINESS PREMISES, near Gorringes; rent £375; no premium.—Sole Agents, ELKAN and ELKAN, 32, Charing Cross, Whitehall.

COVENT GARDEN.—Important MODERN BUSINESS PREMISES for SALE. Rental £7,150 per annum. PRICE £85,500.—Particulars of Sole Agents, RICHARDS and Co., 44, Church-road, Barnes, S.W.

FREEHOLD WATERSIDE PREMISES for SALE at BOW COMMON, E.3; ground-floor buildings and large open yard. Area 18,200 sq. ft. Price £6,000.—Sole Agents, WM. CLARKSON and PARTNERS, 87, East India Dock-road, E.14.

SURBITON.—MAIN SHOPPING ROAD.
GOOD SHOP PREMISES with living accommodation; garage, yard, and side entrance. £185 per annum, on 7-14 years' lease. Redecorated. Suit almost any trade.—A. G. BONSOR, 72, Victoria-road, Surbiton.

OFFICES.
IN best position in WEST MINSTER, overlooking green; two rooms; to be LET at moderate rent.—Particulars of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1. Vic. 6360.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET, on the best side, close to Messrs. John Barker and Messrs. Pontings.—Entire Premises, with vacant possession of deep SHOP and BASEMENT, to be LET on lease, without premium.—Agents, ERNEST F. WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

LIGHT and CONVENIENT OFFICES to be LET, near FENCHURCH-STREET STATION and P.L.A.; three rooms, total about 970 sq. ft. Balance of lease nearly five or 12 years. Moderate rent.—Apply B. and N.S.A., Ltd., 5, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.

OLD BOND-STREET (just out of).—Small LOCK-UP SHOP to be LET, fitted for Florists. Rent £800 per annum. Apply ELLIS and SONS, 51, Dover-street, W.1. Gerr. 4384.

PENGE, MAPLE-ROAD.—Excellent PREMISES for SALE, suitable for conversion into private or public garage; large yard 4,000 ft. super., and 11,870 ft. super. floor area. Two flats for staff. PRICE £5,500.—For full particulars, plan, &c., apply to Surveyor, CARTER, PATERSON and Co., 128, Goswell-road, E.C.1. No agents.

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.
LARGE BUILDING containing about 150 rooms and suitable for Hotel, restaurant, office building, stores, &c.—For full particulars apply to Messrs.
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN.
27, MADDOX-STREET, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

CORNER SHOP.
SLOANE-STREET. Exceptional position.—Large £1,250 P.A. SHOP, FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT.—QUINTANA and Co., 56, Eccleston-square S.W.1.
Long Lease. Vic. 5008-9.

WESTMINSTER.—TWO really fine OFFICES overlooking Parliament-square; modern building, with passenger lift.—BLAKE, SON and WILLIAMS, 49, Chancery-lane, W.C. (Holborn 5385.)

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,
Factory Specialists, Auctioneers, and Valuers,
46, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

20,000FT.—PADDINGTON.—FACTORY on two floors to be LET; heated; all L.C.C. requirements. No premium.

N.W. LONDON.—Extensive FREEHOLD FACTORY, mainly ground-floor; area 120,000ft. and large area of land.

WATFORD.—LARGE FLOORS to be LET in modern factory; lifts, &c.

For available Factories in all districts apply LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

READY FOR YOUR FACTORY.
SITES up to 15 ACRES in a fully planned manufacturing centre. Half an hour from King's Cross, adjoining L. and N.E.R. main line and L.M.S. connexion, five minutes Great North Road, seven minutes Barnet by-pass. Cheap power. Houses for workers.—Apply Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Welwyn Garden 244.

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Head Office: 162, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.
42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
95, Bath-street, Glasgow, C.2.
2, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris;
or will be received by any of the following

COUNTRY AGENTS

BARMOUTH.	Barmouth and County Observer.
BATH.	Messrs. Cater, Stoffell and Forti, Ltd., 26, High-street.
BEXHILL.	Bexhill Observer.
BLACKPOOL.	Blackpool Gazette and Herald, Temple-street.
BOGNOR.	Bognor Observer, Lennox-street.
BOURNEMOUTH.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, The Square (The Times Bureau).
BRIDLINGTON.	Bridlington Free Press, Prospect-street.
BRIGHTON.	Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, Ltd., 164, Western-road (The Times Bureau).
BRISTOL.	Messrs. Blackwell and Co., Ltd., 29, Queen-square.
CHICHESTER.	Chichester Observer, Little London.
DEAL.	The East Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.
DOVER.	Dover Express and East Kent News, 29, Biggin-street.
EASTBOURNE.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road (The Times Bureau).
FALMOUTH.	Cornish Echo, 14, Church-street.
FOLKESTONE.	Folkestone Herald, The Bayle.
HASTINGS.	Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 14, Claremont.
HYTHE.	Straughan and Co., 81, High-st.
ILFRACOMBE.	Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 37, Hornby House, Tithebarn-st. Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street.
MANCHESTER.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars-street.
MINEHEAD.	Minehead Advertiser, 2, Park-st.
RAMSGATE.	Kentish Express, Branch Office, 56, High-street.
SANDGATE.	Bridgeland's Library, 98, High-st.
TEIGNMOUTH.	Teignmouth Gazette, Station-rd.
TORQUAY.	Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY.	Stear's Station Service, Wallasey, and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY.	Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Attractive and remunerative MIXED FARM for SALE. Principally maize, fruit and dairying. Fifteen minutes from Salisbury Post Office. No river to cross. Fencing sound. Values increasing rapidly. Ready market for everything produced. Milk alone £150 per month.—Particulars from Boyd Dawson, 68, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, who knows the farm.

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SUSSEX.
FOREST-ROW.—FARM of 63 ACRES, including 23 Acres of woodland; cottage and farm buildings; lovely old barn; glorious views over Downs. PRICE £2,500.—Write GEORGE HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL FRUIT FARM, SUFFOLK; attractive oak-timbered HOUSE; valuable matured orchard of FIVE ACRES; buildings, cottages; 37 Acres at 103 Metheringham. FREEHOLD £2,000.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

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Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

HOUSES

REGENT'S PARK (South Side).
VERY bright and convenient HOUSE, in pleasant position, adjacent to Park; six or seven bed rooms, bath room, drawing room with parquet, three other reception rooms, kitchen, pantry; small garden. Moderate Premium for Lease.
RENT £200 PER ANNUM.
Full particulars of the Agents.

HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.
In a favourite and quiet situation.
WESTMINSTER,
RECENTLY constructed in the Queen Anne style, lavishly appointed, and having all modern labour-saving conveniences.
Seven bed rooms. Two bath rooms. Two reception rooms. Spacious lounge. NON-BASEMENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents.

PASSENGER LIFT AND GARAGE.
CADOGAN-SQUARE.
ONE of the smaller of these attractive HOUSES, facing South, overlooking Gardens; excellent accommodation; electric passenger lift; containing 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception, lounge hall, excellent domestic office; commodious garage and rooms over at rear.
PRICE £10,500 for GOOD LEASE.
Full details of the Agents.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
EXCEPTIONALLY choice, easily run BIJOU HOUSE, with bed rooms on two floors and reception rooms on the ground floor; central heating; new decorations; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; very light offices. Rent £175 per annum. Lease 13½ years. Premium £2,500, or offer. Full details of the Agents.

31, EVELYN-GARDENS, S.W.7.
LOW-BUILT HOUSE of CHARACTER AND CHARM.
TO be SOLD, a delightful COUNTRY-TYPE HOUSE with gardens in rear.
Pleasant and quiet situation facing South.
Three reception rooms on ground floor, three well-fitted tiled bath rooms; 11 bed rooms, white tiled domestic offices; central heating, parquet floors, service lift.
Lease 43 years. Ground-rent £20.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents.

FLATS

BELGRAVIA (close to).
MANSION FLAT, full of light and sunshine, exceptionally well planned and appointed; constant hot water; passenger lift; all good rooms; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, tiled kitchen.
Rent £515 per annum. Small premium for Lease.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.
UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT.
OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK. Possession Lady Day next. Beautifully decorated with oak-panelled dining room, situated in exclusive modern building, comprising five bed rooms, two excellent reception, large lounge hall, spacious domestic offices.—Immediate inspection advised by the Sole Agents.

OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS.
HYDE PARK GATE.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-APPOINTED FLAT. Spacious rooms; constant hot water; very open outlook on private gardens. Accommodation: Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, unusually fine domestic offices.
RENT £750 per annum. Nominal premium for lease.—Full particulars of the Agents.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.
ON THE FRINGE OF HYDE PARK.
COMMODIOUS UNFURNISHED FAMILY FLATS, with central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift; quiet situation; new decorations; tiled bath room, kitchens, &c.; no dark rooms; fair wear and tear leases; eight bed rooms, three reception, two bath rooms, kitchen, pantry, larder, &c.
Long leases. No premiums. Reasonable rents.
Immediate inspection advised by the Agents.

QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7.
VERY Attractive five-bed-room MANSION FLAT, with three reception rooms and lounge hall, two bath rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; newly decorated and up to date; fitted basins (hot and cold); electric power; freezing plant, &c. Reasonable premium for long lease.
RENT £500 PER ANNUM.
Full particulars of the Sole Agents.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1.

LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

A PERIOD HOUSE
IN EXCLUSIVE POSITION.
Twelve-14 bed rooms, five bath rooms, five fine reception rooms, lounge hall; garage and rooms over.
Garden with lawn 100ft. long.
This is one of Marshall's choicest houses. Lease nearly 60 years. Ground-rental £350 yearly.
Extremely low price.
LANE, SAVILLE and Co.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

BELGRAVIA.
OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
For SALE, the 56-years' Lease of a very fine Medium-sized FAMILY RESIDENCE, which has been extremely well fitted.
Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms; also
Garage for five cars and rooms over.
Ground-rental £156 per annum.
Very low figure will be taken to ensure early Sale.
LANE, SAVILLE and Co.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

AN EXQUISITELY DECORATED HOUSE.
HYDE PARK (North Side).
Conveniently planned, and easily run with minimum domestic staff; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; three maids' bed rooms over Garage, communicating with house.
Garage two cars.
Reasonable Price for 54 years' Lease, held at £290 per annum.
LANE, SAVILLE and Co.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

A PERFECT SERVICE FLAT.
Situate in Mayfair's favourite road, adjoining Park-lane; two bed rooms, bath room (marble fitted), large reception room; third floor; passenger lift; exquisitely decorated and fitted; rental £350; service yearly charge, £44.
Agents,
LANE, SAVILLE and Co.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

199, GOLDHURST-TERRACE,
HAMPSTEAD.
THE LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, comprising six bed rooms, one bath room, two reception rooms, and domestic offices; 54 years unexpired at £13 10s. per annum, for SALE by private treaty or by Auction on May 1st.—Full particulars of Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Cornhill-street, E.C.3 (Pstd. 0500), and 158-160, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6018).

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
TO be LET, £250 per annum, HAMPSTEAD (close to Heath).—Recently decorated NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; six bed rooms, three reception rooms; good garden; 14 years' lease. NO PREMIUM.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 6111-2.)

ZOFFANY HOUSE, Strand-on-the-Green, W.4.—This delightful QUEEN ANNE HOUSE for SALE. The interesting home of the great artist, replete with all comforts 1930, and giving the true atmosphere of bygone days. The house is of especial interest to artists and those seeking perfect repose within easy access of the West End; seven bed, and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; old panelling, original staircase and mantelpieces; central heating, gas and electric light.—Genuine applicants please apply for illustrated particulars to the Sole Agents, DAVIS and DAVIS, Specialists in Period Houses, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ST. LEONARD'S-TERRACE, CHELSEA.
£2,100 OWNER occupies ONE of these attractive HOUSES; six bed rooms, two reception, usual offices. Lease 22 years. Ground-rent £12.—Recommended by owner's Agents, HERD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6246-8.

A FREEHOLD BARGAIN.
£2,950. KNIGHTSBRIDGE (off). — THIS LOT is PRICE PROBABLY REALISED FOR CHARMING BIJOU MODERNIZED LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; kitchen and usual offices. Lease 72 years. Ground-rent £12 10s. PRICE £2,950.—KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

£5,500.—SLOANE-STREET (adjoining).—The LEASE of a well-built RESIDENCE for SALE; 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; gardens in rear.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

GARAGES

FIRST-CLASS MODERN GARAGE for three cars, with fine Flat of four rooms and bath room. Rent £175 per annum. Small sum for long lease.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and SON, 180, Mount-street, W.1, and VOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1.

RUTLAND-GATE (adjoining).—Stable suitable for conversion into GARAGE with rooms over; 21 years' LEASE to be SOLD. Rent £5 per annum.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

WANTED

YOUNG married couple WANT RENT GARAGE, good ROOMS OVER; kitchen and bath room, Mayfair, Westminster, or Knightsbridge. Inclusive rent; no premium.—Write Box 8848, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HIGHGATE, OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.
HANDSOME detached non-basement RESIDENCE recently erected; 20 minutes Town, close excellent travelling facilities, golf, short walk Hampstead, Kenwood, &c. Good repair, well appointed. Six bed rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; large heated studio; detached garage; large garden, tennis court. £4,000.
GLORIOUS TOTTERIDGE.
REALLY beautiful MODERN HOUSE admirably situated delightful old-world district, almost facing old Green and within short distance station, golf links, &c. Six bed rooms. Planned two floors, exceptionally well appointed throughout, every convenience; five bed rooms, two well fitted bath rooms, three reception rooms, up-to-date offices; garage, garden. FREEHOLD, £4,750.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

A Delightful RESIDENCE just off Common, on A GRAVEL SOIL. Detached, basement, central heating; five beds (all hot and cold), two bath rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, and scullery; charming garden; £4,500 freehold.—Agents, OGDENS of WIMBLEDON. Offices facing the Station. 'Phone 0044.

FREEHOLD, WITH GARAGE AND LARGE GARDEN.
CLOSE TO PUTNEY HEATH AND WIMBLEDON COMMON.
AN Architect's Model Period Non-Basement RESIDENCE situate in this much-sought-after position to be LET or SOLD at a BARGAIN PRICE. Accommodation, five bright bed rooms, bath room and three reception rooms; every modern labour-saving device and convenience; oak panelling in hall and lounge; tiled domestic offices.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

BEULAH HILL, S.E.; splendid healthy position by 'buses and close Common.—Detached, double-fronted RESIDENCE with garage, five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, domestic offices, electric light; large garden. FREEHOLD £1,875.—OSBORN, 19, Norwood-road, Herne Hill, S.E.24. Brixton 4628.

COOMBE, KINGSTON HILL (in private road close to Coombe Hill Golf Club).—Charming unique BUNGALOW; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen, and scullery; electric light and power, gas; very attractive garden; large garage. £2,500 FREEHOLD.—HIRD, 53, Fife-road, Kingston.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
CRICKLEWOOD.—Attractive CORNER RESIDENCE containing five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two reception rooms; space for garage. Lease 46 years. Ground-rent 10ens. per annum. PRICE £1,450.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

CROYDON, EAST (near Station and best shopping centres, 17 minutes Town).—Superior detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed, two reception rooms, kitchen and scullery, bath, two w.c.'s; electric light; good garden. Price £1,375 or near.—A. WING, Estate Agent, 170, High-street, Penge, S.E.20.

CROYDON and District.—For a selected list of available properties apply to CECIL BENDALL, Auctioneer, Croydon 0341.

CASTELNAU.
Convenient Barnes and Hammersmith Tubes.
EXCEPTIONALLY well-built MODERN RESIDENCE; 12 five bed, bath, three reception; two floors; large garden, fruit trees and lawn, vegetable garden; garage one car, space two more; 21 years' lease at £60.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
AT LESS THAN MORTGAGE MONEY.
WIMBLEDON.
FAMILY RESIDENCE in perfect condition; nine bed rooms, four reception rooms; tennis lawn; frontage 54ft. to parish road; 72 years unexpired. Term 52 years. Ground-rent £40. Freehold could be purchased. First offer £1,775 accepted.—DENSHAM and LAMBERT, 23a, Savile-row, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 1086.

KENT.
HALF a Mile from station, half an hour from London.—Commodious RESIDENCE in TWO ACRES of beautifully timbered grounds; three reception rooms and ample offices on ground floor; seven bed rooms and two bath rooms on first floor, spare rooms over; CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT; six-roomed COTTAGE; central-heated GARAGE. FREEHOLD only £4,750.—Particulars of Sir John Hunt, Ruskin House, Orpington.

HADLEY COMMON.—In most beautiful and healthy position overlooking the Common.—A well-built, pre-War DETACHED RESIDENCE with very delightful interior; five beds, large bath room, three indoor w.c.s, three pleasant reception, kitchen, "Thermostove," scullery, housemaid's pantry; electric light, gas; delightful garden facing South; ample room for garage. VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £2,400 FREEHOLD.
Agents, BATTY and STEVENS, 9, High-street, Barnet. (Barnet 2060.)

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CAMPDEN HILL.
A Compact, well-arranged, and expensively fitted CORNER RESIDENCE, having eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. Lease about 67 years at a ground-rent of £40 per annum. PRICE £6,000.—Recommended by Sole Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

A COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE of a distinctive character near MARBLE ARCH.
Six bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, three reception rooms, ground-floor tiled kitchen, servants' sitting room, lounge hall, tiled cellar and ample space.
GARAGE TWO CARS. CENTRAL HEATING.
£5,000 will Buy over 90 Years' Lease.
DUNHAM & KINGHAM,
47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

HAMPSTEAD.
A Very excellent medium-sized HOUSE, conveniently situate close to shops, &c.; six bed, two baths, reception rooms; parquet floors; lease 63 years. PRICE £3,800.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

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FOX & SONS,

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING and well equipped properties ON THE SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST. GEORGIAN RESIDENCE containing 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, sun lounge, complete domestic offices. Cottage; garage; electric light, company's gas and water, central heating; well matured gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c.; in all about 3½ ACRES. PRIVATE LANDING STAGE and boat slip-way. PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD.

NEAR FALMOUTH.—Productive first-class STOCK and DAIRY FARM. Good FARM HOUSE; ample buildings; about 83 ACRES of land in excellent state of cultivation. Fine deposit of granite capable of being worked to great advantage. PRICE £3,500, including all minerals.

NEAR CARDIFF.—For SALE, 21 QUARTERLY and WEEKLY HOUSES all in excellent positions. Total actual and estimated rents £1,161; total ground rent £94. Some mortgages can remain. LOW PRICE if sold in one lot.

HANWELL and SOUTHALL.—41 FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD HOUSES in excellent positions, all well let and producing approximately £1,598 per annum. Particulars and price of the Agents, as above.

PUCKTON, WILTS.—Very choice FREEHOLD DAIRY FARM with superior RESIDENCE. Excellent farm-buildings and Cottages. First-class crop-producing lands and dairy pasture, the whole extending to nearly 100 ACRES. PRICE £4,350 FREEHOLD.

DORSET; close to a good Market Town.—FINE OLD MANOR HOUSE containing nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; good stabling and garage; two cottages. Private electric light plant. Delightful Pleasure gardens and Grounds of about 4½ ACRES. A good trout stream runs through the property. PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD.

S. DEVON.—VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES in a good market town, with shop and living rooms over. Workshop. PRICE £1,550.
ALSO COMMERCIAL HOTEL and CAFE, with excellent shop and living accommodation. PRICE £— FREEHOLD. FURNITURE, and GOODWILL £2,100.

In a picturesque Village on the BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST.
VALUABLE SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, with HOUSE, containing 12 bed rooms, bath rooms, four reception rooms; excellent domestic offices; stabling; garage; several cottages; delightful pleasure grounds, lawns, kitchen garden, small park, the whole extending to about 46½ ACRES. PRICE £11,000 FREEHOLD.

S. DEVON. AT A LOW PRICE.
FOR QUICK SALE.
MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE; bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, fine suite of reception rooms; electric light and all modern conveniences; gardener's cottage; charming pleasure grounds; miniature park; hard tennis court; total area about 75 ACRES. PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD.

OCCUPYING A MAGNIFICENT POSITION ON THE SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST.
CHARMING FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, with south aspect; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, complete offices; central heating; Company's gas and water; electric light; main drainage; cottage; double garage; tastefully laid-out gardens with full-size tennis court, &c., kitchen garden, about 1¼ ACRES in all. PRICE £6,600 FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY

30 MINUTES KING'S CROSS

IN A NEW SECTION OF THIS BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED ESTATE

MODERN DETACHED HOUSES OF GEORGIAN DESIGN

Four Bed Rooms, Two large Reception Rooms. Comfortable and well-equipped Kitchen. LOGGIA and Brick-built GARAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Soundly constructed of Red brick with 11in. cavity walls, overlooking well wooded undulating country, and yet ONLY 7 minutes' from Station, Shopping Centre, &c.

THE WORLD'S BEST IN TOWN DESIGN

PRICE £1,360.

Illustrated brochure and full set details from

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 0314.
Or Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 248.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 28)

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED FLAT close Portland-place and Park; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room, &c.; constant hot water; only 7½gns. Also Bargain—Seen Agent of CROMWELL ASH, 56, Marylebone-lane, Wigmore-street.

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES, off PARK-LANE. Every modern convenience.—Apply Butler, 31, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

CLOSE to TUBE. 7½ GNS. P.W. SELFRIDGE'S. Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET; two recep., three bed, bath, kitchen.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4894.

COLERNE COURT, S.W.5.—ONE of these desirable, newly decorated ENTRANCE FLATS to be LET, with early possession; contains three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen and bath; circulator. Good lease. Moderate rent.—LOWNDES Agents (R. PRITCHARD and Co.), 12a, Gloucester-road, S.W. (Western 1034.)

COMMANDING VIEWS OVER HOLLAND PARK.—An exceptionally fine SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, facing South, in excellent decorative condition, with large rooms, to be LET, two natural heating and constant hot water; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen; pleasant aspect; reasonable premium for lease to include fixtures and fittings.—Owner's Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

ONE OF THE BEST FLATS IN WESTMINSTER. CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED FLAT in modern building; central position; large light rooms; just refurbished throughout and tastefully decorated; sliding doors to two reception rooms; four good bed rooms, perfectly equipped bath room and up-to-date kitchen; electric power and gas throughout; porter and trades entry 5 doors day and night. Rent £600 inclusive. New lease.—PALSER and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT, newly erected; constant hot water; large hall, two reception, four beds, fitted basins, tiled bath; beautifully fitted throughout; rent £350 per annum, term 10 years; premium, to include new carpets, Frigidaire, and valuable fittings, £350.—JORDAN, POWLEY and CLARKE, 115, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2231.

FLAT, Unfurnished, ENTRANCE FLOOR, PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (two minutes Queensway); two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FLAT, Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, radiators, &c.; constant hot water; every convenience; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

FURNISHED FLATS in KENSINGTON with three-four bed rooms at rents up to 10 guineas a week are urgently required for waiting applicants by SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 6611.)

GROUND-FLOOR STUDIO, with w.c. and bath-dressing room adjoining; entirely self-contained; constant hot water.—Apply WALTER HALL and SONS, 1, York-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—SECOND FLOOR, facing South, Unfurnished; three reception, four bed, two bath; radiators, parquet floors, new fire-places; garden, tennis court; one minute Metro; rent £350 per annum; short term; no premium; possession about first week in April. No agents.—Write E. H., 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

HOUSES of PARLIAMENT (close to).—Delightfully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen and hall; independent boiler; telephone. Rent 4½gns. per week. Recommended by owners.—SIMMONS, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Exclusive ENTRANCE FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET, self-contained; two large panelled reception, one oak panelled, four bed, lounge, marble bathroom, kitchen, maid's room, constant hot water; £350 per annum inclusive. No premium.—View Caretaker, 87, Westbourne-terrace. North 2301.

IDEAL MODERN SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, WILLESDEN GREEN; three bed, bath, kitchen; fitted every convenience; £104 per annum inclusive; one minute station; fixtures, &c., and part furniture for Sale.—Phone Willesden 1875. Res. 8a, Rutland-park, N.W.2.

ONLY £260 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON.—In a favourite Mansion block, delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, bath room, very large drawing and dining rooms, spacious entrance hall, and usual domestic offices; all modern conveniences and improvements.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. S.W.7. Western 3434.

KENSINGTON.—UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT. Five bed rooms, two reception. Rent £400. RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. 'Phone, Regent 2913.

SOMETHING QUITE UNUSUAL.
KENSINGTON GARDENS (North Side).—A stone throw of Park and Tube.—Compact ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT in well-conducted block of houses; two bed, large reception room, kitchen, and bath room. Low rent of £115 per annum on agreement. Excellent Furniture and Contents may be purchased for sale of the attractive little home on bargain terms.—Recommended, by TOWERS, ELLIS, and Co., 141, Inverness-terrace, W.2. (Bayswater 4427 Park.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—Delightful SERVICE FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift; rent only £250 per annum, lasting 7 years.—Apply C. M. MALTBY, Estate Offices, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 4240.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET for Season at moderate rental; five bed, two bath, two reception rooms; constant hot water; lift; porter; use of garden; second floor; lift.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 28, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6206 (three lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished, Apply Miss Stanley, First Floor, 43, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 9065.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT; recently decorated throughout; two reception, lounge, dining hall, three bed rooms; constant hot water; lift; porter; £225 per annum. EXCLUSIVE.—Housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
Charming South aspect. SUN all day.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, porter, constant hot water; constant service.
Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.
Garage (if required) can be had close by at 30s. per week or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to three months from date.—Write Box P.1119, The Times, E.C.4.

MAIDA VALE (best part).—Exceptionally fine THIRD-FLOOR MANSION FLAT available, Furnished, 8gns. per week, or Unfurnished £225 per annum (fixtures and fittings £200); four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two splendid reception rooms; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER; PASSENGER LIFT; porter.—Sole Agents, MELTON, POOLE and TILLARD, 7, Abbington-street, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

MAIDA VALE.—Delightful SELF-CONTAINED MANSION FLAT, containing one reception, two bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices; with CONSTANT HOT WATER, porter, gardens, &c. Absolutely ready to walk into. Rent only £130 per annum inclusive. Nominal sum only required for excellent fittings.—AGNEW, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Pad. 4320 (4 lines).

MAISONNETTE, handsomely Furnished, overlooking square near Victoria; four large rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; 5gns.—Write Box G 875, The Times, E.C.4.

MODERN FURNISHED FLAT.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, BEAUFORT-GARDENS.
MANSION FLAT, Third Floor; lift; from mid-April to four-six months; four bed rooms, two reception, bath (hot), kitchen, and usual offices; fully furnished, or part; linen, if desired, and maid would probably remain; terms 8-10 guineas per week, according to period and requirements; seen by appointment.—Phone Kensington 0672 or write Box 2250, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CARLTON COURT.

PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.
MODERATELY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; central heating and every comfort and convenience. Self-contained suites from 7 to 10 gns. a week. No extras.
Managing Director, Vincent Davico.
Regent 4255 (4 lines).

NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Really good SECOND FLOOR FLAT; four bed, bath, two splendid rooms; constant hot water; newly decorated. Nominal premium for 12½ years' lease at £260 per annum.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

NEAR VICTORIA and HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.—UNFURNISHED SUITE; sitting room, bed room, bath room, and kitchen; first floor. Rent £135 per annum. Service can be arranged.—Apply Warden, 100, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Telephone 8293 Victoria.

PARK-LANE.

MAGNIFICENT FURNISHED FLAT.
In splendid order and light and airy; seven bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms. Available for a long period if required.
16 to 18 GUINEAS per WEEK.
NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6365.)

PICCADILLY.—Quiet charming FLAT to be LET; or will sell Furnished; five years' lease (can be renewed). £750.—Phone Allen, Regent 2825.

BETWEEN PORTMAN-SQUARE AND MARBLE ARCH.
SECOND and THIRD FLOOR MAISONNETTES, in splendid order; close to bus; two bed, two reception, bath, kitchen. No premium, but fittings can be purchased if required.
£240 PER ANNUM.
DRUCE and Co., 20, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

MAYFAIR.
SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, with Service, to be LET Unfurnished at £200 per annum; three rooms and bath room. Also another at £220 per annum, with similar accommodation.—Full particulars from WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

FACING SOUTH OVER GREEN PARK.
SERVICE FLAT, well FURNISHED; constant hot water, central heating; excellent cuisine; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; 12gns. weekly, including service; available April for long LET.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7850.

SERVICE FLATS.

20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1,
and
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.
The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.
Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water. Rents inclusive of service, from 3 to 10 guineas.—GORDON CHAMBERS Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

SERVICE FLATS, well FURNISHED, single and double; private baths; telephone; gas fires. From 3gns.—35, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 1111.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE

At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 4-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

SHERWOOD COURT.

Now remaining a few only.
CHOICE MODERN FLATS.
New, well-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen and Bath Room, &c.
Ample cupboard room, and every modern convenience, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Garages on the premises if required.
To view and for all further particulars apply Letting Office on the premises,
SHERWOOD COURT,
SEYMOUR-PLACE (by BRYANSTON-SQUARE), W.1.

ST. LOAN-COURT, S.W.—An opportunity to secure an exceptional LEASE of 12 years (with easy breaks) of ONE of these delightful quiet FLATS; three bed rooms, bath room, hall, two reception rooms, and offices; in excellent order; rent £375 per annum; reasonable premium. Owner's Agents, MESSRS. KING, Bramber Estate Offices, Addison-road, Kensington, S.W.8. Tele. No., Sloane 2204 (three lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD.—19, Clifton-court.—Corner entrance-floor UNFURNISHED FLAT; spacious lounge hall, four bed rooms, sitting room, dining room, tiled bath room, two w.c.'s, kitchen; constant hot water; convenient garage accommodation; tennis courts; approximate ten years unexpired lease; £320 per annum inclusive; beautifully decorated, and complete with draperies and rugs and electrical fittings; garpetel throughout. Price of £350 for fittings includes large-sized Frigidaire; no premium on lease; occupancy late March. View only by appointment.—Mrs. Cader Jones, Agents.

SUNNY TOP-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, furnished or unfurnished; large reception, two bed rooms, kitchen; use of bath; Queen's-gate.—Western 4657, or write Box G.899, The Times, E.C.4.

TARKHALE ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 15s. per week. Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, TARKHALE, Ltd., Estate Office, Ablion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

VICTORIA, close to station.—Modern FLAT in new building; one reception, three bed rooms (basins, hot and cold), bath room, and kitchen; central heating; refrigerators. Rent £250. Recommended.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET for Season at moderate rental; five bed, two bath, two reception rooms; constant hot water; lift; porter; use of garden; second floor; lift.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 28, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6206 (three lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished, Apply Miss Stanley, First Floor, 43, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 9065.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT; recently decorated throughout; two reception, lounge, dining hall, three bed rooms; constant hot water; lift; porter; £225 per annum. EXCLUSIVE.—Housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
Charming South aspect. SUN all day.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, porter, constant hot water; constant service.
Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.
Garage (if required) can be had close by at 30s. per week or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to three months from date.—Write Box P.1119, The Times, E.C.4.

MAIDA VALE (best part).—Exceptionally fine THIRD-FLOOR MANSION FLAT available, Furnished, 8gns. per week, or Unfurnished £225 per annum (fixtures and fittings £200); four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two splendid reception rooms; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER; PASSENGER LIFT; porter.—Sole Agents, MELTON, POOLE and TILLARD, 7, Abbington-street, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

MAIDA VALE.—Delightful SELF-CONTAINED MANSION FLAT, containing one reception, two bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices; with CONSTANT HOT WATER, porter, gardens, &c. Absolutely ready to walk into. Rent only £130 per annum inclusive. Nominal sum only required for excellent fittings.—AGNEW, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Pad. 4320 (4 lines).

MAISONNETTE, handsomely Furnished, overlooking square near Victoria; four large rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; 5gns.—Write Box G 875, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, BEAUFORT-GARDENS.
MANSION FLAT, Third Floor; lift; from mid-April to four-six months; four bed rooms, two reception, bath (hot), kitchen, and usual offices; fully furnished, or part; linen, if desired, and maid would probably remain; terms 8-10 guineas per week, according to period and requirements; seen by appointment.—Phone Kensington 0672 or write Box 2250, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
with real character and efficiency.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE (close to Park).—COMPACT SUITES, sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

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FOLKESTONE.—Unfurnished FIRST FLOOR MANSION FLAT near The Leas; three bed, bath, two reception. Rent £180 per annum or lease.—Details from the Managing Agents, GEO. MILNE and Co., 107, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. Tele. 619.

UNFURNISHED three bed, two reception; Belgate District; high, near station and golf.—Write Box G 908, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHSEA.—Ideal SELF-CONTAINED Unfurnished SERVICE FLATS; four or seven rooms; on front, facing South.—Gladstone Hotel. Tel. 2784.

CONTINENTAL

FLORENCE (ITALY).—GROUND-FLOOR FURNISHED FLAT; gas kitchen, bath room, six rooms; beautiful position; low rent to immediate tenant.—Apply Mme. Signorini, 13a, Upper Park-road, N.W.3.

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URGENTLY REQUIRED, WILL INSPECT THIS MORNING.
A FLAT with five or six bed rooms, two reception, and usual offices. Good rent will be paid for suitable accommodation.—Telephone Kensington 8275.

MODERN FLAT REQUIRED, best part Hampstead; not converted house; consisting entrance hall, two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room and kitchen.—Full particulars rent, &c., Heron, Fisham-road, St. Leonards.

SMALL Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT required immediately in the West End by excellent tenant.—Details to Madam "M," care of CLAUDIA M. LEIGH, F.A.L., 16, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

STAFFORD and Co. urgently REQUIRE FURNISHED FLATS, MAISONNETTES, and HOUSES in Mayfair, Belgravia, St. James's and Baker-street districts for the London season. APPLICANTS WAITING.—77, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. Regent 3668.

WANTED, unfurnished, nice light, airy FLAT or SUITE; three bed, two reception; with heating; every convenience; up to £250 inclusive.—Write First, care of Abbotts, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

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BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone, 349.

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FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

JACOBEAN COTTAGE (MODERNIZED).
BUCKS, on private estate, 18 miles London, near golf. Furnished Antiques; lounge hall, two reception (parquet floors), four bed, dressing room, bath, &c.; garage for two cars; constant hot water; 'phone; acety-lene gas; charming house in rural district; weekly to careful tenants; small family only.—Strongly recommended by Agents, GIDDYS, Windsor.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN small HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, May, June, July; every modern convenience, electric light, central heating, co.'s water; telephone; eight bed rooms, three reception; garden, tennis courts; home farm; servants left, if apply Mrs. Critchley-Salmonson, "Dobins," Bagborough, Taunton.

CORLESTON-ON-SEA and EAST COAST.—For all COUNTRY FURNISHED HOUSES and BUNGALOWS apply to ED. WM. CHASEY, Estate Agent, 53, Springfield-road, Gorleston-on-Sea. Full Register on application. 'Phone, Gorleston 152.

HASLEMERE (near).—FURNISHED HOUSE, in beautiful scenery, to be LET August-September; three reception rooms (panelled), five beds, bath; tennis; garage. Marsh, Hatch Hill, Haslemere.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED from May 9th for three months, an exceptionally charming COUNTRY HOUSE; delightful position; about 3 ACRES; 18 miles from Marble Arch; three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, school room, usual offices; station five minutes.—Write Box 09589, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

KENT and SUSSEX Borders, near Rye.—Charming Tudor Style RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, bath room, &c.; petrol gas lighting, central heating; garage and garden. Rent 8gns. per week for six months.—ALFRED E. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

MARGATE, CLIFTONVILLE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE and FURNISHED HOUSE, with garage. Moderate terms.—Miss Samuels, 84, Strand, London, W.C.2.

MODERATE TERMS.—Detached COTTAGE, Rickle border, to be LET FURNISHED, six months or one year; four bed rooms, &c.; company's water, gas, electric light, telephone; garage; good garden; close nine woods, golf and tennis clubs.—Write Box G.1593, The Times, E.C.4.

MULLION, CORNWALL.—April and onwards.—Very comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE on Cliff front; fine coastal views, five minutes from beach; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room (main); h. and c.; usual offices; large garage; garden room.—Garland, Trenython, Mullion.

NORFOLK (in the Broads District, near WROXHAM).—Most attractive PROPERTY to be LET UNFURNISHED from now until the end of June; seven bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; newly furnished and decorated; modern conveniences; hot water, radiators; private Broad, boats, fishing, bathing, &c.—Full particulars of ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

PETERSFIELD.—To be LET, from middle May till end September, or longer, CHARMING HOUSE, containing eight bed rooms and dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception and billiards room, lounge hall; all modern conveniences; electric light, main water and drainage; delightful garden and tennis lawn; 14½ guineas per week; four excellent maids remain. Apply Colonel Blois-Johnson, The Mount, Petersfield.

SURREY; one mile Woking Station, 32 minutes Waterloo.—To be LET, Furnished, for long or short term, a really well FURNISHED RESIDENCE; seven bed, two bath, three reception; garage; electric light, gas, central heating; telephone; garden and tennis courts. To be LET April for about three months; maids left. Moderate rent to careful tenants.—EVERSHED and Co., Estate Offices, Woking. 'Phone 7 and 8.

TEIGNMOUTH.—Well FURNISHED Detached MODERN RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, two reception; electric light; large garage; sea and country views; near Golf; April and May, 5 guineas.—The Gables, Woodcot-road, Teignmouth.

TO be LET, May to September, small FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE; electric light, central heating; garage; tennis; two miles from Knutsford, Cheshire. FURNISHED SEVEN-END COTTAGE.—Write Box P.1245, The Times, E.C.4.

WINDSOR (near).—To be LET FURNISHED, right on 12 miles from Ascot, charming XVIIth CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, four bed rooms, bath; electric light; three; company's water; garage; charming grounds with tennis, &c.—Highly recommended by GIDDYS, Windsor.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

A Charming 17th CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE of great character, oak beamed, fine old fireplaces, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception; 2½ ACRES, well timbered; excellent outbuildings; electric throughout; only ½ mile main line station with fine service to City and West End; fully matured grounds, including tennis lawn. PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,500, or near offer for quick sale.—JAS. W. SLACK, Estate Agent, Oxted, Surrey. Telephone, Oxted 5.

BERKS, TWYFORD (near).—Attractive small GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; lounge hall, two reception, good domestic offices, four large bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; Company's water; gas; garage. Recommended.
TWO ACRES. £1,200
BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

DRASTIC REDUCTION TO SELL IMMEDIATELY.
BERKS (in the grounds of Wellington College).—For SALE, very attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception; electric light; Company's water; gas; garage. Strongly recommended.
£1,200
BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BERKS (between READING and TWYFORD).—For SALE, delightful 15th CENTURY RESIDENCE, with oak beams; seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception; garage, outbuildings. Recommended by BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.
10½ ACRES.

BERKS.—"LYNDHURST," WOKINGHAM, contains ring two reception, seven bed, bath; electric light; splendid order; large garden. AUCTION 8th April.—CHASEMORE and SON, Auctioneers, Reading.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, in lovely country.—To be SOLD, Gentleman's SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY with THREE ACRES of gardens and grass; five bed rooms; two bath rooms, &c.; cottage; garage. Strongly recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
£2,250. SURROUNDED BY COMMONS.

BOURNEMOUTH.—In a healthy, first-class residential district, easy distance centre of town and sea; near golf links, tennis club, and within easy reach of the New Forest (hunting country).—Spacious QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; six bed and dressing, bath, billiard, and four reception rooms, conservatory; own electric light and garage, stabling, and outbuildings; delightful gardens, orchard, and paddock; 4 ACRES; whole in excellent order. FREEHOLD only £2,250. POSSESSION. Strongly recommended.

SUSSEX (in centre of old historical town; high, sunny position, extensive views).—Beautiful OLD RESIDENCE; six bed and dressing, bath, three reception; main electric light. Company's water. SMALL walled garden. FREEHOLD £2,500. POSSESSION.

KENT (pleasantly situated between Ashford and Coast).—Charming old COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception; garage, outbuildings, nice garden and paddock. FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £1,250. POSSESSION.

KENT (favourite district near Maidstone; delightful position with lovely views).—Valuable SMALL DAIRY and FRUIT FARM, nearly 25 ACRES. "ROSELANDS, ULCOMBE"; attractive old-fashioned HOUSE with good beams; company's water; farmhouse, buildings, gardens, &c. Auction, with Possession, or privately.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers.
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MAIDSTONE (two miles from; unique situation in charming old-world village, commanding lovely views of the beautiful Loose Valley).—Fine GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; seven bed, two bath, three reception; company's water, electric light, central heating; garage; beautiful well-timbered and secluded grounds of FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD only £2,750. POSSESSION.

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KENT and SUSSEX Borders, near Rye.—Charming Tudor Style RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, bath room, &c.; petrol gas lighting, central heating; garage and garden. Rent 8gns. per week for six months.—ALFRED E. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

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TWO ACRES. £1,200
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10½ ACRES.

BERKS.—"LYNDHURST," WOKINGHAM, containing two reception, seven bed, bath; electric light; splendid order; large garden. AUCTION 8th April.—CHASEMORE and SON, Auctioneers, Reading.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, in lovely country

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LEICESTERSHIRE.

IN THE HEART OF THE FERNIE COUNTRY.

One mile from Great Glen Station, seven miles from Leicester, eight miles from Market Harborough, 92 miles from London.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREAT GLEN HOUSE, GREAT GLEN.

THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE

stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage for five cars. Ample hunting stables.

HOME FARM. SEVEN COTTAGES.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen gardens and orchard. Well-timbered park and accommodation land, in all about

178 ACRES.

Hunting with the Fernie and the Quorn.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or IN LOTS, at THE GRAND HOTEL, LEICESTER, on Wednesday, 14th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HAXBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, Belvoir-street, Leicester.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF S. H. RICARDO, ESQ.

TWO MILES FROM BOGNOR REGIS,

ADJOINING THE BEACH.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

COLEBROOKE HOUSE, ALDWICK.

A DELIGHTFUL MARINE RESIDENCE, facing South-East, and enjoying uninterrupted sea views. It is approached by a long drive and contains : Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main water and electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating.

Two garages, stables, gardener's cottage. Large boat and bathing house.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

which are screened by plantations of ornamental trees, include tennis lawn, woodland walks, rose and rock gardens, and large well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens, with glasshouses, and valuable paddock, in all about

9 ACRES.

With full beach and foreshore rights.

There are several magnificent BUILDING SITES, some with sea frontages, and these could be sold separately.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors : Messrs. ROOPER and WHATELEY, 17 Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. MAYO COLLIER.

KENT.

¼ mile from Kearsney ; 3 miles from Dover ; 9 miles from Folkestone.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

KEARSNEY ABBEY,

situated between Sandwich and Folkestone, in the picturesque Valley of the Dour, and believed to be occupying part of the site of an ancient abbey.

THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE

erected in 1815 in the Gothic style, with an embattled tower and castellated parapets, is fitted with modern conveniences, and contains hall, billiard room, six reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, linen and work rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Electric heating. Stabling and garage, ten Cottages. Chauffeur's flat. Home farm buildings, dairy, laundry.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are intersected by the River Dour, which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is stocked with trout ; walled fruit and kitchen gardens, an orangery, and range of greenhouses ; well-timbered parkland, in all about

28 ACRES.

There are several first-class Golf Courses within reach.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a whole or in lots in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors : Messrs. SANDERSON, LEE and Co., Basilton House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

WRIGHT PARK, KIPPEN,

TO BE SOLD
OR LET FURNISHED OR ON LEASE.

Delightfully situated on high ground within three miles of Kippen Station and 12 miles of Stirling Station.

Comprising

A SUBSTANTIALLY CONSTRUCTED AND PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE

containing small billiard and four reception rooms, five bed rooms, dressing room, three servants' bed rooms, bath room and complete domestic offices.

Houses for gardener and chauffeur.
Garage. Stabling.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Pretty glen. The Policies comprise about

42 ACRES,

in addition there is an arable and pastoral farm (with excellent farm house and steading), of 601 ACRES, let on lease expiring Martinmas, 1931.

Fair Shooting, which might be improved.

Writers :—Messrs. MATHIE, MACLUCKIE and LUPTON, 22, King-street, Ayr.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh. (E.5579.)

£1,800 WILL PURCHASE THIS PROPERTY.

ESSEX AND HERTS BORDERS.

13 miles from Cambridge, 17 miles from Newmarket, 43 miles from London.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

THE PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE

stands about 150ft. above sea level, and the older part dates from the XVIIth century. It is brick-built with ivy-clad walls and slated roof, and contains :—Hall, three reception rooms, study, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Private Water Supply. Central heating. Modern Drainage.

Garage, Stabling and Outbuildings. Gardener's Cottage.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are laid out in terraced lawns and are well-timbered. They include

TENNIS LAWN.
KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDENS,
A LONG WOODLAND WALK AND A PADDOCK, IN ALL ABOUT

7¼ ACRES.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19355)

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN R. A. ALSTON.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND NORTHANTS BORDERS.

4½ miles from Sharnbrook Station.

HARROLD HALL, HARROLD.

THE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE contains Outer and Inner Halls, three reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Electric Light. Private Water Supply.

Hunting Stables. Garage. Cottage.

RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS, also valuable water meadows, in all

30¾ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. LYDALL and SONS, 37, Johnstreet, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Land Agents :—The COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ON THE SOLENT.

IDEAL FOR YACHTSMEN.

Occupying delightful position at mouth of Beaulieu River, commanding lovely sea views, close to Village.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

A COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE.

Four reception rooms, 11 best bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, good servants' accommodation. Garage. Stabling. Cottage.

Electric Light. Central Heating.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS with terraces by the sea, two tennis courts, kitchen garden, paddocks, in all about

13 ACRES.

Private Landing Stage.

RENT, £275 PER ANNUM UNFURNISHED ; £450 PER ANNUM FURNISHED.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17344.)

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.

SURREY. ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

About one mile from Cobham Station.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON,

THE BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE, parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains :—Outer, inner, and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices. *Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's and private water supplies. Modern drainage.*

Stabling and Garage. Farmbuildings with Cottage. Entrance Lodge.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are unusually attractive and include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a nine-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture intersected by a stream. In all about

30 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Monday, 7th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—The William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Chippendale Furniture, Pictures, &c., will be sold on the premises on 9th April and following days.

BY DIRECTION OF MISS SIMONS.

SUSSEX COAST.

4 miles from Angmering, 5 miles from Littlehampton.

KINGSTON GORSE, NEAR LITTLEHAMPTON.

Containing inner or sitting hall, three reception rooms, porch, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Central heating. Company's water and electricity. Main drainage. Telephone.

Large garage, and a pair of good cottages.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS comprise tennis and other lawns, rose gardens, in all about TWO ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Tuesday, 6th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HOUSEMAN and Co., 6, New Court, Carey-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MISS MASON.

SURREY.

One mile from Banstead Station.

THE LODGE, BANSTEAD.

THE RESIDENCE, which is exceptionally well suited for use as a school or institution, contains five reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and ample offices ; *main water, electricity, gas, and drainage.*

Stables. Good Cottage.

PLEASURE GROUNDS,

orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens and playing field. The property has about 1,125 FEET of FRONTAGE to THREE GOOD ROADS, in all about 4½ ACRES. Vacant Possession will be given.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (if not previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. THOMAS COOPER and Co., 21, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TO TRUSTEES AND OWNERS

MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY ACCEPT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY AND THE COLLECTION OF RENTS.

FORTHCOMING SALES OF OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, JEWELS, &c.

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD.
SALE EVERY MONDAY TO FRIDAY IN MAY, at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.,

THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,

comprising :

THE FURNISHINGS OF THE GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS, PRIVATE DINING ROOMS, BALL ROOM, PALM COURT, DRAWING ROOM, READING ROOM, and LOUNGES.

Georgian and French pattern mahogany, walnut, and kingwood writing and occasional tables ; 120 LOUIS XV. and XVI. pattern painted frame bergeres with coffee tables and screens to match ; 190 CARVED MAHOGANY and WALNUT settees and easy chairs ; 1,050 mahogany, oak, and walnut frame dining chairs, upholstered in leather ; 250 MAHOGANY DINING CHAIRS with solid backs, seats in blue cloth ; 200 MAHOGANY CHAIRS of Empire design and 10 SETTEES to match ; Cabinets, Bookcases, and Tables, in the Empire Style ; Chesterfield settees and divan easy chairs in velvet, sideboards and buffets ; 50 MAHOGANY DINING TABLES, with gilt claw feet, and 250 folding trestle dining tables ; Axminster, Wilton, and Turkey carpets and rugs ; costly silk tapestry, brocade and damask curtains and hangings ; Algerian onyx pedestals and jardiniere stands, screens, wall mirrors in Florentine gilt frames ; cash desks, safes, carved oak longcase clocks, mantel timepieces in ormolu and bronze mounted cases ; Louis XV. Boulle and tortoiseshell bracket clocks ; GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, by JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, BRINSMEAD and SONS, ERARD, STEINWAY, and KILLARNEY, in oak, satinwood, mahogany, marqueterie and ebonized cases ; a series of paintings depicting eminent Elizabethans and "The Triumph of Queen Elizabeth."

THE FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES,

including carved oak chairs, and pedestals, tesselated carpets, organs by Mason and Hamlin ; and

the effects contained in

SIX HUNDRED BED ROOMS AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

Mahogany, walnut, oak, birch and ash bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, and pedestal cupboards, French brass, brass mounted, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads and bedding ; 125 easy chairs in corded velvet, settees, writing tables, cabinets.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE RECEPTION AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AMERICAN BAR, BARBER'S SHOP, LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING SALOONS, POST OFFICE, LAUNDRY, &c., THE ROYALTY SERVICE OF PLATED WARE, with crest, and the CUT GLASS, en suite—3,300 PIECES.

40,000 OTHER ARTICLES OF PLATED WARE, Candelabra, epergnes, meat dishes, entree dishes, vegetable dishes, salvers, ash cellars, cream ewers, tankards ; tea and coffee services, plate-warmers, spoons, dessert and fish knives and forks.

140,000 ARTICLES OF CHINA AND GLASS, Champagne, Sherry, Hock, Claret, Port and Liqueur Glasses, decanters, goblets, and tumblers, tea, coffee, dinner and dessert services, toilet ware.

70,000 PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN, Sheets, pillow-cases, damask table cloths, serviettes, curtains, towels, quilts, &c.

COPPER COOKING AND CULINARY UTENSILS AND THE FULL EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS.

SALE BY AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, as above, from Monday, May 5th, to Friday, May 9th, 1930 (inclusive), at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, and similarly on each succeeding Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

ON VIEW (BY CATALOGUE ONLY, PRICE 1s. EACH) on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, from 10 to 5 o'clock each day.

PRIVATE VIEW (by card only) on Wednesday, April 30th, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Solicitors :—Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4.

21st MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF H. LOCKE, ESQ., REMOVED FROM STAEBOROUGH CASTLE, KENT, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM A WEST-END FLAT, and from other sources. A library suite in the Empire style (formerly the property of the Duke of Orleans), a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs, a French Suite de Salon, comprising a canape and four fauteuils, a Dutch mahogany and marqueterie bureau, a Sheraton mahogany sideboard, a Sheraton mahogany Pembroke table (formerly the property of Lord Tennyson), birch, bird's-eye maple, and Rhamarhan sub furniture of futuristic design, comprising bookcases, writing tables, cabinets, chairs, &c., bracket, mantle, and longcase clocks, pianofortes and gramophones, bronzes, European and Oriental pottery and porcelain, costly Eastern carpets and rugs, paintings and drawings, inlaid mahogany and other bed-room suites, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

3rd APRIL, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND LINEN,

REMOVED FROM A WEST END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash, and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, tea and dinner services, glass, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

9th APRIL and FOLLOWING DAYS, at ONE O'CLOCK. ON THE PREMISES.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.

MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON SURREY.

One mile from Cobham Station (Southern Railway).

WILLIAM AND MARY, QUEEN ANNE, AND CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE.

A rare Chippendale mahogany wardrobe, illustrated in Chippendale's "Director" of the 1st edition (1754), a Queen Anne walnut chest with cabriole legs, a William and Mary oyster walnut cabinet, a Chippendale mahogany winged bookcase, an Adam mahogany sideboard, Georgian dining and occasional tables, cellarettes, bookcases, secretaires, knife boxes and pole fire screens, six Sheraton reeded frame mahogany armchairs, Hepplewhite mahogany pedestal writing table, Queen Anne walnut tallboy with secretaire, Sheraton mahogany serpentine shape wardrobe, longcase, bracket, and mantel clocks, rare Persian carpets and rugs of fine colour and design, choice specimens of early Worcester, Chelsea, Bow, Derby, Wall period (square and crescent marks), Chinese, Kien Lung, Kang He, and Nankin vases, dishes, beakers, &c.

THE PICTURES include a portrait of Lord Macartney by JOHN HOPPNER, R.A., and others by and attributed to SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MEREVELT, MIGNARD, REYNOLDS, JOHN RUSSELL, R.A., MARCUS STONE, R. FINE, A. POPE, A. PALAMEDES, Mezzotint and stipple engravings in colour : "The Thatcher" and "The Warrener," by William Ward, after Morland ; "L'Amant Surpris," by C. M. Descourtis ; "The Romps" and "The Travellers," by Ward, after W. R. Dicz ; George Prince of Wales, by and after J. R. Smith, &c. ; miniatures, enamels, pewter, old glass, ivories, bric-à-brac, a collection of antique English pewter—a pair of James I. candlesticks with maker's mark C.C., a pair of Irish caskets by Thomas Bolton (1699), a Charles I. tazza by Benjamin Francis (1632), three George I. silver-gilt casters by Pierre Platel, (1718), two George II. snuffer trays by Paul Lamerie (1742), &c. ; a library of general literature ; a Weber electric pianola grand pianoforte by the Aolian Co., Ltd. ; the furnishings of 13 bed and dressing rooms, and equipment of the domestic offices ; wines, linen, china, glass.

PRIVATE VIEW, by card only, 5th April.

PUBLIC VIEW, 7th and 8th April.

Illustrated Catalogues 2s. 6d. each, plain copies free.

Solicitors :—Messrs. LEE, DAVIS, and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

NOTE.—THE RESIDENCE, with about 30 ACRES, will be offered by AUCTION at HANOVER-SQUARE on 7th APRIL.

9th AND 10th APRIL, AT ONE O'CLOCK. ON THE PREMISES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF MR. JOHN D. COBBOLD, deceased.

HOLY WELLS, IPSWICH.

Within a mile-and-a-half of the Station.

THE REMAINING CONTENTS OF THE MANSION.

A Dutch marqueterie cromwell, a pair of ormolu mounted Boulle and tortoiseshell pedestals, an Italian tortoiseshell cabinet with painted panels and gilt metal mounts, an Empire rosewood writing table, three Sheraton inlaid mahogany and rosewood shaped fronts, a Sheraton mahogany pedestal writing table, a set of 12 oak dining chairs of Stuart design, with leather seats and backs, oak tables, chairs and stools of Elizabethan and Jacobean design, carved oak Bible boxes, Georgian mahogany bookcases, cabinets, wardrobes, tallboys and cheval glasses, Hepplewhite and Chippendale chairs and fauteuils, Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, a grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons in rosewood case, Wilton, and Axminster carpets, silk damask curtains, old andirons and fire baskets, pairs of "elks' and stags' heads and antlers, mantel clocks, bronzes, books, 2,000 vols., paintings, drawings, coloured drawings and coloured prints, a cash by T. Perry and Son, a walk-round bed-room suite, brass and iron bedsteads, and miscellanea.

OAK PANELLING,

consisting of a room of Jacobean pattern panelling complete with carved mantel, overmantel, and bookcases, approximately 695 square feet ; and another room of linen-fold pattern panelling with carved mantel, canopy, &c., approximately 685 square feet.

OLD CHINESE WALL PAPER

designed in flowers and foliage in chintz colour on duck's egg green ground, about 108 square yards.

AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. GARROD, TURNER and SON.

ON VIEW MONDAY and TUESDAY PRIOR.

Catalogues of Messrs. GARROD, TURNER and SON, 1, Old Butter Market, Ipswich, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

28th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

JEWELLERY, LACE, &c.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. ALSO BY DIRECTION OF MISS MARIE TEMPEST, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Diamond and other gem rings, bracelets, brooches, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, unset precious stones, gold and silver watches, pins, studs, links, cigarette cases, pearl necklaces.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

in epergnes, entree dishes, salvers, muffineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, spoons, forks, lace, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR AND MORNING OF SALE.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES & FLATS.

SALE TO-DAY,
IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

BY DIRECTION OF J. C. I. McCONNEL, ESQ.

HYDE PARK.

OCCUPYING A FAVOURITE SITUATION ADJACENT TO THE PARK.

8, WESTBOURNE-STREET, W.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER, containing three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and usual offices.

Independent Hot Water System. Central Heating. Service Lift.

LEASE ABOUT 24¼ YEARS UNEXPIRED. GROUND RENT £110 PER ANNUM. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Solicitors :—Messrs. STANLEY and Co., 1, Albemarle-street, W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ST. JAMES'.

OCCUPYING A SECLUDED AND PLEASANT SITUATION BORDERING THE PARK.

A HOUSE OF HISTORIC INTEREST, panelled & containing beautiful internal decorations.

Hall, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, and domestic offices.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10702.)

HYDE PARK.

OCCUPYING AN UNRIVALLED SITUATION ENJOYING UNINTERRUPTED SOUTH VIEWS.

THE TRUST LEASE FOR SALE OF AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, containing six reception rooms, 14 bed rooms (five in basement), seven bath rooms, usual offices.

All modern conveniences. Passenger lift. Service Lift. Electric power plugs. Large garage premises for five cars, with six rooms over.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11294.)

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

HAMPSTEAD. FREEHOLD.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE,

13, ARKWRIGHT-ROAD, known as

WELFORD HOUSE.

The accommodation comprises :—Hall, three reception rooms, library, billiard room, conservatory, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two store rooms, and good domestic offices.

Independent hot water supply.

Garage and stabling.

Garden and Grounds of about

ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 1st May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. FARRER and Co., 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Agent :—J. Y. TAYLOR, Esq., F.C.A. ; Messrs. GERARD van de LINDE and SON, 4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEWLY-ERECTED BUILDING OF

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL FLATS, with VIEW OVER GARDENS.

The accommodation ranges from flats of five bed rooms, two bath rooms, and two reception rooms, to large suites of seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and three reception rooms.

RENTALS £900 PER ANNUM to £1,300 PER ANNUM, inclusive of outgoings.

Electric Passenger Lifts to all Floors.

Electric service lifts ; hot and cold water supplies to all bed rooms ; central heating, electric heating and power plugs ; electric or gas cookers, maintained free of charge ; Electrolux refrigerators ; built-in cupboards.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS, AVAILABLE FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER.

HOUSES.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

Eight reception rooms and ball room, 19 bed rooms, two bath rooms. Garage and rooms.

MAYFAIR.

One of the finest Houses in London, beautifully decorated and furnished. Six reception rooms, 18 bed rooms, six bath rooms. Garage and rooms. Passenger lift.

JOHN-STREET.

Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, three bath rooms.

WESTMINSTER.

Period House of historic interest. Four-five reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms.

PRINCES-GARDENS.

With direct access to the Gardens. Five reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

HYDE PARK.

Four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. Garage and rooms.

FLATS.

PICCADILLY.

An exquisitely decorated and Furnished Flat, with delightful views over the Green Park. Four reception rooms, ten bed rooms, four bath rooms, usual offices. Passenger lift, central heating and every convenience.

HYDE PARK CORNER.

Charming First Floor Flat with views over the Green Park and Hyde Park. Large reception room, four bed rooms, two bath rooms. Passenger lift, central heating and all modern conveniences.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

One reception room, two bed rooms, bath room. Passenger lift and all conveniences.

ALBEMARLE-STREET.

Maisonnette of two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms. Charmingly decorated.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

In a newly erected building with every convenience, and decorated in modern style. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms.

ALBERT-GATE.

Overlooking Kensington Gardens. Three reception rooms, four-five bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Agents, KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

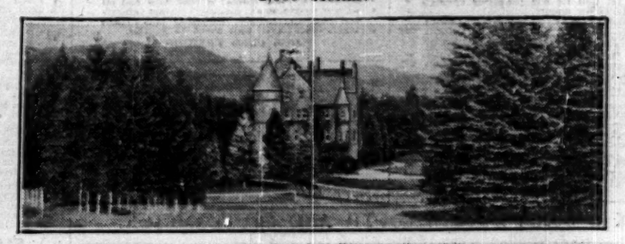
PERTHSHIRE.

THE ATTRACTIVE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

FONAB.

SITUATED ON THE RIVER TUMMEL, NEAR PITLOCHRY, AND EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

2,000 ACRES.



FONAB CASTLE,

built about 40 years ago, and with all modern improvements, is delightfully situated in park-like grounds, beside the River Tummel, and contains :—Four reception rooms, billiard room, lounge, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS WITH LAWN TENNIS COURT.

SHOOTING.—THE MOOR EXTENDS TO ABOUT 1,550 ACRES, AND 250 BRACE OF GROUSE ARE GENERALLY SHOT. EXCELLENT LOW GROUND SHOOTING.

SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER TUMMEL, 20 TO 25 SALMON BEING USUALLY KILLED.

AGRICULTURAL.—There is a Home Farm, a small Farm which is let, and a considerable area of Woodland.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Capital 18-Hole Golf Links at Pitlochry.

Solicitors :—Messrs. J. and H. MITCHELL, W.S., Pitlochry.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

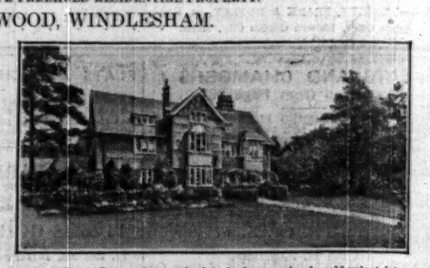
BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS.

1½ MILES FROM SUNNINGDALE STATION.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.



THE MODERN RESIDENCE,

OF PLEASING ARCHITECTURE, OCCUPIES A MAGNIFICENT POSITION, 300ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND HAS A SOUTHERN ASPECT.

The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 12 bed rooms, and convenient offices. The house is well planned and fitted and easy to run.

Electric light. Company's Water. Telephone. Heating. Modern drainage.

Stabling, garage, and man's quarters, and two excellent cottages.

THE GROUNDS ARE WOODED AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN,

and include a picturesque lake, tennis court, and lawns, summerhouses, kitchen garden, with glasshouses.

IN ALL ABOUT 22 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. MAYO ELDER and Co., 10, Drapers-gardens, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE WILLIAM MEIKLE, ESQ.

CORNISH COAST.

Overlooking the sea and the Estuary of the well-known Helford River. About four-and-a-half miles from Falmouth.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

TREROSE, MAWNAN SMITH.

THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE occupies a beautiful position commanding uninterrupted views. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light and petrol gas. Modern drainage. Telephone. Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Boathouse.

THE GARDENS

are a feature of the property and form an ideal setting for the house. They include cypress hedges, lawns, flower garden, rock garden, two kitchen gardens, fruit garden, orchard, fir plantations, and four paddocks.

In all about

30½ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with

CRIDDLE AND SMITH, LTD.,

at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. J. K. and W. P. LINDSAY, W.S., 16, Queen-street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. CHILCOTT and SONS, Truro, Cornwall.
Auctioneers :—CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., Truro, Cornwall.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE LATE MRS. KINNERSLEY HOOPER.

SURREY HILLS.

1½ miles from Shalford, 3 miles from Guildford. About an hour London.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

LITTLE TANGLEY, WONERSH.

THE HOUSE is situated in the centre of the Estate, and approached by a long carriage drive with a Lodge at entrance.

The accommodation comprises :—Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, and two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Heating by hot air. Electric light. Company's water. Main drainage.

Ample Garage accommodation and Stabling. Home Farm. Four Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS which ensure complete privacy, spacious terraces, wide-spreading lawns shaded by beautiful old trees, masses of azaleas and clumps of bamboos, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, woodlands and excellent park land. In all about

87 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 22nd May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HOUTH, STACEY and CASTLE, 14, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford and Cranleigh, Surrey, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

OVERLOOKING THE BAY OF VILLEFRANCHE.

A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY

SITUATED ON A PRIVATE ROAD QUITE CLOSE TO THE BEST BATHING BEACH BETWEEN NICE AND MONTE CARLO, WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE BY A SMALL FLIGHT OF STEPS.

A PRE-WAR VILLA

UPON WHICH MANY SUMS OF MONEY HAVE BEEN SPENT IN DECORATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Entrance hall, dining room, two drawing rooms opening to large terrace overlooking the sea, four best bed rooms and four bath rooms, six servants' rooms and bath room ; gardener's cottage.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS AND CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN PROFUSELY PLANTED WITH ALL TYPES OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS. FOR SALE, TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE FURNITURE.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1 ; and THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo. (26684)

BY DIRECTION OF SIR NESS WADIA, K.B.E., C.I.E.

KENT.

One mile from Chislehurst Station.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

SUNNYMEAD, CHISLEHURST,

comprising a

MODERN RESIDENCE, substantially built, standing in well-timbered grounds, and containing four reception rooms, billiard room, 10 principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' accommodation, and complete domestic offices, including servants' hall and butler's pantry.

Electric light. Gas. Telephone. Central heating.

Stabling and Garage.

THE GARDENS include large tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, rose garden, rock garden, two greenhouses, in all about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

The whole property is in first-rate order. An additional acre of land with a hard court, fruit and vegetable garden can be purchased if desired.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.

HAMPTON and SONS,

at a date to be announced later (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors :—Messrs. WITHERS, BENSONS, CURRIE, WILLIAMS and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECT